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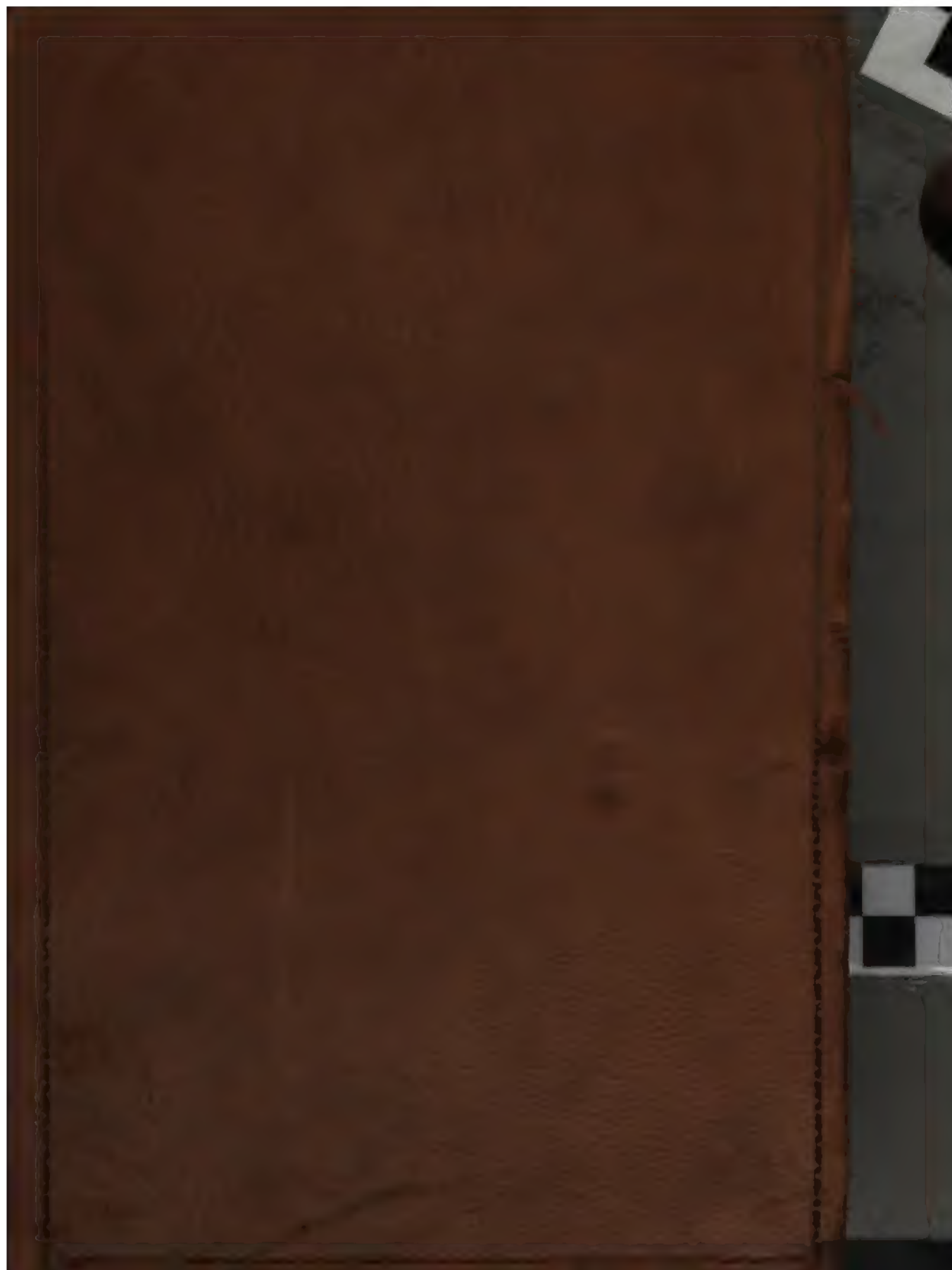
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I N D E X

TO THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

1884-'85.

**WASHINGTON:
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REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;
BEING PART OF
THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS
COMMUNICATED TO THE
TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS
AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

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than 2 cents a day for each Indian. It takes from the Treasury of the Government \$1,000 a year for each soldier in our Army, whose chief business it is to see that peace is preserved on the frontier, while it takes from the same source for each Indian only \$7. I make this comparison not for the purpose of conveying the idea that the Army appropriation is too much, for I do not *know* that it is, but for the purpose of showing that the Indian appropriation is too small, because I *do know that it is*, if it is expected to transform the Indians from being wild roving nomads into peaceable, industrious, and self-supporting citizens in any reasonable time.

Among the items for which more liberal appropriations should be made, are pay of police, pay of additional farmers, and pay of the officers who compose the courts of Indian offenses. I am sustained by the best and highest authority in saying that "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." More liberality in paying Indian agents, and assisting such Indians as need it and show a disposition to help themselves would be true economy, and hasten the day when the Indians would need no pecuniary aid from the Government.

DELIVERY OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

One great cause of embarrassment in the management of the affairs of this Bureau is the failure to make the appropriations for the Indian service in time, so that deliveries may be made at the distant agencies within the year for which the appropriations are made, and as a consequence the Indians are as completely deprived of any benefit for that year as though none had been made. In this connection I call attention to the fact that after the appropriation bill passes much time is necessarily consumed before contracts can be let, and after contracts are awarded from fifteen to thirty days' time is consumed before bonds and contracts can be executed and approved. In addition to this many of the goods purchased, such as clothing, hardware, wagons, &c., have to be manufactured after contracts are awarded and bonds approved. It is therefore very evident that unless the Indian appropriation bill passes early in the session, many of the goods and supplies for the extreme northwestern agencies cannot possibly reach their destination within the year for which they are purchased.

The newspapers of the country have been full of complaints for months past, because certain Indians at the extreme northern agencies were suffering for food, and by inference the cause of this suffering was attributable to neglect on the part of this office; while on the contrary, the suffering of these Indians for lack of food, was attributable *directly* and *entirely* first, to the fact that the appropriations for them were not made until three months after they should have been made, and second, that when made, the amount allowed was less than was asked for by this office, and consequently insufficient for the absolute wants of these Indians. The Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indians, and those at Fort Peck and Fort Belknap agencies, were driven to great straits to sustain life during the winter and spring of 1883 and 1884, being compelled to kill many of their horses and young stock cattle for food, and to resort to every possible expedient, such as eating bark, wild roots, &c., and there is little doubt that many deaths amongst them were the direct result of lack of food. Throughout their severest trials, however, I am glad to be able to say that they have been guilty of very few acts of lawlessness or depredation.

It is evident that owing to the entire disappearance of game and the inability of these Indians to support themselves for the present by agriculture, and in the absence of stock herds old enough and large enough so that the increase might afford a permanent, even if very limited, supply, they will be compelled to depend nearly altogether on the Government for food for several years to come. These Indians, notwithstanding their late sad experience, are cheerfully endeavoring to make the best of their present opportunities, and are anxious to help themselves. Much has been done by them during the past year in digging irrigating ditches, fencing and breaking fields, building dwelling houses, &c., and they are, with few exceptions, diligently and patiently struggling for independence; and there is good reason to hope that with proper assistance, in a few years each household will own a team and have enough land under cultivation, which, with a few stock-cattle, will be sufficient to make a great majority of them nearly independent. In view of all these circumstances, I believe that there has never been a time in the history of these tribes when judicious assistance and encouragement from the Government would have been so beneficial to them as at present.

I have called attention to these things before, and now do so again, with the hope that Congress may see the necessity of making appropriations for the Indian service as to *time* and *quantity* so as to prevent, in the future, all just complaints of this character.

MANNER OF MAKING APPROPRIATIONS.

In my last annual report I called attention to this matter in the following language:

“Under the present system of making appropriations for the Indian service, and the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of accounts, this office is very much embarrassed, and large loss of funds is occasioned. Money that might be very advantageously used if the Department had any power to exercise its discretion in the matter, now goes back into the Treasury every year to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, because some change or circumstance occurs that could not possibly have been foreseen at the time the appropriation was made. If the appropriations were made more in bulk, or so as to allow the Department to use its discretion in their expenditure, so that any part of an appropriation not needed for the object or purpose for which it was made, or that could be spared therefrom, could be used for some other object or purpose in the Indian service, it would aid very materially the smooth and successful operations of this office; provided always, however, that no treaty stipulations should in any manner be interfered with. No one, however well posted in the affairs of the Indian Office, can by any possibility know exactly what will be needed at every point for one year in advance, and as a matter of course members of Congress cannot be better posted in these matters than those whose business it is to watch every part of it for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. If Congress will fix the amount to be expended for the Indian service, and leave the Department to distribute it as the wants of the service seem to require, I am confident it would be a great improvement on the present manner of doing business. Under the present system some non-treaty tribes of Indians receive 3 pounds gross of beef per capita each day, and some 2 ounces per capita each day. If the plan I suggest were adopted this disproportion could be remedied, while it cannot be remedied under the present system.

“If the manner of making the appropriations for the Indian service be contrasted with that of the War Department, it will add strength to the suggestions which I have made. The appropriations for the War Department for the year 1883, amounting in round numbers to \$25,000,000, were made under less than sixty different heads, leaving, very properly, as I believe, a large discretion with the Secretary of War as to their disposal. The appropriation for the Indian service of about one-fourth that amount is cut up into about two hundred and sixty separate and distinct appropriations, each one of which must be used as specially provided, and for no other purpose, although it may happen that in one place there is an abundance, while in another want and famine may prevail. In other words, the whole War Department, with all its Bureaus, has only about sixty different appropriations, while the Indian Bureau alone has its appropriations under two hundred and sixty different heads. I have thought it my duty to call attention to this in order that the much-needed change may be made in the manner of making appropriations for the Indian service.”

Congress at the last session, in the direction of this line of policy, provided in the Indian appropriation bill that “Government property now on hand,” not required at the reservation where it is, might be used for the benefit of other reservations. This, it will be observed, only provides for the property which was on hand at the date of the passage of the act, to wit, on the 4th of July, 1884, but does not authorize any apportionment or distribution of goods or supplies purchased after that date. This does not meet the necessities of the case to which I referred, and I now again invite attention to this matter and urge the importance of such legislation as will allow of the distribution of goods and supplies of all kinds to non-treaty tribes of Indians in such manner as to kind and quantity as in the opinion of the Department may be calculated to promote the best interests of the service; and I do not hesitate to assert that the same amount of money disposed of in this manner will do much more good and give more general satisfaction than it does on the present plan.

SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

I again call attention to the fact that no law exists to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians. This office can and does prevent persons licensed and under bonds as Indian traders from furnishing either arms or ammunition to Indians; but outside parties furnish both arms and ammunition, because there is no law to punish them for so doing. This practice places the Indians in a semi-independent position to the Government, which has been productive of much trouble, and, in some instances, loss of life. I hope, therefore, that Congress may see the necessity of passing a stringent *prohibitory law* on this subject, so that the *personal liberty* of both whites and Indians may be interfered with in this particular.

Congress, at the last session, so far responded to my repeated requests for funds to be used in the prosecution of persons who furnish intoxicating liquor to Indians as to make an appropriation of \$5,000 for that purpose. This is one step in the right direction, and the first one that has been taken upon this particular subject, and it has already produced good results, one of which is that some of the violators of law are now in prison. But this is but a step in the commencement of what should be followed by legislation to make it thoroughly effective. After the offender has been arrested, tried, and found guilty, the pun-

under the law as it now stands may be, and in many instances might as to be no terror to the evil doer. When from \$100 to \$500 are expended in prosecuting a case to conviction of the offender I have him fined \$1 and imprisoned one day, as has been the case in many instances, it is very obvious that this worst of all evils in the country will not be removed, and is so broad a farce as to be ridiculed and despised. The only effectual remedy for this is the one which I have repeatedly recommended, and that is to make the *not less* than \$300 fine, and *not less* than two years' imprisonment. The law now reads *not more* than \$300, and *not more* than two years' imprisonment.

Indians themselves complain of the Government's allowing agents to furnish liquor to their people, and in some cases do not use their power to cure this evil by severely punishing their own agents who indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors. What must one think of a Government claiming to be governed by the principles of Christianity, and urging them to abandon their heathenish customs and adopt the white man's ways, which at the same time sends the meanest and vilest creatures in the persons of white men to intoxicate and debauch their young men by furnishing them with that fatal poison? What is wanted now is a penalty added to the law for its violation commensurate with the crime, and I respectfully request that Congress at its next session will, in addition to the work which it has begun by appropriating money for the prosecution of those who furnish liquor to Indians, also make the penalty for violation of the law so severe as to make it dangerous for any one to do it.

REMOVALS OF INDIANS.

1.—Since my last report was made, the Crow Indians, whose reservation in Montana is estimated to contain 4,713,000 acres, have been removed from their old location in the western part of the reservation to the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers. Much difficulty was experienced in making this removal, from the fact that only \$10,000 was appropriated for this purpose, while the bids received after advertising twice according to law, for the construction of necessary buildings, ranged from \$43,000 to \$70,000. After trying in several months to secure the construction of the necessary buildings by other means, it was decided to send a special agent on to the ground to select for the future home of these Indians, and to construct out of the timber growing there the buildings required. The work intrusted to him, I am glad to say, has apparently been satisfactorily done, and as a consequence we have to-day not only the required agency buildings, for which contractors asked from \$43,000 to \$70,000, but also in addition 52 log cabins for Indian dwellings.

During the last year 300 acres of land have been broken for cultivation at the new agency, about 100 homesteads taken, and more land cultivated by the Indians than in any previous year of their history. In addition to this a large number of stock cattle have been purchased for them, thus placing them a long way in advance of the position occupied by them one year ago. All this has been done without creating any deficiency in any branch of the appropriation, and without the violation of any law or regulation of the Department, and thus a long step has been made in the direction of transforming the "wild Crows of the mountains" into a peaceable and self-supporting people.

Not only has this been done, but it has thus been made possible to

add to the public domain at least 3,000,000 acres of this reservation, leaving still all the land necessary for the use and occupancy of this tribe of Indians. If this 3,000,000 acres are so disposed of as to give the Crows some benefit of the proceeds thereof, they will no longer require any aid from the Government, and thus one fraction of the Indian problem will have been solved, and an example and incentive given to other tribes of Indians to do likewise.

Tonkawas.—A small tribe of Tonkawa Indians has for many years been living in the State of Texas without any reservation or right to any particular location. Congress for several years has made a small appropriation for their relief, and in the absence of any authority to appoint, or funds to pay an agent, an officer of the Army has been detailed to look after their interests. The condition of these Indians has not improved, but, on the contrary, has become worse each year. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the "support, civilization, and instruction of the Tonkawa Indians, and for their removal to a reservation in the Indian Territory." Arrangements have now been made for removing these Indians from Texas to the Iowa reservation in the Indian Territory, where by treaty stipulations the Government has the right to place other Indians than the Iowas. This will place these Indians under a regular agent, and on land where they can legally remain, with an opportunity to make homes for their families, and engage in agricultural pursuits, and a chance to avail themselves of the advantages of the Government schools in that region.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

In my last annual report I had the honor to call your attention to the "Court of Indian Offenses" which had been established at a few of the agencies; and, believing that the organization of this court would be a practical benefit to the Indian service, and tend materially to the advancement and civilization of the Indians, I recommended that a sufficient appropriation be made for the purpose of paying the judges a reasonable compensation for their services. At every agency where the court has been established it has been well received, and the decisions of the judges respectfully acquiesced in and quietly and peaceably enforced. At some of the agencies this court has been instrumental in abolishing many of the most barbarous and pernicious customs that have existed among the Indians from time immemorial; and if properly encouraged, and the Indians are made to believe that the Government is honest in its endeavors to promote their welfare and intellectual and moral advancement, I believe that in a few years polygamy and the heathenish customs of the sun dance, scalp dance, and war dance will be entirely abolished.

The reports of the agents of the agencies where this court is organized indicate very conclusively the beneficial results already accomplished. The agent of the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, says that *this* court—

Has worked admirably and made a radical change, especially among the young men of the tribe, for the better, as all disorders or offenses that come before the judges here are inexorably punished.

The agent of the Fort Peck Agency, Montana, says that this court—

Has been of practical value to me. All minor offenses and difficulties that frequently arise, that of necessity must be adjusted, are turned over to the judges of the court. The Indians are willing to abide by their decision and submit to the penalty imposed. The decision and authority, coming as it does from their own people, has the moral tendency to educate them up to the idea of law.

gent of the Nez Percé Agency, in Idaho, says :
rt has done a good work during the past year in correcting error and crime.
ving is a list of cases passed upon by said court :

Offenses.	No. of cases.	Fines collected.
.....	17	\$168 25
.....	3	25 00
g.....	2	23 00
wives.....	1	20 00
conduct.....	1	10 00
f court.....	1	10 00
		256 25

Amount of fines imposed and not yet collected, \$30.

gent of the Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, says that he organ-
court of Indian offenses at his agency in October last, and is—
to state that it has given entire satisfaction. The judges are good men, who
respect and have the confidence of the Indians, and their decisions have
and impartial, and have in every case been sustained by public sentiment.
f this court are held every alternate Saturday, and it aids me materially in
ring the affairs of the agency.

gent of the Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, says :
rt of Indian offenses is of great assistance to an agent in keeping the Indians
per restraint and enforcing the laws published by the Department for the
nt of offenses, for without their assistance the facts in the cases would never
“It takes a thief to catch a thief,” and it requires an Indian lawyer to
ndian statement and the evidence of Indian witnesses. Crimes and much
ible are prevented, because the Indians know that the true facts in the case
nderstood and learned by the Indian judges; whereas a white man could be
they express it. The system also relieves the agent of much disagreeable
odium in connection with the duty of imposing fines or imprisonment upon
I have divided the reservation into three school districts, and the judge
n each district is responsible for the attendance at school of the children in
ict. If these men were under pay the task of keeping children at school
a less arduous one. During the year the judges have tried forty-two cases
d sentence of imprisonment or fine upon thirty four offenders.

gent of the White Earth Agency, Minnesota, says :
rt here has relieved me of many trying cases, and now it would seem as if
be impossible to do without them. Their judgment in most cases has been
and their decisions submitted to without any complaint in most cases.
a few lawless persons here that have been able to do as they wished for
rs, and the restraint that this court has been to them has caused some
atisfaction. But it is only a question of time and it will become a perma-
re and recognized as the only way to settle the little differences among
these judges could be paid a reasonable salary for their time and services
ld not be any doubt of the continued good results from this court.

gent of the Santee and Flandreau Agency says that his court
n offenses has tried thirty-three cases during the past year,
fines collected have aggregated \$56. He thinks the court is
od service and is of much benefit to the agency in preventing
ishing crime.

gent of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska, says :
dian court of offenses has proven efficient and effective in dealing with the
morders which come under its control. It is, however, daily more apparent
hree judges of this court should be compensated for their services, as they
ntly called upon to do unpopular things, and, if true to the duties of their
n risk personal friendship and help. This is a just reason why they should
independent and secure against loss. Another reason is found in the fact
udges must be of necessity taken from the more advanced and progressive
d such have farms that cannot be left without loss while they are giving
to trials. Each convening of the judges costs them a day's time, which

cannot be given without loss. With proper compensation and under proper provisions the duties of the judges could be enlarged and the order and discipline of the people enhanced.

The three judges of this agency have also joined in a strong appeal for compensation for their services. They say that they have patiently investigated every case brought before them, that their authority has been fully recognized by the whole tribe, and every penalty ordered by the court has been executed, and that, among other things, polygamy has been entirely abolished under their administration.

As appears from the above, one great drawback to the successful organization of this court is the lack of money to pay the judges and other officers of the court a compensation for their services. Hence many of the agents have been unable to organize the court, because their best Indians are unwilling to leave their farms and business occupations when they know that their only reward may perhaps be a loss of influence and popularity among the tribe. It is a rare case of unselfish devotion to the public welfare for a white man to accept an office with responsible duties attached, unless it is also accompanied with a commensurate salary. It is not reasonable to expect the Indian to be more unselfish than his white brother, and hence if it is desired that this court should be continued, and carried into successful operation, it is absolutely necessary that some provision be made to pay the officers of the court a reasonable compensation. The judges, in my opinion, should not be asked to serve for less than \$20 per month, and for the payment of this salary and other necessary expenses an appropriation of \$50,000 would be sufficient. If this amount was appropriated the court could be successfully established at every agency where it was found necessary. The agents would be relieved of a large amount of unnecessary labor and annoyance, and it would be a matter of economy to the Government in saving the expense heretofore incurred of suppressing crimes which are now included in the jurisdiction of the court of Indian offenses. I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose above mentioned.

INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year contains a clause allowing Indians to avail themselves of the homestead laws without the payment of fees and commissions on account of entries or proofs and appropriates the sum of \$1,000 to aid Indians in making selection of land and the necessary proofs. Under this act several entries have been made by Indians in Washington Territory who for years have been in possession of land along the Columbia River. It is believed that this provision, and your action in directing local officers to refuse entries of whites upon lands occupied by Indians, as embodied in circular of the General Land Office dated May 31, 1884, will enable many Indians to secure titles to their lands.

This clause also provides that all patents for lands under the Indian homestead act shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his widow and heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located; and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY AND PATENTS.

During the year 12 certificates of allotments have been issued to the bands on the White Earth Reservation, under the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi concluded March 19, 1867 (16 Stat., 721); the Pottawatomies of the Indian Territory, under the act of May 1872 (17 Stat., 159), the cost of the land to the United States in the Pottawatomie cases having been reimbursed by the allottees; the Sioux Indians at the Rosebud Agency, under the sixth article of the Sioux treaty concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 637), and 2 to the Sisseton Indians on Lake Traverse, under the treaty of February 1867 (15 Stat., 505).

Patents have been issued as follows: 78 to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, on the Lac Court Oreille Reservation, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. 1110); and 6 to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat. 505); making the total number of certificates and patents issued 119. Allotments have also been approved by the President in favor of 119 Indians in Washington Territory, and the issuance of patents to 60 of these has been authorized. This office has also approved, in addition to the going, allotments to 102 Indians in Washington Territory, and requested the issuance of patents.

Several of the agents report that their Indians are earnestly asking for allotments, which have hitherto been delayed for the want of an appropriation to survey the reservation.

The bill to increase the quantity of land to be allotted the Nez Percé and Willamette Indians, to which reference was made in my last Annual Report, passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but no action was taken by the House. The general allotment bill also passed the Senate in a form generally acceptable to this Office, but received no action from the House. It is hoped that favorable action may be taken on both these bills by the House of Representatives at the next session.

SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The first appropriation of any consequence in ten years for the survey of Indian reservations was made at the last session of Congress, when a sum of \$50,000 was appropriated "for survey and subdivision of Indian reservations, and defining by surveys the boundaries of reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians." The act provides that 40,000 of this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended for surveying and defining the boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation. Although the sum appropriated is but half the amount estimated for, it will do much to relieve the service of one of the most embarrassing embarrassments with which it has had to contend. It will enable this office to rerun and remark the lines of certain reservations which have heretofore been surveyed, and possibly to inaugurate some original surveys, so that the work of allotment will probably be continued during the year to a greater extent than heretofore. It is the intention to use this money where it is most needed, and rely upon Congress for further appropriations to accomplish the surveys in other places.

The want of a proper definition of reservation boundaries has been for years, and is still, one of the most fruitful causes of contention and disorder known to the Department, and it is to be hoped that the full amount

of my estimate for surveys for the ensuing fiscal year may be pro in order that existing disputes may be speedily settled, and a vision of lands within the reservations made, wherever require deemed advisable, for the settlement of the Indians in indi homes.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Since the date of my last annual report, numerous application been received from parties desirous to lease Indian lands, held by or occupancy, by tenancy, or by sufferance, mainly for cattle grazin poses. To all such, answer, based upon Department ruling on the qu in the Feulon case, April 25, 1883, has been returned that no autho law existed for the making of such leases or agreements by the Ind by this Department, and that the Department would not approve. As a matter of fact, however, some few agreements of the cha mentioned have been entered into by certain Indian tribes on the responsibility, from which the Indians are drawing more or les niary benefit. These agreements, however, have not received t proval of the Department for the reasons above stated. It is v sirable that Congress should put this much vexed question t proper basis, so that Indian lands not necessary for other purpos be made a source of income to the Indians under such rules and lations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

A law is badly wanted for the punishment of crimes and o amongst Indians themselves. In my last annual report I refer this subject at considerable length, and pointed out the embarrass occasioned this Department by reason of the excepting clause United States Statutes (section 2146), which remits to tribal usag customs the punishment of crimes and offenses committed betwe Indians themselves. Outside the five civilized tribes in the India ritory, who have their own legislatures, courts, and judicial mach and amongst whom life and property are as secure as they are States, the Indian is not amenable to any law for injuries commit one of his own race in the Indian country. The result is that th brutal and unprovoked murders are committed, and the murder "unwhipt of justice."

A notable instance of this is the case of "Crow Dog," who kill celebrated Chief "Spotted Tail" on the Sioux reservation, ar was tried and convicted before the first district court of Dakota, as a United States court, which held that under the peculiar pro of the treaty of 1868 and the agreement of 1877, with the Sioux I it had jurisdiction of the offense, notwithstanding the general pr in the statutes. Upon petition for writ of *habeas corpus* and *rari*, the United States Supreme Court held that the statutory tion was not repealed by the provisions of the treaties, and th first district court of Dakota was without jurisdiction to find or indictment against the prisoner; that the conviction and sentenc void, and that his imprisonment was illegal.* The consequence Crow Dog is at large upon the reservation unpunished.

Another notable case was that of Johnson Foster, a Creek l who committed a cold-blooded murder upon Robert Poisal, a ci

* Ex-parte Crow Dog 109, U. S. Reports, 556.

Arapaho, in the Shawnee country in the Indian Territory. The facts of this case were fully set out in my last report and need not be recapitulated. Here also there was no legal remedy at hand, but the Indians saved the Government all further trouble in the matter by finally shooting the murderer down like a wild beast, not, however, until he had duplicated his crime by murdering the United States deputy marshal who had him in charge.

Still another and more recent case is that of Spotted Tail, junior, and Thunder Hawk, who killed White Thunder (all of them Sioux Indians), at the Rosebud Agency on the Sioux reservation. Under the decision in the Crow Dog case, this office had no alternative but to reluctantly order the prisoners, who, in the first instance, had been placed in the custody of the military, back to the reservation. In regard to this affair the agent reports as follows :

The quietude and monotony of affairs at the agency was broken on the evening of May 29, by the killing of Chief White Thunder by Spotted Tail (son of the late Chief Spotted Tail) and an Indian named Thunder Hawk. My information, obtained principally from Spotted Tail after the fracas, is that White Thunder, feeling aggrieved, went to Spotted Tail's camp, and took therefrom seven horses and other property; Spotted Tail going to his camp and seeing some of his horses dead on the road, he, with two others, Thunder Hawk and Long Pumpkin, went to and commenced firing into the camp of White Thunder's friends, during which White Thunder received two rifle shots, one from Spotted Tail in the leg and another from Thunder Hawk in the breast, from which he soon died. Long Pumpkin was thought to be mortally wounded; he has progressed till the present time with prospects of final recovery. The father of White Thunder was also less seriously wounded, but on account of extreme age may not recover. Six horses were killed in the affray. The next morning Spotted Tail and Thunder Hawk answered my summons and appeared before me for examination. I sent them to Fort Niobrara. They have been kept prisoners at the fort since that time.

If there is no law to punish or detain offenders of such character in durance, they should not be returned to the place of their crimes, where the friends and relatives of the murdered reside, and who stand ready, whenever afflicted with "bad hearts" or are "mourning," to avenge the offense, endangering the lives of many, and good government of all. I look upon this trouble as an outgrowth of the return to this agency of "Crow Dog" (the murderer of Chief Spotted Tail, August, 1881), imprisoned, tried, convicted, and condemned for this crime; afterwards on the decision of the United States Supreme Court, "that the court had no jurisdiction over Indian offenders against Indians," he was released and returned here, feeling of more importance than the highest chief of the nation. His presence from the time of his return has been the cause of jealousy and heartburning; it has at different times appeared as though trouble would result from this cause. "White Thunder" had become one of the progressive men among the Indians; had recently induced a number of his band to leave the vicinity of the agency to form a new camp where good farms could be made, and by his example induced them to go to work. His death will be a loss to his people, as also to the whites, to whom he was a good friend; his influence was on the side of good government, law and order.

Other instances may be cited, but enough have been given to show the necessity for an amendment of the law in this particular. The average Indian may not be ready for the more complex questions of civil law, but he is sufficiently capable to discriminate between right and wrong, and should be taught by the white man's law to respect the persons and property of his race, and that under the same law he himself is entitled to like protection.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the importance of establishing a United States court in the Indian Territory, in accordance with existing treaties with the civilized tribes, and I cannot better do so than by quoting from the annual report of the agent at the Union Agency, to which the civilized tribes are attached. He says :

In criminal cases where white men and Indians are the parties, or where both parties are white men, the case is tried by the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark. About four-fifths of criminal cases tried at that court come from the Indian Territory; the long distances witnesses must travel to reach this court makes the administration

of justice not only very expensive to the Government, and to the witnesses who are compelled to attend, but it is the cause of a large number of crimes committed in the Territory not being reported; witnesses cannot afford to travel several times to Fort Smith, Ark., to prosecute criminals. The fees and mileage will not pay ordinary fare and necessary expenses of the trip, allowing nothing for the time lost. The business of the court is transacted as rapidly as possible, but cases are continued from term to term, and several trips must be made by the witnesses before the case is tried. Criminals take advantage of this state of affairs, and crime is much more prevalent than if a court was established in the Territory, as the treaty provides and the Indians desire. The Territory having no friend at court to call attention to these matters, the Indian Office should do so in the interest of good order and economy.

TIMBER AND OTHER DEPREDACTIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

At the first session of the present Congress a bill (S. 1545) to amend section 5388 of the Revised Statutes in relation to timber depredations so as to apply to all classes of Indian lands, passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House. This legislation is much required, especially in the Indian Territory, where depredations are constant, and I would respectfully recommend that the bill be still further amended, so as to include coal and other minerals upon Indian lands.

INDIAN POLICE.

In the Indian appropriation bill approved May 27, 1878, provision was made for organizing an Indian police force, not exceeding 50 officers and 430 privates. During that year a force was organized at 30 different agencies, and from that day to this the wisdom of Congress in establishing such a force has been more apparent every year. During the past year the force has consisted of 784 officers and privates at 48 out of the 60 different agencies, and it is believed that the records of constabulary organizations throughout the country will not present a more favorable showing for fidelity, faithfulness, and impartial performance of duty than has been displayed by the Indian police. When it is borne in mind that a great majority of the cases upon which they are called to act are offenses committed by their own race against laws made by a race with which they have not heretofore been in sympathy; that they are hedged in by rules and regulations which so abridge the absolute freedom to which they have been accustomed as to gall and chafe them continually, any infringement of which is promptly punished; and that many of the regulations established forbid practices which almost form a part of the very existence of the Indian practices and customs which are to them a religion, and which, if neglected, they believe will result in disaster and death, the impartiality with which the police have performed the duties devolving upon them is creditable in the highest degree. It matters not who the offender is, whether chief of the tribe or a young warrior, Indian or white man, friend or foe, stranger or one "to the manor born," when ordered to make arrest there is no flinching from duty, and it is truly marvelous that so little friction has occurred in the performance of their duties. One of the best evidences of their efficiency and adherence to duty is shown in the fact that out of a force of nearly 800 men only 80 have been discharged from the force during the year for all causes combined.

I cannot conscientiously perform my duty nor do justice to this meritorious body of men without again calling attention to their meagre salary, and urging that a more liberal compensation be paid to them. This office requires that they shall be men of unquestioned energy, courage, and self-command; be in vigorous bodily health; be good horsemen and good shots with rifle and pistol. They must be well

with the topography of the reservation, and must so inform
s as to the appearance of the cattle, wagons, and other prop-
ging on the reservation as to be able to identify them wherever
ust constantly patrol the districts assigned; must give imme-
ze of the arrival of strangers on the reservation; must obtain
e information in regard to timber, cattle, and horse-thieves,
and liquor-sellers in the vicinity, and must vigilantly watch
nents of all suspicious characters and their associates, and re-
ame; must report all marriages, deaths, and cases of severe
r accident; and must perform all the regular duties assigned,
ady for special service at any time. They are compelled to
id feed their own horses, many of them keeping several, and
on a trail at hard riding for days at a time, all for the low
\$8 per month for officers and \$5 per month for privates. Of
en in service the past year only 64 were single men; all the
l families averaging five members.
the year 128 resigned on account of "inadequate salary," and
ising that any accept or retain the position. Congress, at its
on, recognized the necessity of greater compensation by au-
one agent to pay \$15 per month. I earnestly recommend that
of compensation per month be fixed as follows: Officers, \$15;
\$12; privates, \$10.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

owing tables show: (1) The distribution of population; (2)
s and purposes of the expenditures from appropriations for
years ended June 30, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

TABLE 1.—Distribution of population.

States and Territories.	Aggregate number of agencies.	Aggregate Indian pop- ulation.	Indians not under control of agents.
.....	3	18,699	2,464
.....	4	4,738	6,669
.....	1	991	.....
.....	9	32,111	400
.....	3	3,676	600
ory.....	6	18,334	.....
ory (five civilized tribes).....	1	64,000	.....
.....	1	354	.....
.....	1	976	.....
.....	.....	.....	410
.....	1	9,577	.....
.....	1	5,287	.....
.....	5	*15,333	.....
cluding 201 attached to Kansas agency, but still living in	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3,602	.....
.....	2	5,016	8,800
.....	3	30,003	.....
.....	1	5,007	.....
.....	1	3,100	.....
.....	5	4,255	800
.....	(†)	97	290
.....	2	2,809	390
Territory.....	6	10,846	150
.....	2	6,628	1,210
.....	1	1,855	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	892
.....	61	246,794	17,575

total number in United States, exclusive of those in Alaska..... 264,369
Of these 558 are in charge of a military officer and not on an Indian reservation.
Indians in charge of a military officer, and not on a reservation.

TABLE 2.—*Objects and purposes of the expenditures from appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, 1883, and 1884.*

Objects and purposes for which the appropriations have been expended.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Amount appropriated	\$5, 124, 648 80	\$5, 563, 104 13	\$5, 291, 985 91
Pay of Indian agents	84, 552 77	83, 030 09	81, 848 58
Pay of special agents	3, 808 18	7, 290 05	8, 558 46
Pay of interpreters	23, 711 64	18, 306 24	19, 187 62
Buildings at agencies and repairs	36, 000 06	34, 136 18	30, 941 04
Vaccination of Indians	1, 430 35	740 75	246 00
Medicines and medical supplies	15, 749 99	15, 686 86	15, 736 76
Annuity goods	667, 727 02	534, 352 69	371, 673 79
Subsistence supplies	2, 302, 739 13	2, 473, 600 81	2, 160, 967 92
Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies	210, 581 73	272, 959 44	259, 606 51
Expenses of transportation and storage	285, 261 16	323, 966 95	285, 148 76
Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies	25, 265 37	25, 161 12	24, 806 12
Advertising expenses and telegraphing	14, 180 12	14, 174 22	21, 196 68
Payment of annuity in money	285, 819 36	294, 859 98	298, 606 56
Payment of regular employes at agencies	324, 639 52	265, 801 19	254, 853 30
Payment of temporary employes	8, 345 66	7, 320 94	9, 006 48
Support of schools	244, 209 18	482, 336 44	669, 974 21
To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor	233, 364 48	145, 160 25	92, 126 67
Traveling expenses of Indian agents	12, 947 45	13, 472 49	11, 543 45
Traveling expenses of special agents	2, 790 76	3, 648 42	5, 810 82
Incidental expenses of agencies	6, 231 00	13, 258 77	21, 111 75
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments	75, 975 61	83, 286 08	60, 607 08
Presents to Indians	330 00	60 00	.....
Stock for Indians .....	.....	.....	263, 800 47
Survey of Indian reservations .....	.....	.....	496 50
Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors	19, 963 01	21, 902 94	17, 250 00
Expenses of Indian commissioners .....	.....	4, 625 95	.....
Agricultural improvements	6, 756 31	803 50	7, 561 40
Miscellaneous	4, 650 97	4, 809 80	13, 968 23
In hands of agents	40, 387 74	20, 081 78	746 00
Total amount expended	4, 897, 165 83	5, 196, 218 84	5, 066, 661 40
Balance unexpended	187, 095 23	366, 885 29	285, 324 42

SCHOOLS.

The status of school work among Indians, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, can best be shown by the following comparative statement:

Items.	1883.	1884.	Increase.
Training schools, Carlisle, Forest Grove, &c.	3	6	3
Pupils in training schools	610	1, 195	585
Boarding schools on or near reservations	79	83	4
Pupils in such schools	4, 407	4, 935	528
Children placed in various schools through the country	122	579	457
Day schools	117	126	9
Total number of day pupils	5, 102	5, 022	.....
Total number of boarding pupils	5, 139	6, 709	1, 570

Of the above, 130 boarding pupils and 892 day pupils are in New York; the day pupils attend the 29 public schools which the State of New York provides for her Indian population.

Training schools.—The principal educational advance of the year has been the starting of the three new training-schools referred to in my last report, at Genoa, Nebr., Chilocco, Ind. Ter., and Lawrence, Kans., opened, respectively, in January, February, and September. The reports of the first two are herewith, on pages 207 and 209. The latter is only just under way, and has now 125 out of the 340 pupils which it will accommodate. The Chilocco and Genoa schools have made a good record with their 319 pupils. They have the advantage of both Car-

and Forest Grove in possessing sufficient land, and are giving special attention to stock-raising and farming. The Chilocco boys have a herd of 425 cattle, and the Genoa boys have cultivated faithfully 202 acres and raised 6,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of oats, and 1,200 bushels of vegetables. The nearness of the schools to Indian reservations greatly reduces cost of transportation, but at the same time it suggests to the pupils a prompt remedy for homesickness and restlessness under restraint. Both schools have been annoyed by runaways, but it is hoped that serious embarrassment from this quarter need not be anticipated. Several of the employés of these schools are Carlisle and Hampton graduates. If Congress had not modified its appropriation and removed the restriction which limited the amount to be expended in support of these schools to \$200 per pupil, including traveling expenses, they could not have been carried on. To require that the greatest expense of an industrial school shall not exceed the lowest sum at which it has been found possible to continue a school already established is unjust and unreasonable. For the current fiscal year only \$175 per pupil (exclusive of traveling expenses) is appropriated, and I am at a loss to see how the schools can complete their first full year on this allowance.

The other three training schools, at Carlisle, Forest Grove, and Hampton, have had an uneventful, useful year, with 578, 166, and 132 pupils, respectively, and a combined average attendance of 693. The detailed reports of the schools herewith, on pages 230, 246, and 233, are full of interest, and show clearly the painstaking thoroughness with which the pupils are being trained in the various trades and household industries, and the zeal and faithfulness with which those engaged in it are devoting themselves to this work. Of the special work which is undertaken at Carlisle called "planting out," the superintendent says:

I placed out on farms and in families during the year, for longer or shorter periods—4 girls and 173 boys, and have arranged for keeping out about 110 the ensuing winter to attend the public schools where they are located, or to receive private instruction in the families. This is by far the most important feature of our work.

Eighty-four are reported as excellent workers, 83 as good, 41 as fair, and 9 as lazy. I established a regulation that all who went out from the school should do so entirely at the expense of their patrons, and should receive pay according to their ability. The results have been most satisfactory. The absence from the school has been in nearly every case a clear saving to the Government of their support during such period of absence, and many of the boys and girls, besides supplying themselves with clothing, have earned and saved considerable sums of money, which I find has a most excellent influence.

An Indian boy who has earned and saved \$25 or \$50 is in every way more manly and more to be relied upon than one who has nothing; whereas had he received the same sum as a gratuity the reverse would be the case.

Two years of school training and discipline are necessary to fit a new pupil for this outing. The rapid progress in English speaking, the skill in hand and head work, the independence in thought and action pupils so placed gain, all prove that this method of preparing and dispersing Indian youth is an invaluable means of giving them the courage and capacity for civilized self-support. An Indian boy placed in a family and remote from his home (and it is better distant from the school), surrounded on all sides by hardworking, industrious people, feels at once a stronger desire to do something for himself than he can be made to feel under any collective system, or in the best Indian training-school that can be established. His self-respect asserts itself; he goes to work, behaves himself, and tries in every way to compete with those about him.

Congress having made its annual failure to appropriate funds with which to purchase a farm for this school, Captain Pratt has solicited funds therefor from private parties, and a \$20,000 tract, covering 157 acres, has been purchased, on which \$13,000 has been paid. Another tract of equal size is still needed.

The Forest Grove school has kept its buildings full and this year is crowding in fifty more children in anticipation of being relieved by new buildings, for which Congress appropriated \$20,000. The erection of buildings is delayed pending the settlement of the permanent location of the school.

The superintendent of the Hampton school complains justly of the cutting down of the rate of compensation hitherto allowed that institution from \$167 per pupil to \$158.33, and of a new exaction that he shall pay such part of the transportation of the pupils to and from the school as exceeds a specified sum, which is one-half the amount asked for that purpose. Congress has been accustomed to ask private schools to do work which is worth over \$200 per pupil for \$167, but it has never before reduced the amount below that sum. Considering the superior training and advantages which Hampton offers, and the large private donations which she has secured for the furtherance of Indian education, I cannot consider this discrimination against her as anything but a blunder, and one too serious to be allowed to go uncorrected.

General Armstrong says:

The reduction is arbitrary and uncalled for. It will not seriously hinder the work, for friends will take it up, but it is humiliating to appeal to private charity to make good this small economy of Congress. Hampton school has repeatedly asked for \$175, on the ground of fair treatment and the quality of the work done. This reduction cannot be due to ignorance, but to carelessness or to personal ill-will to the work in which I and my associates are engaged for the Indian race. In behalf of some of the constituents of the very legislators who did this injustice, to whom I have applied to make up this reduction, I protest against the cutting down of the per capita allowance to Hampton school.

Pupils in various schools in States.—Similar to training-school work is the education of pupils in various schools throughout the country, which is assuming noteworthy proportions. Beginning two years ago with provision for 100 pupils, the appropriations have so increased that during the last fiscal year 565 Indian youths were placed in 20 schools located in eleven States, from North Carolina to California. In these schools farming, trades, and household industries are taught, and solicitous care taken of the mental, moral, and physical well-being of the pupils. As stated in my last report, the compensation allowed by the law for such admirable work is only \$167 per pupil per annum. The running expenses of such schools, in addition to the first cost of the outfit in buildings, machinery, tools, &c., is, of course, much greater. The effect has necessarily been to enlist private benevolence and effort quite extensively in this work. Thus Government funds have been supplemented, and new forces have been brought to bear on the uplifting of the Indian. The interest which thus manifests itself in, but cannot be measured by, money donations is sincere, energetic, and practical. A few other pupils have been sent away to school, who have been supported by tribal funds. Seven years ago hardly an Indian child was receiving any other education than that which could be afforded by a reservation school. During last year 1,774 were in the training and other schools above described, and during the coming year the number will undoubtedly reach 2,200. The Albuquerque school might very properly be added to this list, and would raise the number to 2,400. This method of Indian education continued systematically cannot fail to become a powerful factor in Indian civilization.

Reservation schools.—This special training of Indian youths away from their homes does not, however, remove, but rather increases, the need for more vigorous school work on reservations. The mass of the Indians are there, and during this school generation at least will remain

here. Whether ten years from now the same sort of work will be needed depends largely on the schooling given the present generation of children. If the 2,000 youths of the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Agencies continue to be restricted as now to boarding-school accommodations for only 80 pupils, no marked intellectual development need be looked for, and the few children who may be sent away to school from those tribes, will find on their return that the current of ignorance and heathenism setting against them is too strong for their unaided resistance. The statistics of the last year, while far from satisfactory, show progress both in the quantity and quality of school work done on or near reservations.

Boarding schools have been established for the first time among the Yumas, Mescalero Apaches, Pine Ridge Sioux, and the Indians at Fort Berthold. One additional school each has been given the Indians of the Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Warm Springs Agencies, and a new school for the Sioux has been opened at Yankton, Dak. The Yuma, Fort Berthold, and Cheyenne and Arapaho schools are occupying vacated military posts, transferred to the Department for this purpose. Two small boarding schools have closed, and the Round Valley boarding school must be discontinued until the buildings burned during the year can be replaced. A gain of 627 boarding pupils in the various schools is encouraging. Industrial work, especially in trades, still needs more attention. Nineteen of the schools teach carpentering, nine blacksmithing, five shoemaking, and three harness-making. Farming and household industries are added as a matter of course. The schools have cultivated 1,761 acres, and the crops raised consist of 3,730 bushels wheat, 8,230 bushels oats, 14,723 bushels corn, and 26,348 bushels vegetables. They have also made 1,798 tons of hay, and 5,024 pounds of butter.

Of these boarding schools 23, with 1,011 pupils, are supervised and largely assisted in their support by religious societies. The cost of reservation boarding schools to the Government averages \$150 per annum per pupil. This can hardly be considered an extravagant sum to pay for both the support and education of an Indian child, especially when, as in the Sioux tribe, the child's support is guaranteed by treaty. The number of boarding pupils who could be accommodated has been 59 greater than the previous year.

But slight advance has been made in day-school work; although 17 new schools have been opened, others have been discontinued, and 3 have become boarding schools, so that the entire number for the year is only 28, a net gain of 11. Of these, 30 are New York public schools, and 46, with 2,173 pupils, are supported wholly or nearly so by religious societies. The value of day schools among Indians is proven, and for 60,000 Indians their establishment is virtually required by treaty stipulations. The six district schools, among the Pine Ridge Sioux, will be increased to eleven if suitable teachers can be secured. It is no easy matter to find a trustworthy person, having ability as a teacher, who is willing to leave home and friends and settle down in more or less uncomfortable quarters among a heathen people, and for a small salary devote time and energy, not only to teaching children a new language, but also to inspiring and directing the awkward attempts toward civilization of the entire Indian village in which the school is located. The allurements of a Government salary of \$40 or \$50 per month will not attract to such work those who are suited to it, unless they possess a genuine love for humanity and a desire to labor personally for its elevation. Many such teachers, especially in the mission day schools, are managing Indian schools at

some of the best, and by toil, hardship, and self-denial have become the best of the best, often unrecognized lever which is raising to a higher plane the suffering Indian community.

The great Rosebud Sioux have nearly lost faith in the Government promise of a boarding school. The pledge cannot be redeemed until Congress gives funds to cover the expense of relocating and removing the Rosebud Agency, and mean time district day schools are being established as rapidly and systematically as practicable.

During the past year the total accommodations for boarding pupils being made in reservations, in Government buildings, was 5,461, for day pupils 3,881, making a total of 9,342, or a little over one-sixth of the entire Indian school population. New York provides for 1,286 day pupils, and religious societies furnish accommodations for 1,620 boarding pupils and 2,549 day pupils, and thus the number of pupils who last year had no possibility of schooling was reduced to about three-fourths the whole number. In looking at the educational gain made during the last few years, the proportions of the work undone should not be lost sight of. Appropriations must largely increase before this large unschooled remainder can be cared for.

Some progress is being made toward compulsory education. It has been successfully tried at four agencies, the compulsion at two taking the form of withholding rations, and at the others of withholding annuity payments. As soon as a sufficient number of school buildings are erected in the various agencies for the Sioux, the system can be enforced through that entire tribe under the terms of their treaty.

Buildings.—The embarrassment under which the office has labored for several years—insufficient school buildings—is becoming chronic. Its reports gave the number of boarding pupils for which existing buildings furnish *suitable* accommodation, instead of the number which such buildings are compelled to accommodate, a much smaller showing would be made. Inspectors condemn the crowded, stifling dormitories which they find, and agents on the other hand deplore the turning away from school of those who ask for admittance, and they decide to crowd the children temporarily, in the hope that the new building or addition for which they have entreated will soon be allowed. Too often the year goes by without relief and the whole management, even the *morale* of the school, suffers, sometimes seriously. Buildings erected to meet the needs of ten years ago must still be made to suffice, and others too dilapidated and worthless to be repaired must still shelter children who therein are expected to become accustomed to the decencies and comforts of civilization, and to acquire habits of thrift and enterprise.

Since only \$25,000 was appropriated this last year for erection and repair of school-buildings, no extensive work has, of course, been done. The Shoshone, Menomonee, Sisseton, and Siletz buildings, which were commenced in the previous year, have been completed and occupied; also the three new training-school buildings at Lawrence, Okla., and Genoa; and a building begun some years since at White Earth, Minn. The flourishing Albuquerque school has moved into new quarters after three years of waiting in rented buildings, supplemented by temporary make-shift additions, put up one after the other as the pupils crowded in. This building was intended for 158 pupils and the superintendent of the school is asking for the immediate erection of another building to house the 50 additional pupils who will ask for admittance this fall, and the 100 others who can easily be obtained. The \$40,000 appropriated this year for buildings will be needed for the

aw, Devil's Lake, Wichita, Quinaielt, and Fort Peck buildings, and repairs and additions at other points, and Albuquerque must wait another year, as must also nine other places where there are either no buildings at all or else buildings which need immediate enlargement. There is no obstacle to progress in Indian education with which this office has had to contend so great as the want of money to furnish suitable and even decent school buildings. As stated above, if all the Indian day and boarding school buildings, belonging to Government or other parties, had been filled, only one-fourth of the Indian school population could have been provided for. The suffering at Fort Peck and Blackfoot agencies might have been made a golden educational opportunity for those tribes. Hungry children would need little urging to become inmates of boarding schools with well-spread tables. There has been money on hand to buy food for pupils, but none to put up shelters for them, and ignorance and wretchedness must continue unmodified and unrelieved.

To add to its other embarrassments, Congress has still further restricted the office by providing that during this year no Indian boarding-school building shall cost, including furnishing, over \$10,000. The Chillicothe buildings, for 150 pupils, cost, exclusive of furnishing, and in a location where materials are easily accessible, over \$20,000, or over \$125 per pupil. A smaller building would somewhat increase the rate per pupil. Three plans are therefore left open to choice: (1) To limit the number of pupils to less than 75; (2) to put up a shabby structure, uncomfortable and inconvenient, and which will require extensive repairing and remodeling in the near future, and yet will never be what it should be; or (3) to erect the small building one year and attach another to it during the succeeding season at some extra cost for changes thereby necessitated. Either method pursued in private business would be considered inexcusably shiftless.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the past year the cash payments per capita to Indians, being yearly installments of specific amounts and of interest on the indebtedness of the Government to them under treaty stipulations, &c., amounted in round numbers to \$443,000. A great part of such payments are distributed in small sums semi annually, each member of a tribe receiving an equal share, so that the whole number of men, women, and children who directly enjoy the benefits of these payments is very large.

All appear to be satisfied that justice has been done to them except the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, who are jointly interested in certain treaties with the Government, but who are divided into two bands, one residing in the Indian Territory and the other in Iowa. The latter band has been dissatisfied for some time back with the respective numbers held by the Government as comprising each band, and upon which numbers is based the division made yearly of their joint treaty funds. This cause of complaint, however, is now in process of removal by steps which are being taken in pursuance of recent legislation, the result of a petition of the chiefs and headmen and the recommendation of the Department, whereby a new and correct census of all the original Sacs and Foxes and their descendants at both places will be taken, and an even per capita share of future payments will be made to each person found entitled without regard to their place of residence.

Notwithstanding the fact that the completion of the census of the

Winnebagoes in Wisconsin required by the act of January 18, 1881, was in charge of a thoroughly competent agent, the work was delayed owing to the difficulties in the way of obtaining the necessary data in reference to them on account of their unsettled habits and homeless condition, and because many of them refused for a long time to give their own names or the names of the members of their families for enrollment, and because it was also found difficult to prevail on many of them to comply with the requirements of the act by taking up homesteads or by declaring their intention to do so as soon as they should receive the money. Therefore it was not until the 20th of October last that the list could be sent to the Department for approval, and steps taken toward applying to the Indians the benefits provided for them by the act. On the 7th of the following November, an installment of one-fifth of the total amount applicable was placed to the credit of a disbursing agent, to be paid to them as the act provided, and those only were allowed to draw who had complied with all its requirements. The wisdom of paying this money in installments, as suggested in my report for 1883, only became more apparent by increased familiarity with the habits and condition of these Indians. Their mere expressed intention to use the money to enter any land they might select or to improve it could not be relied upon as being *bona fide*; but the hope of further payments induced them to make good use of the first, and as it was found that, with few exceptions, the money given them was properly used, another payment of a second one-fifth was made during February, 1884.

As the wording of the act is not plain as to how its benefits were to be applied, it was believed that the remaining three-fifths of the money in question could be expended to their greatest advantage in the purchase of building material, stock, farming utensils, &c., as thus being more certain to permanently aid them towards independence and civilization. But this course on trial was not found practicable, for various reasons, the principal of which was the decided objection of a great majority of the Indians, and the positive refusal of others, to so receive it or to make known their wants, many claiming that they had contracted debts on the strength of their promises to pay from this source, which they felt bound by honor and interest to pay; so that no intelligent estimate for the necessary purchases could be arrived at, nor could the supplies have been properly distributed without the hearty co operation of the Indians. I was therefore reluctantly compelled to abandon this plan, and since the expiration of the fiscal year a full share in the final three-fifths has been paid in cash to all who presented themselves, properly qualified, as required by the act.

Under what this office has reason to believe to be the evil advice and persuasion of some designing person, who, in connivance with one of the chiefs of the Winnebagoes, wishes to handle their money as attorney (a service entirely unnecessary), a party of these Indians known as Big Hawk's band, and numbering about 95, although duly enrolled and given repeated and timely notice of all the payments, have persistently refused to present themselves to the disbursing agent, properly qualified, as required by the act, for their shares in the appropriation. As the date and place of proposed payment was in every case brought to the notice of all, and every opportunity afforded and much extra effort made and expense incurred in the endeavor to have all avail themselves of the benefits of the act, those who have refused or willfully neglected to so avail themselves are without excuse to claim a further delay of final action under the act, and have no right to put the whole

be to the further expense which would be incurred by making a special payment to them whenever they may feel disposed to comply with the law and receive it. I would therefore recommend that the names of all whom it can be shown willfully neglected or refused to comply with the requirements of the act and to receive said shares, after having had due notice of the dates and places of payment, and ample time and opportunity to make good their claims, be returned to the general funds of the tribe in the United States Treasury, for the benefit of all.

The Department, in approving the census of these Indians taken as required by the act of January 18, 1881, and before any payment was made, authorized the agent, as the work of locating homesteads and making payments progressed, to add to said census list the names of any Winnebagoes who might present themselves properly entitled, as residents of Wisconsin, to enrollment but who had been overlooked in making up the original list, such new enrollments to be sustained with good proof of the right of the person to enrollment. The agent was also empowered to strike from said census list the name of any whom he might discover, on further investigation, were not entitled to enrollment, submitting proof to sustain his action in such cases also. Under these circumstances a complete and correct census of all, it is believed, has been obtained, and also of the Winnebagoes residing in Nebraska, and steps will now be taken to carry out the third and fourth sections of the act before referred to, and an equitable adjustment will be made of the amount due to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes from those residing in Nebraska, and future annuity payments will be made to both branches of the tribe accordingly.

The permanent annuity of \$1,100 to the Miamis of Eel River and \$400 to the Pottawatomies of Huron is so small as hardly to warrant the expense connected with making annual payments, and the amounts received by each of the Indians in this way are not sufficient to do them any particular good. I would therefore recommend that an offer be made to these Indians of a sum to be paid each tribe at once in lieu of their annuities.

In making annuity payments two questions often arise which, when not provided for by treaty or special legislation, are difficult to determine by this office with assurance of being right and of having acted for the best interests of the Indians. The first is what degree of white blood should debar a person from sharing in Indian annuities; and the second is whether Indian tribes can drop persons from their rolls whom they have once adopted in good faith and in accordance with the rules of the tribe. It would be well if these questions were definitely and finally settled by legislative action, if possible. I think it would be for the benefit of all to exclude persons of less than one half Indian blood, and to retain all who are regularly adopted, if Indians, and to add the children of such, but to discourage or prohibit any further adoptions by Indian tribes, especially of whites.

I may be pardoned for repeating my former reference to the difficulties this Department labors under because agents are prohibited by section 3651 of the Revised Statutes from paying some banking institution nearer to the agency than the authorized United States depository, where the funds may be placed to their credit, a reasonable rate of exchange on the agent's official draft for funds to make annuity payments. This is sometimes absolutely necessary, and it is a hardship to the agent to compel him to bear a loss that he cannot in some instances avoid.

I again have the gratification, in reporting on the work of a past year, of being able to point to the fact that, notwithstanding the amount of money handled in making these payments, and the number of agents through whose hands it passed, every cent has been faithfully accounted for.

RAILROAD OPERATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Under this heading the following operations during the past year may be noted:

Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin (Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway).—Under date of June 26 last authority was granted by the Department for a preliminary survey upon the Bad River Reserve, auxiliary to an extension of their railway from a point on the Montreal River between the States of Wisconsin and Michigan to Ashland, Wis. The survey was commenced and the line partially located through the reserve, but owing to the peculiar character of the country, which presents many engineering difficulties, the survey has not yet been completed. In the mean time the railway company, being desirous of taking advantage of the season in order to a speedy construction of the road to the Montreal River, applied to the Department for permission to proceed with the work of construction upon the reservation, offering to indemnify the Indians in respect of the compensation to be ultimately determined upon for right of way and damages to private property. On the 25th August last the necessary authority was granted by the Department, subject to the consent of the Indians and to the filing of a bond by the company in the sum of \$20,000. conditioned to meet the requirements of the case. The treaty with the Chippewa Indians (the La Pointe band of which occupies the Bad River Reserve) of November 30, 1854 (10 Stat. at Large, 1109) provides for a right of way to railroads through the reserve upon payment of compensation to the Indians, who, it may be added, are desirous to have the road built. The requisite bond has since been given, and the agent has been directed to allow the work to proceed if the Indians do not object.

Devil's Lake Reserve, Dakota (Jamestown and Northern Railroad, N. P. R. R.).—After an investigation by the General Land Office, as alluded to in my last annual report, the Department decided not to disturb the western boundary line of this reservation. On the 6th of August, 1883, the agent at Devil's Lake Agency transmitted the result of the proceedings of a council of the Indians, theretofore authorized to be convened for the purpose of considering the question of compensation to be paid to them by the railway company for right of way, &c. The proposition of the Indians was that the company should pay ten dollars per acre for the land required, and also erect a station and a suitable building for the storage of Government property at a point on the railroad to be designated by the Indian agent, and that no other buildings or persons, except such station and warehouse and the necessary employes, should be located or be permitted to reside within the reservation. This proposition was accepted by a resolution of the board of directors of the railway company October 5, 1883, and by a subsequent resolution, dated December 4, 1883, the president of the company was authorized to provide the necessary funds, amounting to the sum of \$1,845, and in behalf of the company to pay the same into the Department, or otherwise to dispose of the same for the benefit of the Indians as should be deemed advisable by the Department. On the 8th December, 1883, the company filed in the De-

Department a map of definite location of the road through the reservation, distance of seventeen miles, also a plat of station grounds required, the whole containing an aggregate of 184.5 acres, as verified by the company's surveyor. The location of the station grounds was duly approved by the Indian agent. On the 1st March last the president of the railroad company notified this office that the company had made provision for the amount of compensation money required by the Indians, and in other respects stood ready to carry out their undertaking.

In the mean time, a doubt having arisen in my mind whether or not the peculiar wording of the clause relating to railroads in the treaty with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians operated of itself to grant a general right of way for railroads without further legislation by Congress, I submitted the question for Department adjudication on the 10th April last. On the 2d May the papers were returned to this office, with instructions to prepare and submit a full history of the case, with all the papers bearing on the subject and recommendations, for transmission to Congress. The session was, however, at that time, so far advanced, and the chances of procuring action by Congress in the matter so remote, that it was deemed advisable to postpone sending up the papers until the coming session. They will be submitted to the Department in due season.

*Flathead (Jocko) Reserve, Montana (Northern Pacific Railroad).—*The agreement of September 2, 1882, between the Indians occupying this reserve and the United States, whereby their title was extinguished to certain lands of the reservation required for the purposes of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the full particulars whereof were given in my last annual report, was ratified by Congress at its last session in the Indian appropriation act approved July 4, 1884, with the proviso that—

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any wise affecting the relation between the Government and said railroad company, growing out of the grant of land made to said company, beyond the right of way provided for in said agreement.

By the same act Congress appropriated the sum of \$16,000 (which had previously been paid into the Treasury by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company) for payment to the Indians in accordance with the terms of said agreement.

*Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho (Utah and Northern Railroad).—*On the 12th of June last the attorneys for this railroad company filed in the Department for approval a map of definite location of the road, also eight plats of station grounds at various points on the reservation. Upon examination of said map they were found to be entirely unauthenticated. They were, therefore, returned to the Department, with a recommendation that they should be presented in proper shape to entitle them to consideration.

The attention of the Department was also called to the fact that notwithstanding the road had been constructed and operated through the reservation for several years, it did not appear that the Indians had ever been compensated for the loss of their lands taken for right of way and station grounds—aggregating over 2,000 acres—and it was suggested that inasmuch as there were no treaty provisions authorizing the building of railroads through the reservation, legislation by Congress would be necessary to confirm the title of the company to the lands taken, which they claimed to have obtained under special acts of Congress of March 3, 1873 (17 Stats. at Large, 612), and June 20, 1878 (20 Stats. at Large, 241), but which manifestly related only to right of way through the public lands of the United States. Under

Department instructions of September 24 last, a full statement of the matter will be prepared and submitted for presentation to Congress at the ensuing session for its determination as to whether or not it is the intention of the acts above mentioned to grant a right of way through an Indian reservation without compensation to the Indians located thereon, and for such action as that body may deem advisable.

Indian Territory (Atlantic and Pacific Railroad).—In conformity with the views expressed by your immediate predecessor in office, March 31, 1882, that the branch road provided for by the act of Congress of July 27, 1866, should not be allowed to cross the country of the Creeks and Cherokees, but should have its line, so far as those countries are concerned, south of the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in November last, filed in the Department an amended map of definite location of such branch road, according to which the line thereof eastward from the eastern boundary of the Seminole country to Fort Smith, as now surveyed and located, passes south of the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers, and through lands of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations respectively, thus correcting the error theretofore made by the company in locating its line north of the Canadian, and bringing the road strictly within the interpretation placed by the Department in 1870 upon the several treaties and acts of Congress of 1866, providing for an east and west and a north and south railroad through the Indian Territory. The amended map was accepted by the Department November 28, 1883.

Indian Territory (Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway—Southern Kansas Railway).—At the last session of Congress two acts were passed granting to the above-mentioned railroads, respectively, a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. The legal right to thus legislate was based upon the principle of eminent domain in the Federal Government over the Indian Territory (see House reports Nos. 110, 1451, 48th Cong., first session). Both acts received Presidential approval July 4, 1884. The first mentioned of these acts empowers the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, to build and operate a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory—

Beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River north of the northern boundary of Cook County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, the line to be located in sections of twenty-five miles each, and before work is begun on any section the line thereof is to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted

For these purposes the act grants to said railway company a right of way 100 feet wide through the Indian Territory, and a strip of land 200 feet wide by 3,000 feet long, in addition to the right of way, for such stations as may be established, not to exceed one station for every 10 miles of road. According to the general route mentioned in the act, this line will probably run through the Chickasaw country, the so-called Oklahoma lands, and the Cherokee outlet lands.

The other of these acts invests the Southern Kansas Railway Company, a corporation of the State of Kansas, with like powers and authorities and with similar limitations as to the quantity of land in the construction and operation of a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory—

Beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory, where an extension of the Southern Kansas Railway from Winfield in a southerly direction would strike

aid line, running thence south in the direction of Denison, in the State of Texas, on the most practicable route to a point at or near where the Washita River empties into the Red River, with a branch constructed from a point at or near where Medicine Lodge Creek crosses the northern line of said Territory, and from that point in a southwesterly direction, crossing Beaver Creek at or near Camp Supply and reaching the west line of said Indian Territory at or near where Wolf Creek crosses the same, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

The main line of this road will probably run through the Cherokee outlet land west of the Arkansas River; the lands upon which the Poncas, Otoes and Missourias, Iowas, Kickapoos, and Pottawatomies are settled; a portion of the so-called Oklahoma lands, and the Chickasaw country. The branch line will traverse the Cherokee outlet lands for its entire length as laid down in the act.

Provisions are made in both acts for the ascertainment and payment to the Indians of compensation for property taken from and damages done to them. Where the company and the respective tribes, or the company and individual occupants of the land fail to agree, a board of appraisers is constituted to determine the amount of compensation, and if a tribe be dissatisfied with the award of the appraisers, such tribe or occupant has substantially the same resort to the courts of the country that is allowed to the citizens of a State, whose property, under like circumstances, is appropriated for public use. The railway companies are prohibited from selling or leasing any of the lands granted, and their acceptance of the right of way is made subject to the express condition that they will neither aid, advise, or assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, nor attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than therein provided. There are many other provisions, for the details of which I refer to the acts themselves.

The necessity and policy of permitting the construction of additional railroads through the Indian Territory is stated in the reports of the House Committee before referred to. Congress is presumed to know what is best for the interests of the country generally, and it is the duty of this Office to aid in the execution of the law as it finds it; but, in closing this subject, I may be permitted to remark that the action of Congress in regard to these railroads practically overturns the theory of construction placed by this Department in 1870 upon the intent and meaning of the several acts of Congress and treaties of 1866, viz, that there should be but one east and west and but one north and south road through the Indian Territory, and that any additional roads, without the consent of the Indians, would be a violation of treaty provisions with the Indians, which has ever since governed this Office in its action upon the general subject. In connection with these acts, I may call attention to the fact that on the 10th July last the Cherokee delegates filed in the Department a written communication on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, protesting, for reasons therein assigned, against any action by the Department looking to the acceptance of any claim by said railway companies or either of them under said acts of Congress, respectively, for or in respect of any portion of the right of way thereby granted, or any other right under said acts to any portion of the Cherokee domain or country, until action can be had by the Cherokee National Council at its approaching session in November next. The Cherokee Nation insists that its property cannot be taken and given to a private corporation of any State by Congress, and that the courts of

the country will not sustain such a seizure or violation of the contract made by the United States in its treaties with the Cherokee Nation.

Indian Territory—Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad.—In compliance with section 10 of the act of Congress of August 2, 1882, "An act to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes" (22 Stats. at Large, 181), the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company filed a map of definite location of its road through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in this Department on the 22d September, 1883.

Nez Percé Reserve (Idaho, Clear Water and Montana Transportation Company).—In my Annual Report for 1882 I referred to the hostility manifested by the Nez Percé Indians to the building of railroads through their reservation. The Indians, however, having indicated a desire of reconsidering their action, a council was held by the agent in the month of April, 1883, but with the same result, the application of the railroad company for permission to make a preliminary survey being again defeated. There appearing, however, to be a division of opinion, and that the adverse majority were dominated by a clique under the leadership of James Lawyer, a would-be head chief of the Nez Percés, the question was submitted to the Department whether, under the treaty provisions with the Nez Percés, authorizing the construction of roads through the reservation under authority of the United States, the preliminary survey asked for by the company should be permitted, or the company referred to Congress for legislative action on its behalf. Under date of October 5, 1883, the Department decided that, considering the attitude of the Indians, the railway company should be referred to Congress for such legislation on the subject as might be deemed necessary, and the agent for the Indians was so informed.

Sioux Reserve, Dakota (Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway).—The Department having decided that the location of the three wagon roads upon this reserve under military authority* had exhausted the rights reserved under the agreement made by the United States with the Sioux Indians September 26, 1876, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877 (19 Statutes at Large, 255), and that upon general principles, "in all cases where right of way for rail roads through Indian reservations is not provided for by treaties or agreements by the United States with the Indians, Congressional action is necessary to ratify agreements by railway companies with the Indians for such right of way, &c."; and having also directed that the necessary papers be prepared for submitting the agreements made by the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company with the Sioux Indians, referred to in previous Annual Reports of this Office, to Congress at its next session for action, I had the honor, on the 26th November, 1883, to submit to the Department a full history of the case together with copies of all material papers in connection therewith with a draft of a bill to accept and ratify said agreements as made for transmission to Congress for its consideration and action. On the 4th December, 1883, the papers were submitted by the Department with suitable recommendations to the President, and formed the subject of Executive message to Congress December 17, 1883 (S. Ex. Doc. No. 20, Forty-eighth Congress, first session). On the 10th January, 1884, Mr

* General Orders No. 3, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, April 1877.

was, from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill (1004) as prepared in this Office, which was read a first and second time and recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs. March 24, 1884, Mr. Dawes, from the same committee, reported the bill with amendments, and on the 22d April following the bill passed the Senate and was transmitted to the House, which, however, adjourned without taking final action upon it.

The House had previously, March 18, 1884, also favorably reported a bill (H. R. 5420) for similar purposes (House Report No. 829, Forty-eighth Congress, first session).

Sioux Reserve, Dakota (Dakota Central Railway).—In like manner and with like preliminaries on the part of this office, Mr. Dawes, from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, on the 12th February, 1884, reported a bill (S. 1496) to accept and ratify the agreements made between the Sioux Indians and the Dakota Central Railway Company (H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 11, 48th Congress, first session), which also was read a first and second time, and recommitted. March 24, 1884, Mr. Dawes, from the same committee, reported the bill with amendments, and on the 22d April following the bill passed the Senate and was transmitted to the House, which, however, adjourned without taking final action thereon.

The House had previously (March 18, 1884) also favorably reported a bill (H. R. 5282) for similar purposes (House Report 830, Forty-eighth Congress, first session).

Sisseton Reserve in Dakota (Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway).—The Indians of this reserve having finally declined to sign the new agreement, mention of which was made in my last annual report, upon the ground of some misunderstanding as to the terms of the original contract, and some doubt existing as to whether, under the peculiar terms of the treaty (15 Statutes at Large, 506), further legislation by Congress would not in any event be necessary, the matter was submitted to the Department, which, on the 13th December, 1883, decided that in the present attitude of the Indians the whole question should be submitted to Congress for such action as that body might find to be right and proper, and for decision as to the compensation to be paid by the railroad company for the use of the land taken or right of way. On the 22d January, 1884, I had the honor to lay before the Department a full history of the case, with copies of all correspondence relating thereto, which, on the 29th January, 1884, was submitted by the Department to the President, and forms the subject of executive message to Congress January 31, 1884 (see House Ex. Doc. No. 71, Forty-eighth Congress, first session).

Subsequently, the agent for the Sisseton Indians having written this office transmitting a communication from the chiefs and council, and requesting authority to make certain amendments in the agreement which he deemed would cover all objections and meet their views, he was, under instructions from the Department of the 17th July last, directed to make such amendments, and thus endeavor to bring the matter to a final settlement if possible, without further delay so far as the Department is concerned. In anticipation of this termination to a protracted and vexatious matter, a bill embodying the necessary legislation will be prepared and submitted for transmission to Congress at the ensuing session.

Umatilla Reserve, Oregon (Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Pendleton and Centreville Branch).—In my last annual report mention was made of the terms and conditions upon which the Umatilla In-

dians had consented to the construction of the Pendleton and Centreville Branch road through their reservation. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company having signified its acceptance thereof, and filed the requisite bond, the action of the Indians, as embodied in the memorandum agreement of August 17, 1883, with maps of location, schedule of improvements of individual Indians, and bond of the company, were approved by the Department April 11, 1884. The quantity of land taken for right of way and station grounds was 152.79 acres, which at \$5 per acre resulted in a sum of \$763.95, and the appraisement of individual Indian improvements amounted to \$464.50, making a total of \$1,228.45, which has been duly paid to the Department by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the use of the Indians entitled thereto.

Walker River Reserve (Carson and Colorado Railroad).—At the last session of Congress, Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill (S. 1583), previously prepared in this office, "to accept and ratify an agreement made by the Pah-Ute Indians, and granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the Walker River Reservation in Nevada." The history of this case will be found in the annual reports of this office for 1882 and 1883; also in House Ex. Doc. No. 15, Forty-eighth Congress, first session. The session again closed without Congressional action on the bill.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The reports of the agency physicians show a total of 73,182 cases treated during the year. Of this number 68,968 recovered, 1,586 died, and 2,628 were still under treatment on June 30. While the number treated is less than last year, the death rate shows a considerable increase, which is doubtless owing largely to the unusually severe winter and the exposure and suffering incident to living in wigwams and poorly constructed houses. One of the causes of a high rate of mortality is the disposition on the part of many of the Indians to rely upon their native medicine men, and to defer applying to the agency physician until disease has made such inroads upon their strength that it is impossible to benefit them by the most skillful treatment. The greatest obstacle with which physicians in the Indian country have to contend is the most universal belief in spirits prevalent among the Indians. They believe that all diseases are caused by evil spirits, and that the only sure way to cure a malady is to employ a medicine man who possesses a spirit more powerful than the one causing the disease. This belief is fostered and encouraged by the native doctors, who, while they frequently apply to the white physicians for their own ailments, tell their people that though "the white man's drugs may be good for white man, they are poison for Indian." In some of the tribes many of the Indians come to the physician for medicine and then call in their own doctors, believing that the rattling of gourds and bones, beating of drums, and singing by the medicine men are valuable aids to the white man's remedies. Could the belief in sorcery and evil spirits be overcome, a long stride would be made in the work of civilization. No one has greater opportunity in this direction than the agency physician, who, in addition to being skilled in his profession, should be a man with such qualities of head and heart as to win and retain the confidence of the Indians under his care.

Owing to the great aversion of the Indians to the knife as a remedy, surgical operations are not of frequent occurrence, and deformities are quite common.

The physicians almost unanimously recommend that suitable hospital buildings be erected at such agencies as now have none. Small hospitals could be erected at slight expense, and would without doubt afford a great protection to the agency schools, and would tend to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, which are often unmanageable when scattered through a number of different camps on a large reservation.

COAL ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

By the Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1834, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to detail a proper person from the employes of the Geological Survey, and also to appoint a suitable person not then in the employ of the Government, to examine and report upon the character, extent, thickness, and depth of the coal veins on the White Mountain Reservation, the value of the coal per ton on the dump, and the best method to utilize and dispose of the same, and the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for that purpose. Under this authority a Commission composed of Michael Baunon, of Baltimore, Md., and Charles D. Walcott, a paleontologist in the Geological Survey, was sent to Arizona to make the required examination and report. Full instructions were given for their guidance, dated August 8, 1884, approved by the Department August 13, 1884. The report of the Commission has not yet been rendered.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

A bill for the relief of these Indians, embodying substantially the recommendations of Mrs. Helen Jackson, special agent (except that for the purchase of certain tracts of land), to which reference was made in my last annual report, was prepared and submitted to Congress, through the Department, and passed the Senate at its last session, but was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. Suits in ejectment have been brought against the Indians living in the San Jacinto Village, by the owner of the private grant within which it is situated. The Indians are defended by Messrs. Brunson and Wells, special counsel employed by the Department of Justice. These cases have not yet come to trial. It is hoped that the bill referred to will receive favorable consideration in the House of Representatives during the coming session.

THE YUMAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

As was stated in my last annual report, a reservation was established (July 6, 1883) for the Yuma Indians at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, on the Arizona side, where it was intended they should be gathered and assisted in agricultural pursuits. Subsequent investigation, however, disclosed the unsuitableness of the tract selected, and besides the Indians were found to be opposed to removal there. Accordingly, by Executive order dated January 9, 1884, the reservation was restored to the public domain, and a new one established on the California side, in the extreme southwest corner of the State.

By the same order the Fort Yuma Military Reservation was transferred to the control of this Department, to be used for Indian purposes, in connection with the Indian reservation; and, at the request of the Department, on the recommendation of this office, the military post buildings have also been transferred by the War Department for Indian school purposes. A bill was introduced in Congress at the last session

(H. R. 1661) "to provide for the establishment and maintenance of an Indian school at Yuma, in Yuma County, Arizona, and to make an appropriation therefor." It is understood to have been favorably reported by the House committee, but no final action was reached. It appropriates the sum of \$9,000 for the purpose. The Yumas are a very peaceable and industrious people, and ought to receive some assistance from the Government.

KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The work of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians of the Klamath River Reservation in California, as directed in Department letter of March 26, 1883, has been suspended for the present, owing to errors discovered in the public surveys within the reservation, particulars of which were reported to the Department in office letter of August 16th last. Bills have been introduced in the present Congress "to restore the reservation to the public domain" (S. 813 and H. R. 112 and 7505). Provision is made therein, however, for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWAS IN DAKOTA.

Agreeably with the recommendation contained in my last annual report, a permanent reservation has been made for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas in Dakota. At first townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, were selected, but subsequently township 162 north, range 70 west, was substituted for township 163 north, range 71 west so that the reservation as now existing embraces townships 162 north, ranges 70 and 71 west. (Executive orders dated March 29, 1884, and June 3, 1884.) These Indians will need some help for a time, and I shall ask for a small appropriation for that purpose in the estimate for the next fiscal year.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

At the date of my last annual report the work of the Sioux Commission had reached a point briefly, as follows: Congress having failed to ratify the agreement negotiated by said Commission under the act of August 7, 1882, presumably for the reason that it was not executed in literal compliance with the treaty of April 29, 1868, the Commissioners were under instructions to continue negotiations with the Indians, provision for that purpose having been made in the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1883 (Stat. 22, p. 624), but their final report has not been submitted to the Department. The attempt to procure the signatures of three-fourths of the male adult Indians, as required, proved unsuccessful, and the agreement was returned to the Department without change. A full history of the proceedings of the Commission and the causes which led to the failure, is set out in their report to the Department dated December 31, 1883. Said report together with the agreement and all correspondence between the Department and any official or other individuals concerning said agreements or their ratification thereof is printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 70, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, in which form it will be found easy of reference.

It having been represented to the Department that the Sisseton and Wahpeton and the Yankton bands of Sioux were desirous of disposing of a limited portion of their respective reservations, the Sioux

Commission were instructed, under date of May 10th last, to visit said reservations and ascertain if such was the case, and if so to negotiate with them as to the quantity they would cede, the conditions as to the price, &c. No report has been received from them up to this date, but the agent for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands reports that his Indians are unwilling to part with any of their lands, and that the visit of the Commission was unsuccessful.

A select committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the condition of the Indians in Dakota and Montana reported a bill (S. 1755) to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," which was amended and passed by the Senate April 16, 1884. In the House the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and reported back with amendments May 31, 1884, but no further action was had and it remains on the calendar.

RIGHT OF INDIANS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY TO TAX CATTLE AND PROHIBIT THE ENTRY OF INFECTED CATTLE.

The right of the Indians in the Indian Territory to tax cattle driven through their lands *en route* to market, and to prohibit the introduction of foreign cattle at certain seasons of the year, is a subject of constantly recurring trouble to this office. Conflicts are continually arising between cattle men and the civilized tribes, most if not all of whom have prohibitory laws bearing on the subject.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, in a report made June 22, 1874, upon the petition of citizens of the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the imposition by the Cherokee Nation of a tax of 10 cents per head upon cattle driven through their Territory from Texas to northern markets, was of opinion that the spirit if not the letter of the law fully justified the Indians in the levy of the tax, and that the Department ought to sustain them in its enforcement so long as it did not exceed the penalty imposed by the law of June 30, 1834 (section 2117, Revised Statutes), for grazing stock on Indian lands, which is \$1 per head.*

The United States court in the western district of Arkansas (Judge E. C. Parker), however, takes a different view of the subject, and holds that a tax imposed by the Creek Nation on cattle passing through their country is a burden laid upon commerce between the States, the regulation of which belongs to Congress alone. This decision, until overruled, is of course binding upon the Department, but I have thought it proper to call the attention of the Department to the subject, as it is one which affords the Indians constant cause of complaint, and not without show of reason, especially as regards infected cattle. As to these I believe the bordering States, certainly Kansas and Missouri, have prohibitory laws, which are rigidly enforced. The Indians, especially the civilized tribes, who have fine herds of cattle, consider that they should be similarly protected.

ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In previous reports of this office the attention of the Department has been repeatedly called to the periodical invasions of certain portions of

* S. Ex. Doc. No. 74, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.

the Indian Territory by bodies of United States citizens, under the leadership of D. L. Payne and others, styling themselves "Oklahoma Colonists." Recommendations have as repeatedly been made for an amendment of existing laws relating to trespassers on Indian lands, so as to make such offenses punishable by imprisonment as well as by fine. Measures looking to that end have been introduced in Congress but hitherto have invariably failed to receive the concurrent action of both Houses. During the present year Payne has again twice sought to obtain a foothold in the Territory; the first time in May last, when, with a party of about fifty, he endeavored to effect a settlement on the unoccupied lands south of the Cimarron River, from whence they were dislodged by the military, not without considerable show of resistance; and later, in the month of June last, when, with largely increased numbers, he established himself on the Cherokee lands south of Hunnewell, Kans., locating settlements at various points therein, designated as "Rock Falls" on the Chickasaw River, "Stafford" or "Pearl City" on the Bois d'Arc, and at other places along the Arkansas River; the headquarters of the colony being at Rock Falls, four miles south of the Kansas line.

The official report of Colonel Hatch, commanding the district of Oklahoma, dated 6th August last, states that prior to active operations he visited the principal rendezvous of the intruders, and explained to the leaders and people present the object of his mission, reading to them the President's proclamation of July 31 last, and informing them of the condition of the Indian lands, and the necessity of the Government maintaining the status thereof. Most of the intruders of the better class, and some others, upon reflection, concluded to move at once. The leaders, Payne, Cooper, Miller, Couch, Eichelburger, and others were defiant, and refused to move unless compelled by superior force. On the 7th August such of the intruders as remained at Rock Falls, were, with their private property, removed from the Territory by the military, with the exception of Payne and some others, old offenders, who were arrested and turned over to the civil authorities at Fort Smith. The settlement at "Stafford City," on the Bois d'Arc, was on the arrival of the military there found to have been recently evacuated. At Chillott Creek, 1½ miles from the State line, a small party of "boomers" was found encamped, three of whom were also arrested as old offenders, and turned over to the United States marshal. The number of persons engaged in this last movement was variously estimated at from five hundred to two thousand, and it appears from the official reports to the War Department, that from 6,000 to 10,000 claims had been located and surveyed on the Cherokee lands, land in the southern part of Kansas having become so valuable that men of means, owning large farms had sent to the Oklahoma Colony organization parties who were locating claims for them. A subsequent official report of Colonel Hatch, dated the 22d August last, conveys the information that nearly all the intruders on the Cherokee Outlet lands were out of the Territory, and that probably by the 15th September, the removal of all unauthorized settlers and of the fences erected by cattle men in Oklahoma proper, as directed by the Secretary of War, would be completed. Recommending a proper disposition of troops for the protection of the Territory from further invasion, Colonel Hatch remarks:

At many points on the Kansas border are camped parties who say they will move into the Territory as soon as the troops are moved from it. Payne and the men with him who are engaged in locating claims will continue to agitate the opening of this Territory in the same manner as before; not that they really desire to have the country

bled, but that they may obtain money from the ignorant people deluded into the purchase of claims and town lots, and from the fees paid on joining what they term a "Oklahoma Colony."

The payments for surveys, claims, town lots, and initiation fees must in the aggregate have already amounted to the neighborhood of \$100,000, all of which has been divided among the leaders. Should the country be opened to settlers there would be an end to their profits; hence, in my opinion, Payne and his immediate associates do not want it declared open.

There is no possible excuse for these repeated lawless invasions of the Indian Territory on the ground (as the invaders hold) that the unoccupied lands thereof are public lands of the United States, and as such open to settlement. They are not public lands in any sense as yet, whatever disposition may be made of them hereafter. By the terms of the treaty of 1866 with the Cherokees the United States is empowered to settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of 96°, in quantity as therein provided, the boundaries of the districts thus settled to be distinctly marked and the land conveyed in fee-simple to each of such tribes so settled, to be held in common or in severalty, as the United States may decide, the lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed upon between the parties in interest, subject to the approval of the President; the Cherokee Nation to retain the right of possession and jurisdiction over all of said country west of 96° until thus sold and occupied, after which their jurisdiction and right of possession terminates as to each district thus sold and occupied. It may here be remarked that, in the exercise of this right of possession and jurisdiction, the Cherokees have, by an act of their national council (approved by the principal chief), leased said unoccupied lands to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, for grazing purposes, for a term of five years, at an annual rental payable to the nation, subject, nevertheless, to the treaty rights reserved to the United States to settle friendly Indians thereon at any time during the continuance of said lease. There is no general cession of these lands to the United States, no surrender by the Cherokees of possession or jurisdiction, until such time as a certain specified purchaser shall have complied with the terms of the purchase and entered into possession. Until that event happens the United States is bound by the terms of the treaty to protect the Cherokees in their possessory rights to the lands in question. So also in regard to the other unoccupied lands of the Indian Territory—notably the so-called Oklahoma lands—which have from time to time been ceded to the United States by various Indian nations or tribes. Here, again, there is no *general* cession to the United States, but a cession for express purposes only, which are clearly limited and defined in the treaties with the nations or tribes from whom the United States acquired title, viz, for the settlement of other Indians and freedmen thereon. It is equally the duty of the Government to maintain the status of these lands intact.

At the first session of the present Congress a bill (S. 1545) "to amend section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to trespassers on Indian lands," passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House. This bill prohibits any person from entering Indian lands, tribal reservations, or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, with intent to occupy any such lands or reservation, under a penalty for the first offense of a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; and for every subsequent offense a fine is imposed of not more than \$1,000, with imprisonment at hard labor for not more than two years.

It also provides for confiscation and forfeiture of the wagons, teams, and outfit of the intruders, by process in the proper United States courts.

It is manifest that without the passage of some stringent law of this kind intruders can only be kept out by the troops, and should they at any time be temporarily withdrawn for any purpose the Territory would be rapidly overrun.

The construction of the Southern Kansas Railway and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, both of which roads were authorized by the present Congress at its last session to be built through the Indian Territory, will doubtless bring with it a miscellaneous population, who, under cover of the railroads, will attempt to settle the country. In a recent communication, dated September 8 last, I had the honor to draw the attention of the Department to this contingency, and to recommend that the War Department be requested to make such timely disposition of troops in the Territory as may avert the threatened evil. It is to be hoped that Congress will not fail to recognize the importance of the preservation of peace, and the obligation of the Government to protect the Indians in the Indian Territory in the quiet enjoyment of their right of person and property, by the early passage at the coming session of the bill referred to, or some equally comprehensive and efficient measure.

Information reached this office in May last of an attempt by citizens of Texas to colonize the unoccupied lands in the southwest corner of the Indian Territory, lying west of the North Fork of Red River, which lands are claimed by the State of Texas and are involved in the question of the disputed boundary line between Texas and the United States, in regard to which a bill (H. R. 1565) authorizing the appointment of a commission to run and mark said boundary line is now pending before Congress. The matter was on the 2d of June last referred by the Department to the honorable Secretary of War, with the statement that, in the absence of any definite settlement of the controversy, the status of the lands must be maintained as Indian country, and requesting the service of the military in removing all intruders therefrom. The official reports of the War Department show that the settlers were notified to vacate the lands by the 1st October, 1884, failing which they would be promptly removed by the troops.

INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

By your decision of March 15, 1884, the act of the Choctaw council, approved October 21, 1882, has been made the basis for determining all questions relating to intruders and disputed citizenship in that nation. Under this decision instructions were given Agent Tufts under date of March 22, 1884, which are hereto appended, together with the act of the Choctaw council. The method of dealing with these questions thus adopted leaves their ultimate decision with the Department in accordance with the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General (16 Opinions, 404), and it is believed will produce satisfactory results. No action on this matter has been taken by the other civilized nations, but the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs is about to visit the Territory for the purpose of investigating the subject, among other matters, and it is presumed will present a report which will enable Congress to reach a satisfactory solution of the question at the ensuing session.

ACT OF CHOCTAW COUNCIL.

To the General Council:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the chief's message referring to our relations with the United States, would report the following and ask its adoption:

Whereas, by the seventh article of the treaty of 1855, the Choctaws are secured the unrestricted right of self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property within their respective limits, which unrestricted right of self-government includes, and of a right ought to, secure to the Choctaw Government the sole right and power to hear and determine all applications for a citizenship; and

Whereas great injury has been done the Choctaws in the past by non-citizens, after they have failed to establish their claims to citizenship according to the Choctaw law, resorting to Fort Smith and there before a commission and too often by means of bribed witnesses, and without the Choctaw Government having any representative present to protect her interest, established claims which are not only detrimental to the interest of the Choctaws, but are in open violation of the seventh article of the treaty of 1855, above mentioned; and

Whereas the Choctaws, in order to quiet all cries of prejudice and partiality against applicants for citizenship, agree that after an applicant for citizenship has been refused the right he claimed, and feels aggrieved by such refusal, such applicant may have a rehearing of his case before the United States Indian agent: *Provided*, The agent notify the principal chief of the time and place of all such rehearings, so that the Choctaws may be represented by an attorney, and the Choctaws agree to abide by the decision of the agent; and

Whereas there are now in the Choctaw Nation many non-citizens who remain here year after year with the pretense that they are about to prove their claim to citizenship, it is earnestly requested that the United States Indian agent be required, when furnished with a list of such persons by the principal chief, to cause them to take immediate steps to prove their rights to citizenship; and if they refuse or neglect, put them out of the Nation: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to prohibit United States commissioners, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or any other place, from taking cognizance of any petition for the rights of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, as the Choctaws do not recognize such persons as citizens, nor will they in the future.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to order the United States Indian agent to hear and determine all applications made to him to establish claims of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, and the decision of such agent shall be final: *Provided only*, That all such applications shall have been made to the proper Choctaw tribunal and by it refused, the agent notifying the principal chief of the time and place of such rehearing. Then the principal chief shall appoint some competent Choctaw attorney to represent and defend the interests of the Choctaw Nation in all such rehearings, and such attorney shall be allowed \$5 for every day he is necessarily engaged, and 10 cents for every mile traveled on a direct and practicable route going to and returning from such rehearing, to be paid on the order of the principal chief out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be further requested to instruct the United States Indian agent to order all non-citizens now in the nation to take immediate steps to prove their rights as citizens, and if they refuse or neglect, remove them beyond the limits of the Choctaw Nation.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the principal chief be requested to send a copy of this act to the Secretary of the Interior, and one to the United States Indian agent; and also that he send a copy to the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and ask the concurrence and co-operation of the Chickasaws, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

STEPHEN WATKINS,
Chairman Committee on Petitions.

Approved October 21, 1882.

JAMES THOMPSON,
President Senate, Acting Chief pro tem.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENT TUFTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1884.

JOHN Q. TUFTS, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.:

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of office report dated March 14, 1884, upon the question of intruders and disputed citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, and of the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated March 15, 1884, concurring in the recommendation of this Office.

In accordance with this decision you will notify all disputed claimants to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, whose names are furnished you by the Choctaw authorities, to appear at the next session of the proper tribunal and submit their claims for adjudication as provided by the Choctaw laws; that failing to do so they will be deemed intruders and removed from the Territory; and that any party feeling aggrieved by the decision of the Choctaw tribunal will be allowed thirty days in which to appeal to you, at the expiration of that time to be deemed an intruder, if no appeal be taken.

This notice you will serve upon the parties, either by causing your police to deliver a written or printed copy, with your signature attached, to the person interested, or to leave the same at the usual place of abode of such person, at least sixty days prior to the first day of the session of the council before which he is summoned to appear, or by sending the same through the mails so that sixty days may elapse between the receipt of the notice and the commencement of said session.

You will hear all cases of appeal from the decision of the Choctaw authorities, giving proper notice to the principal chief of the time and place of hearing, receiving and considering such proper evidence, without distinction as to the race of witnesses, as may be presented. You will allow the claimants to be represented by counsel, if they so desire, as well as the nation.

You will hear all cases of appeal as promptly as possible, and submit the evidence in each case, with your finding thereon, to this office for final adjudication.

All persons finally adjudged to be intruders will be allowed a reasonable time in which to dispose of their improvements and property before being removed.

Subject to this qualification, all parties, properly notified, failing to appear at the session of the council for which they are summoned, should at the expiration of said session be promptly removed; and any person adjudged to be an intruder by the Choctaw authorities failing to appeal within the time prescribed should also be promptly removed.

In carrying out these instructions you are expected to co-operate with the Choctaw authorities, under the Choctaw law of October 21, 1882, so far as the same is not modified by the decision of the Secretary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

FREEDMEN IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the date of my last annual report the act of the Choctaw Council, approved May 21, 1883, therein referred to, has been held by you to be a substantial compliance with the terms of the third article of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 770), and three-fourths of the sum of \$10,000 appropriated for the education of freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by the act of May 17, 1882 (22 Stat., 72), has been paid over to the Choctaw authorities. This question, therefore, may be regarded as settled, so far as the Choctaw Nation is concerned, while in the other nations it remains in the condition presented in my last report. The following is the act of the Choctaw Council referred to:

AN ACT entitled "An act to adopt the freedmen of the Choctaw Nation."

Whereas by the third and fourth articles of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, concluded April 28, 1866, provision was made for the adoption of laws, rules, and regulations necessary to give all persons of African descent resident in said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, September 13, 1865, and their descendants, formerly held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, **except** in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations respectively; and also to give to such persons who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, 40 acres each of the lands of said nations on the same terms as Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said lands; until which said freedmen shall be entitled to as much land as they may cultivate for the support of themselves and families; and

Whereas the Choctaw Nation adopted legislation in the form of a memorial to the United States Government in regard to adopting freedmen to be citizens of the Choctaw Nation, which was approved by the principal chief November 2, 1880, setting forth the status of said freedmen and the inability of the Choctaw Nation to prevail upon the Chickasaws to adopt any joint plan for adopting said freedmen, and notifying

United States Government of their willingness to accept said freedmen as citizens of the Choctaw Nation in accordance with the third and fourth articles of the treaty of 1866 as a basis; and—

Whereas a resolution was passed and approved November 5, 1880, authorizing the principal chief to submit the aforesaid proposition of the Choctaw Nation to adopt said freedmen to the United States Government; and—

Whereas a resolution was passed and approved November 6, 1880, to provide for the registration of freedmen in the Choctaw Nation, authorizing the principal chief to appoint three competent persons in each district, citizens of the nation, whose duty shall be to register all freedmen referred to in said third article of the treaty of 1866 who desire to become citizens of the nation in accordance with said treaty, and upon proper notification that the Government of the United States had acted favorably upon the proposition to adopt the freedmen as citizens, to issue his proclamation notifying all such freedmen as desire to become citizens of the Choctaw Nation to appear before said commissioner for identification and registration; and,—

Whereas in the Indian appropriation act of Congress May 17, 1882, it is provided that either of said tribes may adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation. That all persons of African descent resident in the Choctaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, September 13, 1865, and their descendants, formerly held in slavery by the Choctaws of Chickasaws, are hereby declared to be entitled to and invested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of the Choctaw Nation, except in the annuities, moneys and the public domain of the nation.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons of African descent, as aforesaid, and their descendants, shall be allowed the same rights of process, civil and criminal, in the several courts of this nation as are allowed to Choctaws, and free protection of persons and property is hereby granted to all such persons.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons are hereby declared to be entitled to forty acres each of the lands of the nation, to be selected and held by them under the same title and upon the same terms as the Choctaws.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons aforesaid are hereby declared to be entitled to equal educational privileges and facilities with the Choctaws so far as neighborhood schools are concerned.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons as shall elect to remove and do actually and permanently remove from the nation are hereby declared to be entitled to one hundred dollars per capita, as provided in said third article of the treaty of 1866.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all said persons who shall decline to become citizens of the Choctaw Nation, and who do not elect to remove permanently from the nation, are hereby declared to be intruders, on the same footing as other citizens of the United States resident herein, and subject to removal for similar causes.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That intermarriage with such freedmen of African descent who were formerly held as slaves of the Choctaws, and have become citizens, shall not confer any rights of citizens in this nation, and all freedmen who have married or who may hereafter marry freedwomen who have become citizens of the Choctaw Nation are subject to the permit laws, and allowed to remain during good behavior only.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the national secretary shall furnish a certified copy of this to the Secretary of the Interior. And this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 21, 1883.

J. F. McCURTAIN,
Principal Chief, Choctaw Nation.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE BOUNDARIES.

This subject has been fully discussed in the last three annual reports of this office. Recommendation was made the past year for an appropriation of \$3,000 for the survey of the outboundaries of the 175,000 acres of Creek lands purchased by the United States for the Seminole Indians. Congress did not see fit to make a separate appropriation for this specific work, but in the Indian appropriation act, approved July 1, 1884, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the survey of Indian reservations, out of which sum the expenses of the survey to determine and establish the outboundaries of this purchased tract of land will be paid.

RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

In addition to what was submitted in my last Annual Report (LVIII) on this subject, to which I invite your attention, I have state that the Commission, consisting of R. Blakey, esq., *vice* C. Sibley, resigned, ex-Governor W. R. Marshall, and Rev. J. A. G. appointed December 22, 1882, to review a former valuation of damages to Indians, &c., with a view to a reassessment, if in its judgment injury incurred in the construction of reservoirs was greater than compensation heretofore allowed, submitted on the 4th of December 1883, a report of proceedings with the findings or valuations of damages sustained by the Indians by reason of the construction of these reservoirs at Lake Winnibigoshish and Leech Lake, on the headwaters of the Mississippi River, viz:

Lake Winnibigoshish and Cass Lake:	
Injury to personal property.....	\$1,936 50
Injury to tribal property.....	3,649 58
	<hr/> \$
Leech Lake:	
Injury to personal property.....	105 00
Injury to tribal property.....	1,075 00
	<hr/>
White Earth and Mississippi Chippewas:	
Pine cut.....	
	<hr/> 1
	<hr/>
Annual damages to these Indians:	
For rice destroyed at 10 cents per pound.....	8,610
For hay destroyed at \$28 per ton.....	9,800
	<hr/> 1
	<hr/>
Indians at Lake Winnibigoshish and Cass Lake. Annual damage, viz:	
Hay.....	3,640 00
Loss of fish.....	4,350 00
Loss of cranberries.....	300 00
Loss of sugar.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	<hr/> 2
	<hr/>
Making total damages awarded by the commission outside of resultant damages, as follows:	
Individual property.....	2,041 50
Tribal property.....	7,996 68
	<hr/> 1
Total annual damages awarded.....	2
	<hr/> 3
	<hr/>

The sum of \$10,038.18 being available out of the appropriation already made, this Office, on the 19th of December, 1883, in a report on the subject, recommended that an appropriation of \$26,800 be made by Congress as the first installment for the annual damages for the fiscal year, and that annually thereafter a similar appropriation be made to carry into effect the award of the Commission. Congress did not, however, at its last session, make the appropriations recommended. These Indians have been and are now peaceably disposed and loyal to the Government. Bishop Whipple, Mr. Blakely, Governor Marshall, and other prominent citizens of that locality, urge the justice of the Indian claim, and I concur with their judgment that these Indian

just claim upon the Government for full compensation for the injury sustained by them in the construction of these dams for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, the benefits of which inure solely to the United States. I cannot too strongly press the urgent necessity for the appropriations recommended. No one can compute the evil consequences that may arise should Congress ignore its duty to these Indians by a failure to make the appropriations to carry out the terms of the aforesaid award.

SALE OF OMAHA LANDS IN NEBRASKA, AND ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO OMAHA INDIANS.

The commission appointed to appraise the Omaha Reservation lands in Nebraska west of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad under the act of August 7, 1882 (Stat. 22, p. 341), submitted their report and schedule of appraisement under date of October 11, 1883. The appraisement was approved by the Department November 20, 1883, and the General Land Office directed to take steps for the disposal of the lands under the law. By public proclamation, dated March 19, 1884, the lands were thrown open to settlement from and after April 30, 1884, at 12 o'clock, noon. The total number of acres appraised and subject to disposal is 50,157, and the value thereof as appraised, \$512,670.24. The schedule, which gives a full description and valuation of the lands to be sold, has been printed and numerously circulated.

Allotments in severalty have been made to the Omahas in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid. Miss A. C. Fletcher, to whom, as special agent of the Department, the work was assigned, submitted her report and schedule of allotments under date of June 25, 1884. The allotments were approved by the Department July 11, 1884, and by letter of same date the General Land Office was directed to issue patents therefor in accordance with section 6 of the act, and to deliver the same to this office for distribution to the parties severally entitled thereto. The whole number of allotments made was 954. According to Miss Fletcher's report the total number of acres allotted was 76,809.68, of which 876.60 acres were allotted west of the railroad. The area of unallotted lands remaining within the reservation east of the railroad is a little in excess of 55,000 acres.

In regard to the good effect of this allotment, the agent reports as follows:

The principal event of importance of the past year has been the completion of the work of allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty, in accordance with the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882; 75,931 acres were allotted in 954 separate allotments to 1,194 persons. This number includes the wives, they receiving their lands with their respective husbands. About 55,450 acres remain to be patented to the tribe according to the act for the benefit of the children born during the period of the trust patents.

In the four townships nearest the railroad 326 allotments were taken, showing the practical appreciation by the people of a near market for their produce. In township 24, range 7 east of the sixth principal meridian, 105 allotments were made. The portion of this township lying west of the railroad and unallotted to Indians was opened last April to white settlement, and was immediately occupied. The unallotted portion of this township east of the railroad will next year be in the market, and the Indians located there will be surrounded by white neighbors, and thus be brought in close contact with civilized people. All the land lying near the white settlements which skirt the southern portion of the reservation is allotted; and the Indians, particularly those who are inclined to be progressive, are seeking rather than avoiding associations with the white people. This is a good indication. Progress cannot be made in isolation.

The increasing crops of the Omahas to be marketed make them an important factor

in the prosperity of the growing villages in their vicinity, and the tradesmen in the villages encourage their efforts. The people seem more and more in earnest to advance in their farmer's mode of life. The security of their tenure of their land has had an excellent influence.

The very thorough manner in which the work of allotting those lands was done, and the practical instructions given them at the same time, have given those people an impetus which will never be lost. The thanks of every one of these people, and mine with them, are heartily given to Miss A. C. Fletcher for her noble work. Henceforth the land follows descent according to the laws of the State, and the registry kept by Miss Fletcher will facilitate in securing the proper inheritance. This registry, giving as it does the exact status of the families as they will be recognized by the Government in the patents, will also render valuable assistance in maintaining the integrity of the family, a most important matter in the welfare of this people.

Many of the leading men of the Omaha tribe in Nebraska have for some time favored the idea that the Government give the tribe entire control of its own affairs, without the interference or expense of an agent or of agency employes. Since the sale and allotment of a part of their reservation before referred to, this desire for independence, and their wish to do away with the expense of a regularly organized agency force, has increased. Now more than half of these Indians live in comfortable houses; every family in the tribe has land under cultivation in farms ranging from ten to one hundred acres, and the acreage of tilled land is increasing every year. They are all moderately well supplied with stock, and with wagons, plows, and other necessary farming utensils, which they know how to use and take care of; and they have good mills, shops, and school-houses, and have been very successful in farming, so that, with their yearly cash income, they feel that their future necessities are provided for. The policy I have adopted in dealing with Indians is to prepare them as soon as possible to take care of themselves by civilized pursuits, and to encourage them in self-reliance, and I therefore looked with favor on this feeling of independence amongst the Omahas, believing that it was inspired by proper motives.

Therefore, on their request, made in council, I instructed the agent of the Omahas to discharge all agency employes at the Omaha Agency on the 30th day of last September, except the school employes and one person who is to remain there to act as physician and farmer and who will look after the interests of the Government and the Indians and keep this office informed of the progress of affairs there, and who will be retained until his services can be dispensed with. The agent was further instructed to turn over to the Omaha councilmen, in trust for the tribe, the mills, shops, dwellings, school-houses, live stock, and all public property on the Omaha Reservation, which transfer is no doubt completed by this time. While this is an experiment, it is believed that it will prove to be successful, and that the Omahas will demonstrate the wisdom of the methods now pursued by the Department looking to the ultimate civilization and independence of all the Indian tribes.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES UNDER TREATY OF 1862.

In my last three annual reports attention was called to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and minor allottees under the provisions of the treaty with the Kickapoo Indians of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 623), and to the fact that the treaty contains no provision whereby female allottees can become citizens and obtain patents for the lands allotted to them. That matter was submitted to Congress at its last session for the third time, with the result that the proposed bill passed the Senate but received no consideration in the House of Representatives.

EASTERN CHEROKEES.

In September, 1882, Joseph G. Hester was appointed agent to take a census and make a list of all the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi River, as required by an act approved August 7, 1882. To assist him in this work, I furnished him with copies of four previous lists of this people. One taken by J. C. Mullan as early as 1848, containing the names of all who resided in the State of North Carolina at the time of the treaty of 1836, and who had not removed West, and one taken by D. W. Siler in pursuance of an act approved September 30, 1850, which, it is believed, includes all of these people then residing in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. This roll was used by Alfred Chapman, acting for this Department, in the following year, to make a per capita payment to the Eastern Cherokees, and in doing so he found it necessary from evidence presented to make a few changes, so that a copy of the pay-roll made by him was also given to the agent together with a copy of a list of these people taken by S. H. Swetland under an act approved July 27, 1868.

In consequence of the wide distribution of these Indians and their descendants over many States, a great majority living in localities remote from all usual routes of travel, the task proved to be of much greater magnitude, difficulty, and expense than was at first anticipated, and it was not until the 5th of last January that it could be completed and the list submitted. It contains the names of 1,881 members residing in North Carolina, 758 in Georgia, 213 in Tennessee, 71 in Alabama, 11 in Kentucky, 8 in New Jersey, 5 in Virginia, 3 each in Kansas (at present) and South Carolina, and 1 each in California, Colorado, and Illinois (at present), making a total membership of 2,956.

It gives the English and Indian names (when they have both), the age and sex of each, and the residence or post-office address of every family or single person, together with the relationship of each member of a family to the head thereof. Reference is also made to the numbers opposite their names, or the names of their ancestors on the previous rolls above noted, that they may be identified there, and there are such marginal references and explanatory notes as special cases seemed to require. Thus no person's name was enrolled on this list whose name or the name of whose ancestor does not appear on some one of the previous lists, and all except forty-seven on the previous lists are accounted for, either as dead, as having gone west to reside with the Nation in the Indian Territory, or by enrollment as now residing east of the Mississippi River. These forty-seven persons whose whereabouts could not be ascertained are believed by their friends and relatives to have either died, gone west, or to be now known by different names from those under which they were previously enrolled. A list of the forty-seven names is given with this census. While the agent was engaged in the work, various persons presented themselves to him, claiming to be Eastern Cherokees or their descendants, whom he declined to enroll, not believing the evidence they submitted sufficient to sustain their claims. He files with the census a list of their names, accompanied by all the papers and information he had received or could obtain in reference to them, which may be useful in case any of those so rejected in future claim that they have been wronged.

The census list, together with all evidence and information available pertaining to it, was laid before a council of the Eastern Cherokees at their request (due notice having been given to the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory to be present by delegates if they so desired), and

after having been carefully scrutinized by said council was fulfilled by them. A certificate signed by the council to that effect accompanies the list, which list, after having been carefully examined and compared with the previous rolls in this office, was on my recommendation approved by the Department on the 4th of last February.

TOWN OF PENDLETON, OREGON—SALE OF UMATILLA RESERVE LANDS FOR TOWN PURPOSES.*

Referring to the mention of this subject in my last annual report, I have to say that the appraisement of the lands referred to in the title was completed in the early part of October following, and approved by the Department under date December 22, 1883. The lands, which had been surveyed and laid out into blocks and lots, were offered for sale at public auction in the town of Pendleton in May last, and all were disposed of.

I have been informally advised by the General Land Office that the proceeds from the sales will aggregate very much more than the appraised value, which was \$24,344.95, not including the Goodwin claim. More than that amount has already been received on account of second entries or first payments, and it is estimated that the second and third payments will increase this sum by \$35,000, so that the total to be realized from the sales will probably not be less than \$60,000. A few lots remain unsold. The Moses E. Goodwin claim referred to in the second section of the act was appraised at \$2.50 per acre; 2,672.09 acres; value, \$6,680. The funds arising from the sale of the lands, after deducting the expenses incidental thereto, are to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians of the Umatilla reservation and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend so much of the principal and accrued interest as he may see fit in the support of an industrial school for said Indians on said reservation.

AGREEMENT WITH CHIEF MOSES.

The agreement with Chief Moses and other Indians of the Colville and Colville Reservations, in Washington Territory, entered into on July 7, 1883, was ratified and confirmed by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for the current year, and the sum of \$85,000 appropriated to carry the same into effect.

A special agent of this office has been instructed to visit these Indians for the purpose of fulfilling the stipulations of the agreement so rendered necessary by their compliance with its conditions. He is now working with them in the discharge of that duty.

LOGGING OPERATIONS BY INDIANS AT LA POINTE AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

Under the provisions of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, September 30, 1854 (10 Statutes at Large, 1109), over five hundred Indians have received patents for 80-acre tracts, variously located on the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, and Red Cliff reservation, restricted against sale, lease, or alienation without consent of the President of the United States. Most of the lands patented are heavily timbered with pine. The Indians being desirous of turning the timber

*Act August 5, 1882. Stat. 22, p. 297.

authority was on the 28th September, 1882, granted by the Government for all such patentees to cut and sell the timber from three-fourths of the tract patented, leaving the remaining one-fourth of the tract as a compact body, intact for future use for fuel, fencing, &c. Indians were not permitted to sell stumpage, neither were white men allowed on the reservations to do the work, but the Indians were to cut and sell, delivered on the bank of a driving creek, or at mill, as should be agreed upon with the purchaser. Logs were to be scaled by a competent person approved by the United States Indian agent, and scaling charges were to be paid equally by the contractor to the contract. Payment was to be made to the Indian agent from time to time during progress of the work, as should be agreed upon between the contracting parties, final payment to be made on removal of the logs. The Indians were to be at liberty to make other contracts, subject to the approval of the United States Indian agent and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Bonds were required of the purchasers in a sum sufficient to insure the faithful performance of the contracts.

In the season of 1882-'83, forty-two contracts, prepared in a standard form approved by the Department November 1, 1882, were made with individual Indians holding patents for lands on the Lac Court Rivière, Bad River, and Red Cliff Reserves, variously calling for from 100,000 feet of pine, ranging from \$5 to \$6.50 per 1,000 feet. With accompanying bonds, were submitted by the agent and approved at this office. The result of these operations was in the main satisfactory, the Indians for the most part coming out considerably better by their contracts, many of them at the close of the season being in possession of cattle, horses, sleds, household goods, implements, and in some instances considerable cash balances, independent of supplies furnished by the contractor.

In the season of 1883-'84 the operations were on a more extensive scale, eighty-eight contracts, just double the number in the previous season, having been entered into and approved, independently of the reservations, where, notwithstanding the vigilance of the agent, logs were prepared for market by the Indians without the formality of contracts. The returns show that during that season over 48,000,000 feet of timber were cut and banked, ready for delivery by the Indians, representing a money value of over \$250,000. The result of these operations, showing the net amount cleared by the Indian owners of the timber, may be summarized as follows:

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve:

Amount paid to Indians after deducting supplies furnished by contractor	\$32,466 40
Less—value of supplies on hand	2,585 00
Amount—value of supplies on hand	2,950 00
Less—value of supplies on hand	4,640 00

(as the net result of the contracts made by 46 Indians)..... 42,641 40

Red Cliff Reserve:

Amount paid to Indians after deducting supplies	1,190 13
Less—value of logs, &c., on hand	918 00
Amount—value of logs, &c., on hand	1,000 00
Less—value of logs, &c., on hand	.....

(as the net result of the contracts made by 5 Indians)..... 3,108 13

Bad River Reserve:

Amount paid to Indians after deducting supplies (this being the net result of the contracts made by 25 Indians)	18,448 52
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This, it will be observed, is independent of supplies with which the Indians were furnished and charged by the contractors during the progress of the work. The figures above given represent only the net gain of the Indians who made the contracts, while, as a matter of fact, all the available male adult population of the reserves were engaged in the work and derived their principal means of support therefrom. In his report accompanying these statistics, the agent remarks that the logging operations have generally been satisfactory to him, and he believes profitable to the Indians, both pecuniarily and as a matter of education, and although he considers that to sell the stumpage directly to buyers with authority to put in the pine with white crews would realize more money for the individual Indian owners, he still deems the present method, with some modifications, the best. By selling the stumpage, the Indian owners would get their money without labor; the remainder of the Indians would be left idle; in a short time the timber would be cut off and the Indians not having acquired the habit of labor, and naturally improvident, with money easily acquired, would be poorer and more dependent than ever. Owing to the want of knowledge of logging operations, caring for and handling teams, &c., by the Indians, the agent was at an early stage of the proceedings authorized to allow the employment of white foremen, cooks, and teamsters to a limited extent in the lumber camps. He thinks the Indians have now had sufficient experience to dispense entirely with white labor, and recommends that hereafter white labor of any kind be dispensed with, except allowing a white contractor to employ a man at his own expense to see that the work is properly done according to contract. I have been induced to treat this subject at considerable length on account of the experimental character of the work. It has so far proved to be an experiment in the right direction, and I therefore think the benefit derived by the Indians pecuniarily and as a matter of practical education should appear on record, as some answer to the argument that the Indian will not work.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: In accordance with instructions to Indian agents I have the honor to submit to you as my second annual report of the Indians in charge of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1884.

The three bands of Indians under my jurisdiction are the Mohaves, Chimehuvas, and Yumas. According to the last census the whole number of Indians among the Mohaves and Chimehuvas was 1,012, and divided as follows: 519 males and 493 females; of the Mohaves, 412 males and 390 females; of the Chimehuvas, 107 males and 103 females. I believe from what I have seen and learned of these two tribes that there has been a slight increase since my last report was made. The Yumas are said to number nearly 1,200 souls, and are also a very quiet, orderly, good people.

My time while at Fort Yuma was so taken up with the starting of a new school among them that I found it impossible to take the census for this report, but it is my desire to take a new and complete census of all the tribes of Indians under my jurisdiction next year.

All the Indians have behaved remarkably well during the past year where they have had so much to contend with in the loss of their crops, &c. I have not heard of a single instance of a disturbance of any nature among them.

There is no intemperance among the Mohaves and Chimehuvas, which is a great blessing. This is owing, in a great measure, to the remote distance the Indians are located from the white settlements—being 200 miles one way, and nearly 100 in another direction—places where they only visit when they desire to make purchases or to secure labor. In all such cases a pass is furnished them by the agent, which they regard as a good omen, and keeping them from all harm when away from home. The Yumas are inclined to drink all kinds of liquors, but if caught under its influence they are immediately arrested by their Chief, Pasqual, and a most severe punishment inflicted upon them. In ordinary cases, for the first and second offenses, the Indians are brought from the town of Yuma and placed in the presence of their chief, who then and there decides what their punishment shall be. In all instances a decision must be complied with. While at Fort Yuma I witnessed the punishment of one Indian for drunkenness, as follows: The Indian was carried and dragged over the ground for a distance of nearly two miles after receiving his sentence; was then tied to a mesquit tree, where he was obliged to remain tightly bound from 5 p. until sunrise the following morning, when he was released and placed in a position to receive an additional punishment of thirty lashes. Following this comes a good lecture from the chief and set free. In this way Pasqual has in a great measure kept up their desire for drink, and has done more good in that particular than any Indian chief I ever knew. He also says that he would prefer to see his people all dead than to be a set of drunkards.

EDUCATION.

Since I took charge of this agency I am gratified to report a very gradual and steady progress among the pupils. During the month of April last I opened a new school among the Yumas at the Jaeger Farm, about one mile from Fort Yuma, under the most favorable auspices, beginning with thirty scholars, and retaining a good general average during the term. The scholars are very bright and made remarkable progress for the first quarter. I believe that fully fifty scholars can be secured for the next term of school, and provision should be made for that number, and also to include some supplies for the Indians, who are really expecting something from the Government at the next school opening.

The agency school has about fifty scholars with a fair average attendance, as the reports of the superintendent will show. This is owing in a great measure to the liberal treatment given them and the assurance of better food and raiment than they

can secure at their homes, although at times the children will disobey the school regulations and run away to their camps in order to satisfy their appetites for a good feed of pumpkins, squash, parched corn, and other seeds of which they are very fond. I have thought it would be better for the agent to secure these articles from the Indians in exchange for flour and serve to the scholars once or twice a week, as an additional inducement to keep them from running away. All the scholars can read, write, and cipher, as also attend to the general household duties with the aid of the matron and teachers. Their morals are continually improving, and they are giving the strongest evidences of the same.

SCHOOL BATHING.

The school bathing is never neglected summer or winter. The children are thoroughly and cleanly dressed once a week, with all garments nice, clean, and mended in which nearly all the girls are instructed. The sleeping apartments are not so well ventilated as might be, but are very superior in some respects to those of the poor classes in large cities. The sleeping apartments are provided with a well filled double straw mattress for two children, and good pillows with two pairs of double blankets for the same. The children rise every morning promptly at six o'clock and breakfast at seven, giving them one hour's interval for preparing their toilet and assist in the kitchen and dining-room work. School begins at 8 o'clock. Recess at 10, commencing again at 11, and continuing until 12 noon, for dinner. During the heated term I find it better to have no school in the afternoon, but keep the children employed in various ways about the agency at almost anything to divert their minds from being in a school-room. In this I find greater advancement in their studies, much better students than heretofore. It is a great wrong to keep the Indian children too long in the school-room without recreation of some kind, and it is surprising to me how well they remain at the agency. They want short school hours with plenty of diversions and amusements. With this, all Indian schools will prosper.

FARMING INDUSTRY.

But little can be said in favor of such industry here, where there is so little good land and poor supply of water to operate with. The soil, being composed of sand and alkali, with but little earth mixture, eats up a multitude of water before it is got in a state of perfection for the sowing of cereal matter, after which it must be thoroughly attended to in the irrigation or the crops will be lost. The question arises, How can this water best be obtained? Various modes have been adopted by different parties, viz, the Rodondo Ditch Company, about 9 miles from Yuma, and the Jace Ditch Company, near the same locality. The extensive Blythe Ditch Company, near Ehrenberg, also the West & Company's ditch, near same locality, and the age ditch, 7 miles in length; also, various other processes have been tried near the agency among which the old Chinese system, and water-wheels worked by the river current. All of these projects have failed, after an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. When the water would run in the ditches after their completion it was found to fill them up very rapidly with sediment, which would again involve great expense to clean them out, and all have been abandoned. If the Department desires to teach these people how to farm, something should be done as soon as possible to remove them to some place where the advantages are more favorable, and where they could secure something for their labor.

This year has been disastrous to all the Indians under my charge by the great overflow of the Colorado River, submerging all the wheat and corn before it ripened could be secured, thereby depriving them of their last vestige of seed wheat and corn for planting next fall. I have referred to this matter in my monthly reports, and hope the Department will grant their earnest appeal and furnish the small amount asked for, to wit, 75 bushels of wheat and 58 bushels of corn. This seed ought to be given them during the month of September, so that they can begin their fall planting, as is their custom, after a location is decided upon for planting. Very often the Indians are obliged to seek a new locality for planting, owing to the rise and fall of the river, which subjects the lands to overflow. What might be a good location this year might prove worthless next year, as it may be so covered with sediment as to be unproductive.

About the same quantity of cereal matter was planted this year as last, and up to the time of the flood had a very promising outlook; but all was swept away from them. Since the water has receded the Indians have been busy planting melons, pumpkins, squash, and other seeds, and the present outlook promises well for an abundant crop. If so, this will greatly relieve their wants during the coming winter. Besides this, they seem to be blessed with a good yield of mesquit beans, which is their staple article of food at all times when the supplies of wheat and corn are exhausted.

CARP POND.

that a carp pond could be easily constructed for the Indians at some good reserve. If so, it would go a great ways in relieving their wants, and cease with the issue of any more beef (which would be a blessing in disguise). I firmly believe such issues do them no good whatever, and they live in idleness during this period, watching and waiting for the same. I believe a good pond can be constructed for \$1,000 or \$1,200, paid in flour at the rate of 50 cents which is much better for them than the money, if injudiciously expended.

IRRIGATION.

This subject requires the best of judgment and careful thought, to which I attach more interest than anything else, because I firmly believe it is the only thing which will ultimately make these people prosperous and happy. In my opinion there is but one way to irrigate this vast area of land, or a portion thereof, to secure an adequate appropriation of \$20,000 or \$30,000 for that purpose, then provide the best skilled labor (farmer and mechanic), who could be paid for the faithful expenditure of the money under the supervision of the agent, the necessary tools and windmills being so constructed as to be run by water power when there was no wind, thus raising the water to run over a series of ditches of ground. Give to every fifty Indians a windmill complete, with a man before described, capable of teaching the Indians how to use it, for the first time, and a man can also be capable of repairing these mills, being satisfied to live with the Indians, and thereby be able to give continued instructions. This to me is the simplest method there is to irrigate the lands of this reserve. One or two men would probably attend to a dozen of these mills in a circuit, and by this means the Indians can be brought to live closer together than now, which would be a great benefit. By such a system at least two crops of cereal matter could be raised each season. Water can be had in almost every part of the valley below the surface at a depth of from 10 to 12 feet at all seasons of the year. Should the Department think favorably of the matter, I am satisfied it will meet with very gratifying results.

RELIGION.

Each Sabbath day is spent by the opening of Sabbath-school in the morning with exercises, in which all the teachers engage very earnestly. In the afternoon there is a prayer meeting and pleasant Gospel teaching, singing, &c. In the evening there is a short lecture or talk, Bible reading, and singing exercises. There is a splendid opportunity for missionary work, and it is to be hoped some one will come and enter the work at an early day.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year two new buildings have been erected—one for laundry and bath combined, and one for an engine-house (to take the place of a very old one which was about to fall). Both are permanent buildings, and, with the exception of flooring to the laundry and bath-house, are all complete, with water drawn from the reservoir, which affords an abundance at all times for all purposes.

GOATS.

I have made many efforts to secure a small band of goats for the school; but the cattle contractor to furnish them, as agreed, disappointed me in the matter, as he delayed it so long that I could not secure the desired number in this time at the prices allowed. Another year they can be obtained if the Department will allow enough for their purchase and delivery at the agency, costing about \$8 per head.

BASKET-MAKING.

Basket-making has not been started at the agency for want of securing some good person capable of teaching the art to the Indians. I have made several attempts to secure such a person, but the inadequacy of the salary allowed for such work will not justify any one to come here and pay their transportation and living expenses. I hope that this profitable industry will soon be commenced, which bids fair to attain success on account of the materials being provided or grown in great quantities along the banks of the Colorado River.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings, considering their age and the manner of construction, are all in a fair state of preservation except the roofs, which all require immediate attention. During the last season's rain not one of the roofs was dry; in fact, they all leaked badly, destroying some property and causing the employes, as well as the children, much discomfiture and sickness. I would advise the purchase of 100 barrels of lime and cement for the work. If the agent was allowed to procure the said lime by open-market purchase, I am satisfied a much better article could be secured and at a much less figure than can be sent here from New York or San Francisco. Aside from the cost of lime, it will require the services of an experienced person to put it on the roofs in good shape, which services would cost about \$150 more, or \$1,250 for the whole work.

A new school building is needed here, the present structure being unsafe on account of the walls being made too thin when erected, and are now badly cracked.

INTEMPERANCE.

This degrading vice has no hold on these Indians, who seemingly care nothing for liquor, while the good chief, Hook-a-row, is constantly advising his people of its evil influences. The Indians seem to realize that it is time they should bring themselves to a point of self-support, and are making such an effort a success in a very great measure, but their progress must necessarily be slow with the means afforded them, if they succeed at all.

POLICE.

This organization has one officer (a captain) and five privates, being well sustained during the year, there not being any cause for arrest for any offense whatever. The fact of the knowledge of its existence, I think, tends in a very great measure to keep them in good order and subjection.

MACHINERY.

During the month of March last the new steam boiler and pump arrived at the agency and was soon placed in position. Since then much good has been accomplished in the school garden, where some of the boys have been instructed in the art of irrigation and farming, thus providing some vegetable matter for the tables.

CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

During the year the various properties condemned and ordered sold are still on hand at the agency, to wit: One old steam engine and boiler and pumping apparatus, and one mowing machine. There being no purchasers for the same at any price that was consistent and reasonable, the same reported as not being worth the actual cost of transportation, they are likely to remain on hand for some time to come.

WAGONS.

The two wagons now in use at the agency are very badly worn, and ought to be replaced by new ones with extra wide tires for this deep sandy soil, as also four sets of new double work-harness, and two sets of lighter harness for ambulance team, but strong so as to be used for any purpose. These six sets of harness were included in last year's supplies, and may be already secured.

BOAT.

I would advise the purchase of a good strong boat for agency use in crossing the river for beef and wood supplies. At present there is no boat here suitable for the work among the Indians, on whom we have had to rely during the past year. A good boat now here, and inspected by Mr. Ward when at the agency, can be purchased for the sum of \$110, capable of doing all the agency business. It is constructed of the very best materials, and well adapted for the heavy river currents. It has three sets of oars and a good sail. I recommend and refer you to Inspector Ward for further information relative to the same.

SUBAGENCY.

I would earnestly recommend that the Yuma Indians be placed under a subagent, so as to better facilitate and conduct the same. The distance being so great, and this coupled with the expense of traveling to and from there, assures me that it would be equally as cheap to the Department, besides the satisfaction of knowing some competent person was there to look out for things at all times, and would doubtless be a saving in various ways. I believe that the physician can also act as subagent without any additional salary. This office should be filled as soon as possible by a competent physician, in order that care and attention may be given the Indians, who are badly afflicted with syphilitic diseases. The longer they are neglected the worse it will be in eradicating the disease. Fort Yuma is a much better point for the agency than this is. That locality will save much extra expense annually in transportation alone, aside from delays and inconveniences in getting to and from the agency by all the attachés and other members of the Indian service.

PROPERTY DESTROYED.

During the month of June the great flood from the Colorado River completely destroyed all buildings and corrals on the opposite side of the river. Not a vestige of them remains, and if again constructed should be built near the agency, on an elevated piece of ground, where similar overflows could not injure the same. I believe it would be better to abandon all general issues of beef to the Indians, and give them instead the same amount in good stock cattle, gentle cows, and bulls, for feeding purposes. This would doubtless please the Indians better, and will satisfy the Department whether they are capable of taking care of the same. In this case only a sufficient number of beeves for school purposes need be sent here. The cattle can be herded on the agency side of the river, where we have a small stockade or pole corral already constructed, and with cattle scales attached.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I hereby tender my very grateful thanks for the kind and courteous treatment which I have always received by the officers connected with the Department. My failing health, in this dry, hot climate, will not permit me to continue much longer in the service; but I trust that my successor, whoever he may be, will be better able to continue in the good work, and even more successful than I have been in the effort to civilize these deserving people and bring them to a full sense of realizing what good is being done for them by the Great Father.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

JOHN W. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA, MARICOPA, AND PAPAGO AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 14, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as agent for the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Indians of Arizona. There are about 12,700 Indians under the management of this agency, located on four different reservations, from 40 to 100 miles distant from the agency, with about 6,000 Papagos and the entire tribe of Maricopas off the reservations. The former living in what is known as the Dry Lands, between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Sonora boundary line, and from Tucson west for 150 miles; while the latter live between the town of Mesa City and the Salt River Reservation in the Salt River Valley.

The Pimas, numbering about 4,800, have shown decided progress in the matter of clothing and dress; also as to killing the horses of deceased relatives and friends, which practice has been nearly abandoned. There are very few that do not wear citizens' clothes except during the hotter months; and after a white man has had the experience of a few months in this climate, with the thermometer ranging from 110° to 122°, he only wonders why it is that we do not dispose of the garb of a white man and accept that of the "noble red man." During the past year these Indians have tended their fields, have cleared more land, raised more grain, and done less begging than has ever before been known, they knowing full well that all their pitiful tales, as related by their so-called chiefs, had had no effect, and that, in fact, nothing but hard labor would bring them what they had been in the habit of having

given them by their Great Father in days past. No wonder that some "sigh for the days that have gone."

After giving these Indians credit for being friends of the whites, laboring in their own support, and all the good they are entitled to, we must say that they are a drunken and a sullen people. During the months of July, August, and September they gather the fruit of the cactus, which is usually very plentiful, and manufacture from it their intoxicating drink, "tiswin," when whole villages get on a drunk. At times several villages gather together to the number of from 500 to 2,000 people and have an annual drunk. During these months there is more or less drunkenness all the time, caused by drinking the tiswin, while during the other months they go to the towns of Florence and Tempe, or, boarding freight trains at the stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad, go to Tucson or Yuma, and come back with whisky, when they and their particular friends have something very similar to a white man's "bum."

This riding on trains free of charge, and without a pass from the agent, is one of the worst curses these Indians have. They not only go to the different towns and buy liquor, but they sell their women along the railroad to low, degraded whites (and, unfortunately, this country has a great many such), and some of this class that are patrons in this traffic bear the honorable title of judge, colonel, or some other title never earned. During the winter months I succeeded in getting this riding at will stopped for the time, but I would not have succeeded then had not the officers of the Southern Pacific Railroad concluded that they had best quarantine against the Indians, for fear the people living along their road and their own employes might, from close contact, become contaminated with that loathsome and dreaded disease, small-pox, which was raging in every village. And it was only by urging the danger of spreading the disease that the managers of the road were induced to prohibit the Indians riding on trains during the continuance of the disease. No evil to the road resulting through any displeasure of the Indians, the general manager agreed to stop the Indian travel entirely, provided the honorable Secretary of the Interior would lend his signature to the recommendation. I promptly forwarded it for that purpose, but from some unknown cause it died in some of the archives at Washington; at least, it is dead to us, for the Indians are riding on trains more than ever. And this summer, to my knowledge, there have been *six killed* when drunk by being knocked off trains and run over. I have thought seriously about suing the company for damages for loss of life, and see if that would not induce them to put a stop to it without any recommendation or action by the Government. However, we want it understood that for all the trouble that arises from this riding on trains at will, and for the lives that are lost by it, the fault now lies at Washington, and not here.

During the past eight months we have assisted in sending eight men to the penitentiary for selling whisky to Indians, their sentences running from six months with \$50 fine to two years with \$50 fine. These are the first cases that have ever been dealt with in any way in connection with the whisky traffic with these Indians. Three men have been arrested and are now under bonds for their appearance at court charged with selling stolen stock to and stealing stock from the Indians; and before this report is read I am in hopes of seeing as many more looking from behind the bars for committing such offenses.

This year we have raised plenty of hay for the agency animals, and plenty of vegetables for all at the agency, notwithstanding the high water in the spring washed out our dam, filled our irrigating canal for a mile and a half, and took out a flume across the little Gila. The canal was dug out. The dam was rebuilt only to be washed out by a second rise in the river. This was the highest water ever known in this country, and before another crop can be raised the canal must be cleaned again, the dam rebuilt, and funds sufficient to procure lumber to rebuild the flume will have to be secured. The work must be done by Indians, they receiving the pay for it in tools and agricultural implements when authority is obtained.

A good police force at this agency cannot be retained at \$5 per month. They are not that kind of Indians. A good Pima or Papago can command a dollar a day, when they work by the day, or he must work in his field to support his family, and if the Government does not pay him enough to support his family, he cannot afford to be a policeman. It seems to me that Congress is expecting more by far of an Indian policeman than they would of a white man. Rather than take a lazy, trifling man that would not work in his field, I would rather do without a police force.

The agency boarding school is not what a boarding school should be, nor in my opinion will it ever be so long as it is located at the agency, and where the children's parents and friends can visit them every day, and where you are compelled to have both males and females under the same roof day and night. It is no wonder that the Indian mothers have a superstition about sending their girls to a boarding school. White mothers would have the same feeling if they knew all the facts about the different boarding schools. I have made inquiry and find that other boarding schools have the same trouble that we here have, that of keeping the boys and girls separate.

d keeping them from giving their clothing, bedding, and kitchen furniture to their ends that come around the agency. If you punish a youth for these offenses he or she will run away to their people, and you have no authority to force them back. It cost \$6,000 to carry on this boarding school the past year. If that amount was expended for five or six day-schools, paying teachers a good salary, I think the Indians would receive more benefit, while the girls would be under the care of their mothers at night. I am well aware that there are some enthusiastic "cranks" who will say, "Oh, my! you should have watched them more closely, poor things!" And such I want to say, "Round up 75 or 100 fleas in your beautiful homes, and after feeding them well let them out for exercise two or three times a day, and see if you can keep track of all of them." After their experience in this direction for a few months they will then have taken their first lesson and will know something about keeping track of Indian children on a reservation. My objections do not extend to such schools as those of Carlisle, Hampton, or Forest Grove, which are removed from agencies and where the buildings are so arranged that the sexes may be kept apart, for of such schools I am heartily in favor.

We would mention the Papagos more fully, but when we think of the reports that agents—special agents and inspectors—have been sending in for the last eight or ten years, and nothing as yet ever coming of them, we conclude that it is a waste of office material, and economy is the first thing an agent should learn. Therefore we will content ourselves by simply referring those who are interested in agents' reports or Papago Indians to our former report and those made by our predecessors, and when the supply is exhausted the agent for the Papagos, if he is a man of energy, will be equal to the emergency and have another in waiting.

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA, *August 15, 1884.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration my second annual report. For the first time in the history of this agency, a year of uninterrupted peace, free from exciting rumors of threatened outbreak, has been realized. Reservation Indians, who but a little more than a year ago were cause of serious alarm to the people of Arizona and of anxious solicitude to the Government, are now walking in the paths of peace, with a steady step and advancing rapidly to a condition of comparative civilization. To discuss fully the causes that have led to this changed condition of affairs would require more space than I can reasonably claim. If it is true, as asserted by many, that the cause of Indian outbreaks may be traced to bad faith and injustice, to want of contentment and friendly relations with citizens should be accepted as evidence that no incentives to hostility do not exist.

Since the date of my last report, substantial progress has been made. In December of last year 596 cows and 23 bulls were purchased from the best herd of high-grade cattle in Arizona. The present excellent condition of these cattle is sufficient evidence of careful attention on the part of the Indians to whom they were issued, and the great natural increase since the purchase was made fully establishes the fruitfulness of the cows. A careful investigation of several of the more convenient herds, amounting in the aggregate to 600 cows, including about 400 of the purchase referred to, discloses the fact that 70 per cent. of the number have calves by their sides, and many others give evidence of an increase at an early day.

Early in January active operations were commenced in farming, and commendable zeal was displayed by many of the Indians in the prosecution of the work. Under the direction of the agency farmer new ditches were taken out, dams constructed and repaired, fields cleared and plowed, and grain sowed. The quantity of land prepared for cultivation was largely in excess of any previous year, and the Indians were stimulated with high hopes of success. In February and March unusually heavy rains caused disastrous floods in the Gila and San Carlos Rivers, seriously damaging many farms and entirely destroying others. The misfortune was quite disheartening for a time, to the sufferers, but most of them set to work with renewed energy to repair their losses. Every irrigating dam on the reservation had been destroyed, headwaters were washed away and serious damage done to ditches. Fourteen new dams have since been constructed across the San Carlos River, a stream averaging about 10 feet in width requiring dams 6 feet high; and six across the Gila, whose deep swift waters present at all times a formidable obstacle to work of the character required. It is highly commendable of the energy and perseverance of the Apaches

that they succeeded, with no other constraint than the moral suasion employed by the agency farmer and his assistant, in turning sufficient water upon their crops to supply in most cases all needed irrigation.

The extent and efficiency of the work is shown in the bountiful harvest of barley and wheat already completed, and in the numerous fields of growing corn, that promise an abundant yield, together with a liberal supply of melons, pumpkins, &c. The barley sold amounts to 370,000 pounds, for which they received \$2.50 per 100 pounds, aggregating the handsome sum of \$9,375. At least 25,000 pounds of barley is still unsold, making a total yield of 400,000 pounds. The quantity of wheat raised cannot be exactly arrived at as none of it has been sold, being held for home consumption, but it may be safely estimated to amount to 50,000 pounds. Of corn the agency farmer estimates that about 250 acres have been planted, which may be fairly estimated to produce 250,000 pounds. When we consider the fact that the agency farmer has had no police force to assist him in bringing in the indolent, of whom there have been many, to aid in the work, but has had to rely solely on the voluntary efforts of the Indians to continuous labor in the fields, it becomes a matter of surprise that so much has been accomplished. With the aid of an efficient police force under the control of an agency employé in full sympathy with the agent, in his endeavor to compel united action on the part of the Indians, it will be an easy matter to secure greatly increased production during the next year.

That the Apaches at this agency can be made entirely self-sustaining at an early period in the future, I have no doubt, but to accomplish this the divided authority that has worked with so much friction during the past year must be discontinued and the Indians taught to rely on the agent for instruction, and to render him cheerful obedience. In my last annual report I called attention to the anomaly of a dual government as it then existed, and the experience of the past year only serves to confirm my judgment in that regard. In this connection I earnestly recommend that full authority be restored to the agent to exercise police control of all the Indians dependent on the agency for supplies, and charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation, and preventing the Indians from leaving it except with his consent. The Indians in the vicinity of the agency are well disposed and easily managed. The presence of a military officer clothed with such power as is assumed by the captain commanding at San Carlos under the agreement of July 7, 1853, and backed by a strong military force, serves only to demoralize the Indians and deprive the agent of an influence over them that is inseparable from successful management. I therefore earnestly urge that the agreement above referred to, so far as it applies to the Indians living peaceably near the agency, and conducting farming operations under the directions of the agent, be canceled, and that the lawful authority of the agent be restored.

The question of the location of the Indians occupying this reservation within an area easily accessible to the agent should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that the different bands may have an allotment of land and be made to feel that they possess a more secure title to their homes than is vested in the stronger as against the weaker claimant. Of the 4,500 Indians (not including Chiricahuas) living on the reservation, about 1,500 have withdrawn from the vicinity of the agency and are located in the hill country around Fort Apache and Cibicu, some 50 or 60 miles distant from this point, where they are living under exclusive military government. If this condition of affairs is to continue, a line should be drawn between these mountain bands and those that have elected to remain at the agency, and such a policy adopted and pursued by the Interior Department towards the Indians it feeds and clothes, and who are entirely peaceable and inclined to industry, as will inspire them with respect for the agent and confidence in his ability to enforce it.

The coal fields near the southern line of the reservation continue to attract general attention. Of their value little is yet known. If as extensive in area, and as valuable in quality as is claimed by their discoverers, and the sanguine speculators who seek to possess them, every reasonable encouragement should be offered to capitalists who may desire to develop them. But if "there are millions in it" for the white man whose property it is not, the claims of the Indians, whose it is, should be protected. To do this successfully it will be necessary to retain the present southern boundary of the reservation, and continue Department jurisdiction over the territory in which the work of mining may hereafter be conducted. A reasonable royalty should, in my opinion, be exacted for all the coal taken out, and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians. To the plan of segregation urged by interested parties, I am unalterably opposed. By such an act the Indians would be deprived of whatever value may attach to property now admitted to be theirs; the limits of the reservation would be circumscribed so as to admit what may soon become a populous community of whites in close proximity to the agency, with all the allurements of vice so congenial to the Indian's taste, and which the agent would have no power to prevent. Mr. Bannon, a commissioner appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under a recent act of Congress, is now on the ground for the purpose of in-

estimating the whole question, as to the extent and probable value of the coal deposit, and should be prepared when he has concluded his investigation to give all needed information on a subject of which little has heretofore been known.

I have on former occasions opposed the establishment of a school at this agency, on the ground that the Apaches should first be taught to labor. Having seen them well advanced on the road of physical industry, I cheerfully recommend the organization of a school for boys only, at the earliest practicable period, and will give to my best efforts to insure success.

During the year four pupils have returned from Hampton school and are now living on the reservation. Two of them, Tolma and Stagon, have enlisted as military scouts, and are serving in that capacity. Robert McIntosh and William Roberts are now employes at the agency as interpreters. All but William Roberts have purchased squaws and returned to the habits of their people. To be married to a squaw signifies an abandonment of the refinements of civilization, though some of its customs may still be cherished; and in this regard these recent converts to Christianity, and graduates of an excellent institution of learning, are no exception. Boys taken from the tribe should remain at school until they have mastered the trades in which they are instructed, so as to be able to construct, complete, whatever they undertake.

No Indian police force has been employed during the year, the service having been performed by military scouts. I have but now commenced the organization of an agency force, and have full confidence in its efficiency to perform all the duties of police among the Indians in the vicinity of the agency, which includes all on the reservation, except those near Apache under military control. It is not improbable that conflict will occur between the agency and military scouts if the latter are permitted to remain in service at this place, as I have no power to control their movements; but I cannot conceive the possibility of a long continuance of a policy so injurious to the service as that now existing, which sustains two establishments for the performance of one duty.

The health of the Indians has not been affected by any unusual conditions of sickness; the ordinary diseases common to hot climates, miasmatic bottom lands, impure water and unrestrained license in social life, have prevailed unaided in the work of extermination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. WILCOX,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency:

The Indians on the Hoopa Valley Reservation have been, during the past year, peaceful and well-behaved. Their relations with the white population have been satisfactory. No new or violent quarrels have broken out among themselves. The two homicidal quarrels, to which reference was made in my last annual report, have been satisfactorily and peacefully adjusted according to their Indian laws and usages.

The influences of the medicine men are, I think, being to some extent diminished or counteracted. Every possible effort by every available means has been made to observe that end. But whilst some improvement can in that respect be truthfully reported, much yet remains to be accomplished. The weaknesses, prejudices, and superstitions, by and upon which the Indian medicine men flourish, are of too long a growth and are too deeply rooted to be easily or speedily eradicated.

The morals of the adult Indians remain unchanged in their laxity. They are, however, far enough advanced in the process of civilization to pay a decent respect to appearances.

The whisky traffic still continues. I have not heard of many cases of intoxication among the Indians, but of course all drunkenness is studiously concealed from my observation. I hear of Indians having been drunk only when some deed of violence, which could not be concealed, has been threatened or committed in and through their drunkenness. A few Indians who were found drunk and quarrelsome were placed in the guard-house at Fort Gaston, and compelled to work under charge of a sentinel. This had a wholesome deterrent effect. It has at least caused drunken Indians to be more circumspect and less demonstrative. Whilst I have good moral grounds for suspicion and belief as to where the whisky has been in most of these instances procured, I have and can obtain no such legal and overwhelming proof as is needed for the conviction of the liquor dealers in the civil courts of the country. It is almost impracticable to secure the testimony of Indians as to where they bought or procured whisky.

Even when secured and produced in court, Indian testimony, though acknowledged to be competent, seems to have no weight against the unsupported denial of an offending liquor seller.

The practical results of Indian education at this agency are far from encouraging. By practical results I mean such evidences of improvement in appearance, manner, character, and conduct as it is the aim of all education to create and exhibit. Appearance at the agency school has moderately increased, but the increase is largely solely, owing to the increased allowance of food granted to the school and measures taken to enforce attendance. It certainly does not denote any increase in respect or enthusiasm for education on the part of either parents or pupils. This is established beyond any peradventure by the other fact that any decrease in allowance of food or any relaxation in the measures adopted to enforce attendance invariably and immediately followed by a diminution in the number of attending pupils. Were the food altogether withheld and the enforcing measures removed there would be no pupils. I consider the continuation of a day school at the agency of questionable utility. I believe the money and material assistance now devoted to it would be more profitably devoted to the maintenance of an industrial school somewhere within the circle of civilization, where Indian children, separated from their parents and tribes, would be thoroughly instructed in useful industries suitable to their condition in life; where they would be surrounded by examples of industry and its advantages; and where above all they would be taught to work and make their own living, and the necessity of their doing so. At agency schools where the pupils return every day to their Indian homes, and are subjected to the demoralizing influences of their family and tribal influences, the teacher has to contend not only against the sluggishness and indifference of the pupils, but also against the baneful examples of their families. It is scarcely remarkable that in face of such odds and difficulties mere mechanical instruction fails to create healthy and lasting impressions. The duty of the Government is towards the children exclusively. The adult Indians are "wedded to their idols."

Clothing and annuity goods continue to be issued to the Indians in proportion to the amount of work they have done for the reservation or in cultivating lands for their own support. The children of age to attend school receive their clothing only from the school teacher. Exceptions to these rules are made in favor of the aged and infirm, and of those children who live at too great a distance from the school house. This course has been found to work well, although it has caused considerable dissatisfaction, which still continues among the lazy and mendicant portion of the tribe.

The acreage of land cultivated by Indians for their own support has been increasing. Every encouragement and assistance possible have been afforded to those who are found endeavoring, by the occupancy and cultivation of lands, to contribute something to the support of themselves and their families.

On account of the ancient and everlasting family animosities, feuds, and jealousies existing, it has been found impracticable to organize and introduce the system of an Indian judiciary. For the same reason the organization and employment of an Indian police force have not been further attempted. Fortunately, during the year there has been but little occasion for the services of either Indian justice or police force.

Considerable time and attention were devoted during the year to the Indians on the Klamath River Reservation. These Indians for upwards of twenty years have been in the somewhat anomalous condition of being reservation Indians without receiving any of the benefits resulting therefrom. In that time they have neither received any aid or assistance from the Government, and even now ask nothing from it but the simple justice of being guaranteed legal possession of their homes, tenements, and possessions. In making this application they were prompted by the white man's aggressions and his supercilious disregard of the Indian's rights. Under your instructions allotments of lands in severalty on the reservation were made in August, 1883. This work would have been completed in June, 1884, had I visited the reservation for that purpose, but it was found impossible to proceed. I have sent out the field-notes of the survey, from which the General Land Office map for my guidance was compiled. There are grave doubts entertained by the informed parties as to said survey having ever been carefully and thoroughly executed. It is certain that many of the marks and stakes noted on the map cannot be found, and that others of them are incorrect and misleading. The field-notes are necessary to identify the marks, &c., to enable the allotments to be described with accuracy, and to decide with certainty as to the genuineness and accuracy of the survey. The map itself is wrong in many places. For this reason the descriptions of the allotments made and reported to you in August, 1883, are not to be depended upon, and should be carefully revised before being submitted for Congressional action. The troubles that would hereafter arise from any inaccuracies or errors in the descriptions of Indian allotments cannot be overestimated or ignored. I

ther should, in my opinion, be done to complete the allotments in severalty until a reservation itself has been accurately surveyed, marked, and mapped.

The condition of other Indians residing in villages along the Klamath River, between the Hoopa and Klamath River Reservations, is one to which the attention of the Department is respectfully invited. Their present condition and the necessity of making some provision for their future would eventually be brought forcibly into notice.

Numbers they are quite strong. They are under no control whatsoever. They are all armed. They are civilized only to the extent of having adopted the clothing and all the worst vices of the white man. They are but indifferently well-disposed to the latter. They are evidently not too abundantly supplied with this world's goods. They work occasionally for white men, but sustain themselves generally by hunting and fishing. They are in general sullen and suspicious. Any sudden change in their condition or prospects might make them aggressively hostile. A great change in their condition and prospects, both as regards their homes and fish, may incidentally be occasioned by the abandonment of the reservation at the mouth of the Klamath, and by the influx of white men thereby occasioned. Should the salmon-run on the upper Klamath be sensibly diminished by the fisheries at its mouth, and should white men, disappointed, as they will be, with the resources of the abandoned reservation, crowd into the adjoining lands, these Indians may become discontented to the extent of taking to the war-path. Their prospects, just at present, point clearly to gradual extermination or extinction, which, rapid enough through natural causes, disease, and their eternal vendettas, would be greatly accelerated by any reduction in their ample supply of food and by the aggressions of numerous white intruders. Of course the Indians themselves will before long realize their situation and the prospects, to which they are not civilized enough to submit without more or less of a struggle. I would recommend as an initiatory measure that an accurate and comprehensive census be made of these Indians, their resources, and possessions.

At various times during the past year investigations have been made of claims presented by citizens of this section of the country against the United States, for compensation for damages and depredations alleged to have been committed by Indians from 1860 to 1865. A separate report of each investigation was furnished your office according to instructions. These investigations, though they occupied considerable time and occasioned considerable trouble, were made under such disadvantages as to be very unsatisfactory and, in my opinion, of little value. In the first place I had no power to compel, and no funds to pay for, the attendance of witnesses for the United States, even had any such been procurable. Neither could I afford, had I wished, to do detective work in hunting up such witnesses. People will not voluntarily come forward to testify against the interests of their neighbors and on behalf of the United States. In the second place, so long a time has elapsed since the depredations were committed that it is not remarkable if the then residents of the country, other than those immediately interested, should, as they say, actually retain but vague and indistinct recollections of particulars. It follows that my investigations were confined to the cross-examination of the claimants and their affiants, to ascertaining their general reputation for integrity and credibility, and the reasonableness of the prices charged—time and place considered. No testimony could be adduced to controvert their statements, and practically only the claimants' side of the controversy was considered. I was accordingly obliged in every instance to form my conclusions and to make my recommendations from what may have been a mere plausible presentation of proof on the part of the claimant, and upon testimony and an ex-parte hearing that did not exhibit any countervailing evidence. As a means to an end, so defective a method of investigation must prove ineffectual, and is practically useless.

The agency farm has been moderately successful notwithstanding an unusual and rather backward season. Unexpected and unusual rains in June ruined a part of the hay crop. The yield of wheat is believed to be at least equal to the prevailing standard. The acreage in cultivation by the Government on the reservation is not equal to that of former years, for the reason that there were not enough public animals available at the plowing season. The horse-power estimated for not having been received, and the one on hand being unfit for use, old, rickety, and worn out, the wheat and oat crop must remain stacked in the fields for some time, and thereby run great danger of being damaged and spoiled by the early fall rains. The animals recently purchased for the agency were very much needed, and will be of great assistance.

The conduct of the agency employes has been very good. They have attended strictly and successfully to their business, and have managed the Indian laborers with tact and good judgment. It is very much to be regretted that the limited appropriations for the Indian service do not admit of their salaries being placed on a level with those prevailing in other branches of the Government service. The salary of the agency laborer is ridiculously low considering the responsible and onerous nature of his duties and the standard of wages prevailing for similar services in the surrounding country. It is greatly to the interests of the Government to retain faithful and experienced

employés at the agency. The experiment of paid Indian apprentices did not work sufficiently well at this agency to justify its continuation.

The public buildings at the agency, dwelling-houses, store-rooms, barns, and stables are in a very dilapidated and wretched condition. No money or material can be procured for their repair, renovation, or reconstruction under existing circumstances without infringing upon the amounts allotted for other equally indispensable purposes. This is extremely bad policy. Buildings will deteriorate. In a few years some of the buildings at this agency, which might now with a comparatively trifling expenditure of money be improved, repaired, and renovated, will tumble down which will render the building of new ones to replace them absolutely necessary, at great expense. A very moderate estimate of money, materials, &c., required for the construction of new and repairs of old buildings at this agency has been submitted. An office, a store-room, and two new barns and stables are absolutely indispensable. For an office and a store-room the agency is indebted to the military authorities at Fort Gaston. Extensive repairs and renovations are necessary in the houses occupied by the agency physician and farmer, so as to make said houses comfortable and suitable for the occupancy of civilized beings. It cannot be the wishes or intentions of the Government to have its employés on the remote frontier live in tenements which would in the East be considered unfit for stables. Neither can the Government expect its employés, out of their small salaries, to spend money to keep public buildings in proper repair and in a habitable condition. The barns and stables which are to be replaced will soon tumble down of their own accord. Lumber is being now got and prepared for the construction of a suitable store-room at the agency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES PORTER,

Captain, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY,

San Bernardino, Cal., August 22, 1888.

SIR: Having assumed the duties of this agency on the 1st of last October, I have the honor to submit the annual report for the last fiscal year. The Mission Indians of Southern California comprise four tribes. Their number, as enumerated by this agency in 1880, was as follows: Serrano, 381; Coahuilla, 773; San Luis Rey, 1,100; and Dieguenos, 731; total, 3,010. No official enumeration has been made since that date, but it is estimated that the total number has slightly increased.

THEIR LOCATION.

At least two-thirds of the whole number live in San Diego County, nearly all the remainder in the county of San Bernardino, and a small number in Los Angeles County. They live in about twenty villages, generally on reservations, the nearest being about 30 miles and the farthest about 120 miles, by the roads, from this office.

CIVILIZATION.

Most of the older Indians were formerly connected with the California Mission churches, and then lived in state of civilization. Those missions were broken up about thirty-five years ago. After that the Indians returned to the mountains and deserts, and lost much of the civilization so obtained, which our Government has, however, restored to the old; but the remainder of them have become more civilized than the old. Most of them are Catholics. Besides Indian many of them speak Spanish and about, perhaps, one in fifty speaks English. Most of the men labor in the pursuits of civilization, scarcely any depend upon hunting or fishing for support, and about all wear the costumes of civilized people.

THEIR CHARACTER.

They are peaceable and honest with but few exceptions. The young are generally ambitious and quick to learn, but not ambitious to provide for the future. They are much superior in appearance and intelligence to the other California tribes. They have little self-reliance, very subdued in manner, like people who had been accustomed to bondage or other great wrongs, and the younger portion are very timid. These Indians show no disposition to resist the policy of the Government, which they are always anxious to know, and although sometimes not acting upon what is given as advice, yet always respecting the orders of the Government.

RESERVATIONS.

These Indians have about twenty reservations, which include most of their villages, but several of these villages are within the boundaries of Mexican grants, for which patents have been issued by our Government, which contain no exceptions in favor of the Indians living upon them, but all, or nearly all such grants, contained provisos in favor of such Indians.

One of the grant-holders, about six months since, commenced an ejectment case against about 100 Indians who reside in their village, called San Jacinto. The special counsel employed by the Government to defend the rights of the Indians in such land cases have engaged in the defense, but the case has not been pressed on either side. In the mean time the Indian defendants remain in peaceable possession, and the plaintiff by filing his complaint has prevented the bar of the statute of limitations. Similar complaints will likely be filed against the other Indians living in villages on such grants during this year to prevent the bar of that statute.

The number of acres in all the reservations can be stated only approximately, as all lands the title to which had passed from the Government were excepted. Former annual reports state the aggregate at 152,966 acres, and another small reservation has since been made. Most of the lands reserved are in the granted limits of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It seems evident that the estimate was made by excluding from the unsurveyed land in those limits all of what would be odd-numbered sections (railroad land) if surveyed, treating all such lands as in a state of reservation. It is safe to say that the total would exceed 200,000 acres. Nine-tenths of this is practically worthless, rough mountain and desert land; half of the remainder is good land, having sufficient water and timber, and the remainder would be valuable if water should be brought upon it; otherwise it is worthless.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians have not the capital or the enterprise to bring water on such lands. They are therefore useless to them now, and would likely continue so, at least until the next generation. At present they do not cultivate an average of one acre in one hundred of the lands reserved for them. Their cultivation is usually confined to a few fields from one to two acres each, which are connected with their villages.

During the year two more wagons, making now seven in all, and eight large plows, with the proper harness, were furnished by the Government, which have had a good effect, and as it seems probable that the number of wagons, plows, and other agricultural implements requested for this year will be allowed, these will largely increase the number on hand, and the Indians will likely now engage more extensively in agriculture; yet they will generally, as heretofore, depend mainly upon employment by the whites, in which they usually receive good wages. However it may be elsewhere, here the proximity of the whites, as a rule, is advantageous to the Indians. Every honest, intelligent farmer near them is usually their friend, and in some degree their teacher. The bad whites among these Indians are in a small minority.

It may be suggested that their village sites on Government lands should be patented to the Indian bands who live in them, the same as town sites are patented for the whites who possess them, but, as to the Indians, with the usual restrictions against alienation. And Indians who desire to engage in agriculture outside of their villages should be allowed a reasonable time to select their homesteads on the reservations, as well as outside, under the act of the last session of Congress on that subject. It seems clear that it is only a question of time when the reservation system in Southern California will give place to Indian homesteads, and the sooner such homesteads can be secured the better it will be for the Indians as well as for the whites. In this view I shall try to have them take homesteads under the act referred to, and on their reservations, unless instructed to the contrary, as there is very little land left outside these reservations that would be suitable for the Indian homesteads. Unless such homesteads can be taken on the reservation, the recent act would not likely benefit these Indians. I would suggest that all the existing Executive orders making reserves for these Indians should be so modified as to expressly permit the Indians to take homesteads, and thus obtain title in severalty on the reservations, in all cases where no other Indian lives upon or has improvements on the land so applied for. There are numerous tracts of such lands upon the reservations, and but few outside of them, and these few so far apart that the Indians would not desire them for that reason. They dislike to reside outside of their villages, and in taking homesteads would seek to keep as near together as possible.

Furnishing liquor to Indians has been, and still is, the main obstacle to the civilization of that part of these Indians who indulge in intoxicating liquors, but a large proportion of them do not so indulge, and this proportion is evidently increasing.

Indian drunkenness is decreasing, owing in part to a better public sentiment, and in part to the successful prosecution, mainly in the local courts, under the State law, of those furnishing such liquors to these Indians in the past year. In this the agent had the co-operation of the local officers and juries and the aid of public sentiment, which were not formerly given, as it seems from the official reports that no conviction could be obtained (formerly) in the local courts. There were about fifteen convictions in this county alone in the last half of the year, with punishment averaging as high as that which was assessed in similar cases in the United States court, in which the cost to the Government was large, while the local prosecution was without such cost. Yet there are a few of the more serious offenses against saloon-keepers, and those repeatedly convicted in the local courts, which have to be prosecuted in the United States court at San Francisco, under the United States law, which prescribes a higher maximum penalty for such offenses than is prescribed by the State law. Such were about the only offenses by the whites against the Indians, except some trespasses upon the reservations.

I learn of very few offenses by the Indians against the whites, and these only of a trivial nature. Their offenses against each other have not been numerous, and were usually settled by their own tribunals; but the time has come when all such offenses should be subject to the jurisdiction of the State courts. The "rules governing the court of Indian offenses" have never been acted upon in this agency.

SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic among these Indians for several years, and their sanitary condition continues to improve; still among 3,000 Indians the necessity for a hospital for their sick is always apparent. No such provision has yet been made. The longevity of the Mission Indians is almost incredible. If what seems to be reliable data is such, they have the longest-lived people in the world; nearly 1 per cent. of them appear to be over one hundred years old. The most important event of the year to the Indians was the death of their oldest chief, Cabezón, a captain and chief among them for over one hundred years, and lived, as generally believed, to be one hundred and forty years old.

EDUCATION.

There were six day schools under this agency in the latter part of the year, a new school having been started April 1 at Rincon, where it was very much needed, as will be noticed by the large attendance there. The attendance at the schools generally was good until the remarkably heavy rains of the last rainy season caused the fall of two of the school-houses. Authority was granted during the last quarter to rebuild the fallen school-houses and to build three new ones, but the funds for those purposes were not received until the last day of the year, and were therefore not available until the next year. These authorities have all been renewed for this year, and material is now being prepared for all five of the new buildings. When completed two additional teachers will be employed, and there will then be eight schools under the supervision of this agency.

The boarding and day school started at San Diego the 1st of last March suspended after two months for want of pupils, the Indian parents not being willing that their children should go so far away from their homes. The advice of the agent, given and instructed by the Department, failed to make them willing. Nothing less than a compulsory order would avail. Yet such training schools are more needed than any of the day schools. To have the benefit of them it seems now that the children must either be removed to such schools at a great distance, or those schools must be established so near the Indian villages that the children will feel at home, as now in attending day schools. Although the Indians object to sending their children away, yet they evidently prefer such schools if located at or near their villages. Experience confirms the view that above all other kinds of instruction the Indians need most to be taught to speak our language and such useful occupations as will enable them to provide for themselves.

The missionary work performed during the year was by the school teachers, with occasional, but few, church services by the Catholics. In view of the wrongs that the Indians suffered in the years past, they are evidently now more impressed with religion of good works than of good professions. In later years their condition has been much improved in every respect. The teachers and other employés have generally performed their duties intelligently and faithfully, and have therefore been generally retained.

CITIZENSHIP.

Many of these Indians are of right citizens, although not yet recognized as such for the laws of Mexico made no distinction among races as to citizenship. The Indians

who were in a condition of civilization when the treaty of 1848 was made were citizens of Mexico, and are, by the terms of that treaty, now citizens of the United States. The progress made in the last few years indicates that the Mission Indians generally will before long become a part of the people of this State having and exercising the rights of citizenship.

The annual statistics are forwarded herewith.

With acknowledgments for numerous courtesies received from the Department, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. MCCALLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Corelo, Cal., September 10, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my seventh annual report for this agency.

Our lands, as I reported last year, "are still occupied by settlers and trespassers to such an extent as greatly to cripple our industries and discourage the Indians in their advance towards civilization."

During the past year the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal concerning the swamp and other lands, thus confirming the title of the settlers to 1,080 acres of the best alley land, and lying in such separated lots as to cut up our fields badly and deprive the Indians of a large part of their agricultural lands.

POPULATION.

There were 599 Indians who received issues during the past quarter, and 635 during the fourth quarter of 1883. There have been 23 deaths and 29 births. For the first time in the history of this agency, the births exceed the deaths, showing a gradual improvement.

AGRICULTURE.

As stated in former reports, it is impossible to give the Indians sufficient lands to raise all crops, on account of the occupancy of said lands by others under the shadow of law; yet all are furnished with sufficient land for gardens, and are required to raise their own vegetables, &c.

Many of them raise more than they need for their own use, and sell the surplus to others. Some have fields of grain, wheat, barley, and oats, but most of the cereals are raised by a "community of interest," i. e., all able-bodied Indians are required to assist in the raising of these general crops for the benefit of the whole. The Indians are not paid wages for the work, but receive their rations of beef and flour, with such clothing as they need.

PRODUCTIONS.

The estimated productions for the year are as follows: For the general supply, 4,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of barley, 1,250 bushels of corn, and 400 tons of hay; by the Indians for themselves, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley, and 80 tons of hay.

Six lots of hops were raised by the Indians, amounting to 6,139 pounds, which sold for \$1,847.62, besides expenses of sale. This year the product of the agency field will probably be 24,000 pounds, and the Indians 20,000 pounds. They will also have about 500 bushels of corn, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 pumpkins, 10,000 melons, 100 bushels of onions, 200 bushels of beans, and 50 bushels of turnips. The orchards are loaded down with apples.

STOCK.

There are 66 horses and mares, one-third of which are unserviceable on account of age and hard service. Of cattle we have 418, mostly cows and young stock. We have 10 yoke of cattle, used at the saw-mill and on the ranch. There are 334 hogs, old and young. The increase in stock has been 3 horse and 1 mule colts, 131 calves, 146 pigs.

MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 214,010 pounds of grain for the agency, 11,724 pounds for the Indians, and 206,315 pounds for citizens, which has yielded a revenue to the

agency about sufficient to pay the miller's salary. The saw-mill has cut 278,000 feet of lumber. Much more could be cut if we had funds to pay running expenses, which we could easily obtain if permitted to sell lumber sufficient therefor.

APPRENTICES.

Apprentices have worked at the various trades, carpentering, blacksmithing, milling, herding, and office work, and have made some progress.

FINANCIAL.

The agency pays most of its own workmen (all except physician, clerk, and teachers) out of funds raised on the reservation or miscellaneous funds, Class II, and if the reservation could be cleared of all settlers and trespassers, could in few years be full self-supporting.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is still improving, as shown by the excess of births over deaths the past year. There is still room for great improvement.

EDUCATIONAL.

During July of last year our boarding-school buildings were burned, and thus were thrown back to our old day school, with a few boarders whom we wished to take from the camps. It is our experience that but little progress can be made in the education while they are allowed to run in the camp, subject to the taunts and jeers of the old and the contaminations of the younger and middle aged. There is an increasing desire for education, but most parents are averse to sending their children away to school.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary was sent to this people last year, and yet regular services have been maintained most of the year by the agent and employes. It is to be hoped that the church will send a good missionary who will care for the souls of this people.

CIVILIZATION.

Could these Indians have their lands in severalty, they would (most of them) gladly undertake to support themselves, with a little assistance in the way of stock and improvements. They already do a large share of the work that is done for the people in this vicinity, and, with the exception of skilled labor in the trades, are capable of doing most ordinary work under supervision, and some without.

Intoxicants are their bane. They will spend their "money for that which is no bread." I have only been able to get evidence against one liquor seller, whose case is now before the United States district court. By a decision of the superior judge of this county all Indians, except those under the care of an agent of the United States, are citizens of the United States, and entitled to purchase liquor or anything any other citizens can purchase, and having the liberty to purchase gives the liquor seller the right to sell to them. This decision is working terrible results in this county.

COURT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The court of Indian affairs was duly organized and has had a salutary effect upon the Indians of the agency, but needs to be supplemented by a good police.

FINAL.

This will be my last annual report, as I tendered my resignation the 1st day of May last, being unwilling longer to submit myself to the annoyances subject to this position. I have tried to serve the Government and the Indians for seven years to the best of my ability. Conscious that I have made mistakes, and have not done as well as others might, yet I have done the best I could under the circumstances.

With many thanks for the kind treatment I have received from your office, and with my best wishes for the prosperity and true civilization of this people, I have honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,

August 12, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my ninth annual report for this agency.

There are within a radius of about 75 miles of this reserve some 600 or 700 Indians, all of whom could at an early day have been gathered on one reservation. While this might have incurred greater expense, it certainly would have been more humane and becoming a wise and Christian Government. This agency was not located until after the more desirable lands were occupied by whites; consequently could be nothing but a poor selection. Although it embraces an area of more than 75 square miles, only about 250 acres can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Quite a large portion of it is second-class grazing land, and about one-half entirely worthless.

The Indians, numbering 315 eight years ago, have decreased by death and removal until now there are only 143 on the census roll. We frequently have almost twice this number, but not as permanent residents. I have tried to discourage visiting both among my own Indians and those of the surrounding country; still I am frequently annoyed by the visits of dissolute characters who seem to have no permanent dwelling place.

Notwithstanding the embarrassment of a rocky and sterile reservation, these Indians have been gradually advancing, so that now many of their homes will compare favorably with their white neighbors. They all occupy board houses, and have their tillable land fenced, while some of them have vineyards and orchards, with sufficient fruit for their families.

AGRICULTURE.

The past season has been an exception to all the years of the last decade. During the spring and early summer we had so much rain that some of our grain land was rendered almost worthless. In fact, nearly all of the grain was so overrun with weeds and grass that it was only suitable for hay. Some of the crops have been gathered and some I will have to estimate. The yield will be about as follows: 200 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 200 bushels beans, 20 tons melons, 20 tons pumpkins, and 50 tons hay. The agency farm, used exclusively to produce forage for Government teams, yielded 30 tons hay. With our mild winters, the supply of forage is abundantly ample.

EDUCATION.

During the last fiscal year there has been a day school eight and one-half months. The average daily attendance during that time was 15½. The largest attendance was during the months of October, November, and December, averaging 20. While this is an exceedingly difficult field, in connection with agency work on this reservation, I am satisfied it can be made a success. The school closed the 15th of March, with an average daily attendance for that fractional month of only six pupils. We know this is not a very "creditable showing," but there were very peculiar circumstances, not necessary now to explain, contributing to this result, which we hope in the future to avoid. We purpose opening the school again the first of next month.

MISSIONARY.

As stated in a previous report, all of the missionary work performed for the benefit of these Indians has been by the agent and employes, except an occasional visit of a Catholic priest. No class of persons are so hard to influence morally as those who think they are good enough already. That is precisely the condition of these Indians. By the example they have in the Mexican population of this country, they are led to believe that drunkenness is not incompatible with high Christian profession. This is their great weakness.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The most of these Indians are industrious; some of them are good models for their white neighbors. Every year I can discover more of an inclination toward industrial habits. Nearly all of the able-bodied Indians of the agency have for a month past been working in the harvest fields of the adjacent settlements for \$2 per day.

The stock which was issued to them last year will in a short time contribute greatly to their support; that is, if they are not compelled to kill it to supply their immediate wants. I hope the Government will supply them with beef for a few more years, so that they will not be tempted in that direction.

SANITARY.

I can see a marked improvement in their sanitary condition over that of my first acquaintance with them, eight years since. Early marriages, insisted upon by the Catholic priest, though it has somewhat interfered with the interest of the school, has no doubt contributed to their sanitary benefit. To the credit of these Indians, it must be said no half-breed or illegitimate child can be found among them under ten years of age.

CIVILIZATION.

All that can truthfully be said upon this topic has perhaps been anticipated in the foregoing statements, and yet I wish to add that the results growing out of the "rules governing the court of Indian offenses" have been most salutary in begetting a conviction that any aberration, however trivial, is likely to be noticed, and that a perfectly upright, honest course is the only guarantee to true civilization.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AGENTS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

INDIANS.

The Southern Utes number 991. The reservation is situated in Southwestern Colorado, and embraces a strip of country 15 by 120 miles, well watered, and is well adapted for grazing purposes.

STOCK RAISING.

in the way of horses, is quite extensively carried on by some of the Indians. All have more or less. They take great pride in accumulating numbers. They take to sheep raising very well. However, the last year's results of this industry have been discouraging, but I do not nor cannot blame the Indians for their actions. In May, 1883, the Department furnished them with 4,800 ewes. They were well pleased with the gift, and showed marked interest in caring for them, but, owing to the limited supply of provisions furnished them, they were compelled to subsist on the sheep or starve. They preferred the former, and the result is that not more than 1,500 of the sheep are now left.

AGRICULTURE.

This is the first time in the history of this agency that the agent could say anything on this subject. These Indians have always opposed any movement which was made in this direction until last spring, when I succeeded in getting four of the head men to engage in farming on a small scale. Their number was increased by volunteers until now there are some 15 Indians interested in farming. There are only four farms opened, but this is sufficient for the present year. They have 50 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats, and 8 acres of potatoes. The prospects for a good crop is very gratifying. The wheat is estimated at 30 bushels per acre (1,500 bushels); oats at 40 bushels per acre (1,600 bushels); a large yield of potatoes is a certainty. It is my opinion that with proper assistance there can be at least 50 Indians farming next year.

WHISKY TRAFFIC.

This is carried on with the Indians, in violation of law, by certain white men in Durango, to such an extent that at times the situation becomes alarming. On one occasion this summer there were about 35 drunken Indians at the agency. Owing to the fact that I have no guard-house or place of confinement, they all went unpunished.

POLICE.

This branch of the service at this agency may be called a failure; not but what there is good material here for Indian police, but because they have no accommodations whatever at the agency. Could suitable quarters be provided, and a full ration be issued, which would insure their presence here at all times, discipline could be established and they would doubtless become efficient and be of great service to the agent.

EDUCATION.

Out of the 27 children sent to Albuquerque Indian school in May, 1883, 3 of that number have died from sickness. The remaining 24 are making satisfactory progress.

I am authorized to build a school-house here, with a view of establishing a day-school. This I consider a premature move, as I am certain it will be next to impossible to secure an attendance. My idea of educating an Indian is to learn him to work and earn his own living. By doing this he becomes located; you will know where to find him. You could take his children into a day-school then with some certainty of having a regular attendance. With the present condition of affairs I consider the establishment of a day-school will be a failure.

DEPREDACTIONS.

Under this head there is a question whether these Indians are guilty or not. During the month of July there was an attack made on Indians by cattle-men about 20 miles west of the reservation line, the cattle-men claiming the Indians to be Southern Utes and having a large number of their horses. The Utes deny the statement, and say the thieves are renegade Indians, that belong to no agency, of which class of Indians about 400 live in Utah. However, it would not be surprising if some of the renegades belonging to this agency (of which there are always more or less in any tribe) were engaged in the trouble referred to.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished last year were largely deficient for the number of Indians who received rations. I have 991 Indians on this reservation. About 800 receive rations every week; the remaining 200 frequent the agency seldom, except to receive cash annuities or clothing. This visit is made about twice a year. For these 800 Indians during last year I was furnished 75,000 pounds of flour, 100,000 pounds of beef, 200 pounds of coffee, and 3,500 pounds of sugar, and am expected to keep them on a reservation where no game to speak of exists. The fact is simply this: it is impossible to keep starving Indians on a reservation when they can go into the mountains but a few miles and get plenty of game to subsist on. They will either do that or kill cattle, which graze on the reservation by the thousand, and the Indians receive no benefit for the same. The Indians say that before they sent their children to school and commenced farming they had plenty to eat. I consider the present action on the part of the Government a reward for depredations. Why? Because as soon as an Indian shows a disposition to become civilized the Government cuts off his rations, and he must either steal or starve.

LEASING LAND.

Last October these Indians leased a portion of their reservation to Mr. Edward Wheeler, of Fort Lewis, Colo., for grazing purposes, subject to the action of the Department, and were to receive \$10,000 per year in advance for the privilege. This amount of money equally divided among the Indians, as it would have been had the lease been approved, would have gone far towards their support. The Department refused to recognize any agreement of this kind, and of course it went by default. At the same time there is, and has been since the establishment of this agency, cattle grazing on the reservation, for which the Indians receive no benefit.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

This part of my report has been referred to so often and by so many different inspectors, &c., I deem it hardly necessary to make mention of the situation. However, I will say that the buildings for the storage of supplies and the accommodation of the agent and his employes consist of two old log buildings, which are insufficient for accommodation and comfort of agent and employes and unsafe for the protection of supplies. The dwelling-house is overrun with vermin. After repeated efforts I

have been unable to renovate it. Special Agent Lueders and Inspector Gardner both reported the situation to the Department. I was informed that if I would a detailed statement of what was necessary action would be taken to remedy evil. This I did last January, and since that time I have not heard from the Department on the subject. By another year the agent will be compelled to vacate house, for reasons already stated. I inclose herewith statistical report.

Very respectfully,

WARREN PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 20, 1884

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter from the Office of Indian Affairs under date of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit herewith annual report for 1884.

TRIBES AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, comprising 753 families, aggregating 3,144 persons composed of the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of S and are classified respectively as follows, which classification embraces the number of children of school-going ages, tabulated in accordance with the recent provision of Congress:

Name of band.	Number of families.	Men.	Women.	School children between 6 and 16 years old.		Children under 6 years old.		Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Blackfeet	52	51	71	36	40	10	16	
Sans Arc	200	214	273	105	108	41	47	
Minneconjou	325	357	456	190	212	85	82	
Two Kettle	176	190	273	115	91	44	37	
Total	753	812	1,073	446	451	180	182	

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of this agency are evincing a rapid and remarkably encouraging advancement in agricultural and civilized pursuits. Notwithstanding the grass is thin and scarce this season, they have cut and stacked about 1,800 tons of hay for their stock during the coming winter. Corn, potatoes, turnips, onions, beans, melons have been raised by them during the season with fair success. A large majority of them are cultivating claims and fields comprising from 1 to 15 acres, of which is fenced and nearly all of which is in excellent condition.

The small farm of 8 acres attached to the boys boarding and industrial school has been cultivated by the older pupils, under the supervision of the agency farmer and other employes, with fair success. They have raised thereon this season corn, potatoes, turnips, beans, melons, and pumpkins. The large area of ground occupied by this agency, stretching from Antelope Creek on the south to the Moreau River on the north, a distance of about 150 miles, and west from the Missouri River about 10 miles, requires more attention on the part of instructors for the Indians in the matter of farming and agricultural pursuits than the limited number of employes allowed by the Government will admit. The employment of Indian district farmers, not authorized for the coming year, will materially advance the interests of Indian farming, but practical white men engaged for this purpose would be much more advantageous to the Indian and satisfactory in its results.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians has been good and there has not been any epidemic among them during the year. During part of the past winter measles prevailed epidemically in the boys' boarding and industrial school, and in the Saint J

ding school for girls, near the agency, but all the cases were of a very mild nature. ple meningitis was observed in one or two camps last summer and the disease is king its appearance again at the date of this report. The cases treated by the ney physician have all recovered, but every one of them followed an essentially onic course. The total number of cases treated during the year has been 1,725; nber of births, 123; number of deaths, 72. Consumption and scrofula, as in years t, have prevailed largely among these Indians. Eye affections and eczema have n particularly prevalent. Bronchitis in its acute and chronic forms occupies a minent place during the winter and early spring months.

but little success can attend the treatment of these diseases in the habitations of Indian. What is needed at this agency is a suitable hospital, properly constructed d liberally supplied, wherein can be treated these cases and others so sadly in need hospital accommodations. It is believed that a sum of money sufficient to con- nect and equip a hospital of twenty beds could not be otherwise better expended at is agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force now consists of one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, and xteen privates, selected from the various bands located through the length of the gency reservation. They are active, vigilant, and prompt in the exercise of their mition in maintaining order throughout the different Indian camps and in the pro- ction of the interests of the Government in many ways. They realize fully their sponsibility, merit the consideration and kind attention of the Government, and ould be much better recompensed for their services than the small pittance of \$5 er month now allowed them.

A police headquarters and guard-house is greatly needed at this agency for the bet- er protection of Government property and punishment of disobedient Indians, in rder to secure enforcement of Departmental and agency orders, and I sincerely trust hat I may be authorized to erect the same at an early date.

TRANSFER OF INDIANS.

Among all Indian agencies there are a number of discontented and dissatisfied In- lians whose indolent habits prompt a desire on their part continually to seek a change y constant roaming from one agency to another. In many instances they leave their ome agencies surreptitiously, and upon arriving at another agency importune the gent to write, soliciting a transfer from their old agency to the one they have for the resent selected as their home. This practice is a constant source of annoyance to an gent, and results detrimentally to the interests of the Indian and the service. It ecessitates a continual change of the issue rolls, deranges the census reports on which estimates are based and by which supplies and annuity goods are purchased and dis- tributed, and finally engenders a feeling of discontent among other Indians, rendering hem less tractable and obedient. This pernicious practice of transfers should be dis- ountenanced and peremptorily discontinued by Departmental orders.

CIVILIZATION.

In reviewing the progress made by t e Indians at this agency during the past year, I find good cause for congratulation. The Indians have remained on the reservation quietly and peaceably. Nearly all have adopted, wholly or in part, the white men's dress; they are industrious, tractable, and apparently satisfied with their position. The rapid settlement of whites on the Government lands on the east side of the Mis- souri River, running parallel with the entire length of this reservation, has necessarily thrown the Indians and whites in closer relationship than is desirable. Numerous towns and villages have lately sprung up on the east side of the Missouri River in which there are always, as in all new settlements on the frontier, a few white men whose influence with the Indians cannot be otherwise than detrimental, viz, by the sale of liquor, arms, and fixed ammunition; by encouraging and hiring Indians to resume their wild dress and give dances for amusement of whites; by persuading them to sell annuity goods issued by the Government. and finally by prostituting their women. All these are great obstacles in the way of civilization, and require constant and careful watchfulness on the part of the agent.

An element of great evil is the residence of squawmen among the Indians. As a rule their influence with the Indian is bad and their example pernicious. During the present year I contemplate removing from this reservation several of this class whose past conduct has merited this action.

There are, I am led to believe, at all agencies a number of Indians who are more or less dissatisfied, and this agency is no exception to the general rule. Complaints

from this class are as frequent as they are trivial. Neither agent or employé is exempt from their accusations, and, at times, serious allegations, which, upon careful investigation by authorized Department officials, is found in nearly every case to be groundless and unworthy of consideration.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

Again I have to report the highly satisfactory condition of the schools at this agency. The boys' boarding and industrial school, under the supervision of Mrs. Emma C. Swan, has been conducted during the past year with most encouraging success. At Saint John's boarding and industrial school for girls, conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr., as principal teacher, assisted by his estimable wife, the progress made by the pupils during the past year has been most surprising. The management of these schools merits and receives the highest encomium, and it affords me gratification in thus according it.

Saint Stephen's mission day school for boys and girls, situated at Saint Stephen's mission, 60 miles north of the agency, with Mrs. Matilda A. Swift as teacher, and conducted under the immediate supervision of Rev. Henry Swift, missionary, is giving entire satisfaction and reflects credit on the management. In connection with the foregoing schools there is also the boys and girls' day school, situated 60 miles west of the agency, with Mrs. Cecilia Narcelle as teacher, which is doing well, together with five day schools, conducted under the supervision of Rev. T. L. Riggs, missionary, all of which are accomplishing much good among the Indian youth.

I herewith incorporate reports from Rev. Henry Swift, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. T. L. Riggs, missionary, which speak in eloquent terms of the advancement at this agency of education, Christian religion, and the earnest, noble work of the missionary.

SAINT STEPHEN'S MISSION,
Cheyenne River Agency, August 12, 1894.

SIR: About 700 Indians all told are under the influence of the Episcopal mission. Services are kept up regularly at three points. It is intended to begin a new work on Little Moreau Creek, where some twenty families have homesteaded. It is the constant effort of the church to break up Indian customs, encourage industry, educate, purify the marriage relation in conjunction with and as a part of its christianizing work. In the sphere of our influences dancing and conjuring have ceased. The majority have assumed the dress of white people, and almost all are living in houses. Of one hundred and ten families living in vicinity of Saint Stephen's, in a radius of 30 miles, almost all are scattered at distances from each other on homesteads, and the greater part have fields of their own ranging from one to fifteen acres, broken or plowed by themselves, under cultivation. The distance from the agency being so great they try to earn money and buy what provision they need from neighboring towns, finding it easier to do so than to go to the agency every fortnight. By cultivating a piece of land myself and taking considerable interest in their work, I think they have been spurred to greater efforts. Many of the women have learned to do housework at the mission, and greater cleanliness and order and neatness is found in their houses in consequence.

The boarding-school work at Saint John's mission and the day school at Saint Stephen's mission have been carried on for the past year with encouraging results. The instruction has been entirely in English. In connection with education I have felt the great need there is for systematic industrial teaching. Children trained in letters for three or five years and then returned to their homes will derive but little benefit and will be of little use to their people, unless in conjunction with their knowledge of books is united a thorough knowledge of every-day work. A girl should be able to wash, iron, sew, cook, make beds, and do the other parts of housekeeping well and without direction when she leaves school. A boy should be able to milk, take care of cattle, horses, poultry, plow, plant, cultivate, and harvest, besides being handy with tools, and be able to do such work without direction and at the proper time. A boarding-school of thirty, half boys and half girls, ranging from ten to sixteen years, with a farm of, say, 40 acres and a good-sized laundry and kitchen, with necessary appliances and competent instructors, would be an element of great good. I would advise that only about three or four hours be devoted to school and at least six hours be given up every day to work. In conjunction with the girls' instruction in labor there might be a cooking-school and a sewing-school held once a week for benefit of Indian women adjacent to school. I should like to undertake such an enterprise in connection with Saint Stephen's mission, and believe it could be made a success.

Bigamy has been pretty well checked. Indian marriages are, however, frequent; that is, a man taking a woman, with father's consent, but without any further ceremony, or any bond to hold the couple together, and, in many cases, after a while the parties may separate and contract new alliances. Fifty-three couple have been married by me in the church, and in every case the parties have remained true to each other. In the past year there have been 63 infant and 36 adult baptisms, and 36 have been confirmed. The aggregate attendance at the three stations on Sundays has averaged about one hundred and twenty. Offerings have amounted to \$140.

Respectfully,

HENRY SWIFT.

WM. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

DAKOTA MISSION,
Cheyenne River Agency, August 12, 1894.

SIR: During the past year the educational and missionary work of the Dakota mission with the Indians of the Cheyenne River Agency has, I am happy to report, been hopeful and encouraging. I had planned to do more in some directions than has been accomplished, as, for example, we hoped to have established an industrial school at Peoria Bottom. The plan to do so, however, is still in hand and will, I trust, be carried out at no distant day. We have, indeed, already made something of a beginning.

Dakota mission schools are in connection with the Cheyenne River Agency, as follows: 1st. Indian day school, located at Oahe, in Peoria Bottom, and taught by Miss Collins, of the mission. 2d. Peoria Bottom day school, on Chantier Bottom, taught by Mrs. Lee, a Teton Sioux, educated by our schools here and at Santee. This school has been in session but a few months of the year, and probably be discontinued. 3d. Cheyenne River day school, No. 1, on the Cheyenne River, and taught by Rev. Isaac Rennville, a Sisseton Sioux, and native missionary of the Native Missionary Society. 4th. Cheyenne River day school, No. 2, also located on the Cheyenne River, and taught by Eliza Winyan, a Sisseton Sioux. This school has been in session but a few months the past year. We recently built a neat school-house at this point. 5th. Cheyenne River day school, No. 4, located on the Cheyenne River, 60 miles from the agency, and taught by Clarence Ward, a Teton Sioux, educated at the mission schools here and at Santee.

There has also been occasional instruction given at the village near the site of old Fort Pierre by Mr. Lee, a Teton Sioux, educated at our schools. We have provided at this village a substantial school-house, paid for in part by the Indians themselves, and a permanent school will be established at this point. There is also a movement at another and smaller village towards securing a school. I soon have a building erected for them and a school will follow. Moreover, I have also arranged for additional schools on the Cheyenne River, Nos. 2½ and 3, for one of which the school-house is ready. One of these additional schools will be taught by a native, already secured, and the other in charge of a white missionary. To summarize: We have had five schools in operation a part of the past year, and we expect to have four more taught during the year to come.

Progress in all our schools has been good, the teachers faithful, and the average attendance much better than for past years. Instruction given by the native teachers is chiefly in the vernacular, though in some schools English also has been taught. It is a marked fact that when a child can read in his own language he is usually far better able to master the difficulties of English speech.

Most closely connected with school training we are carrying forward the religious and moral education of the people. We endeavor to teach them to *think*, and to think *pure* thoughts, as well as to read and write. Nor have our schools been lacking in effort to promote physical industry and training, if in anything more than this—that every native teacher is obliged to plant and care for a small field at his own home. We have furnished object lessons to enforce precept.

In conclusion I wish to express my hearty appreciation and acknowledgment of the universally kind and helpful support I have received from your office, and in the one suggestion I have to make I am assured I shall have your approval and action. My suggestion is this: It is time now to compel attendance at school. Not alone at Government schools, but with mission schools as well. That an agent can do this effectually and yet quietly, if he will, requires no argument to prove. The ration system should be used as an educational lever. When a village has been located within reach of a school affording opportunity, the children of that village should be made to attend or the ration forfeited. This is not visionary; it is a fact at some agencies, and should be a fact with us. The time for fooling in this matter of education is past. We cannot afford to build and furnish schools and depend on caprice and slender desire to fill them up. Attendance must be forced.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. L. RIGGS,
Missionary.

W. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent, Cheyenne River Agency.

CONCLUSION.

I have no ambition to indulge in vague speculations and idle theories regarding the advancement and civilization of the Indian. Paid labor for the adults and general education for the young is, in my opinion, the surest means of solving the practical question of Indian civilization. The pauperization of Indians is the one great impediment to their advancement. All able-bodied Indians should be compelled to work for their subsistence; reasonable wages should be paid them for their labor, and, above all other requisites, good faith should be kept with them on the part of the Government in every particular.

Bearing testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of my employes, and thanking the Department for many official favors,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, *Crow Creek Agency, Dak., August 20, 1884.*

Sir: In compliance with circular letter from your office, dated Washington, D. C., July 1, 1884, I have the honor herewith to transmit my second annual report for the consolidated agency of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé for the year ending July 31, 1884.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The average number of Indians at this agency during the year is about 1,009; these consist almost entirely of the Lower Yanktonai band of Sioux, there being but a very few Santees, Brulés, and Yanktons incorporated with them. There are among them but 46 half-breeds, and only six white squaw-men.

The census taken in compliance with section 9, act of Congress approved July 1884, is as follows:

Males (14 absent at schools)	.....
Females (21 absent at schools)	.....
Number of males above eighteen years of age	.....
Number of females above fourteen years of age	.....
Number of school children between six and sixteen years	.....
Number of school-houses (1 unfit for use)	.....
Number of schools in operation during past year	.....
Average attendance at same during school session	..... 3
Number of teachers, and salaries paid during past year	.....
Mrs. E. C. Gasmann, superintendent and matron	.....
Miss N. A. King, teacher	.....
Miss J. E. Johnson, assistant teacher	.....
Mr. Z. Rencountre, assistant teacher	.....
Miss H. Louergan, cook	.....

The conduct of these people during the past year has been, for Indians, very good in fact, I question if a like number of white people can be found where so little crime has been committed, and where so little restraint of authority has been found necessary, circumstanced as these people are. Not a single case of drunkenness has been reported; no murders or manslaughters; no fighting or serious contentions; life and property as safe as among the best-regulated white communities. A few instances of theft have been reported and punished, and one single case of wife-beating.

Morality.

The Indians are simple children of nature, and many things condemned as immoral among whites are with them without offence. Vulgarities of speech is very common and the presence of women and children seems to have but small restraining influence. Names are sometimes given that are not pleasant to the ears of polite people and yet I believe I can truly say that these people are a moral people, and live in accordance with the knowledge they have of right and wrong than many of their white neighbors.

Polygamy.

This evil yet exists to some extent among these people; I believe, however, that gradually it is diminishing, and will eventually disappear entirely. It is now principally confined to the old Indians, and will die with them. The influence of schools and churches will control the conduct of the rising generation.

Schools.

The school accommodation of this agency is entirely inadequate, there being only provided for only about 40 children, whereas there are at least 150 children of school age. About eight months ago I submitted estimates for enlargement of school, so that I should be able to take care of at least 100 children. No notice has as yet been taken of my estimates, and I shall be compelled again to open my schools with the same small number.* This is very discouraging. The hope of the Indian is in the school. The old people we can do but little with—induce them to work on their claims, build houses and stables, take care of their cattle, &c.; this is about all; they are simple Indians, and will, as a general thing, remain what they are while they live. Their children, on the other hand, are left to us to train, and will be what we make them. I am aware that great and good work is being done for them at such schools as Hampton, Carlisle, and others, but the great work is to be done at home, on the reservations. All the children of school age should be in school now, and should have at least three years of training in our home schools before being sent away. If these home or agency schools should be selected the brightest, strongest, and most promising children—boys and girls—for the institutions above referred to and others, and there be trained to become teachers in agency schools and shops. It seems to me a great waste of both money and opportunity to proceed as we are doing at the present time, viz, to take utterly untutored children from their Indian homes, transport them at great expense to far-off Eastern schools, and after keeping them there for, say, three years, return them to their parents, almost inevitably to relapse into their native condition. It takes more than three years to educate and train up our own children, *

* Since this report was written the agent has been authorized to enlarge the Crow Creek school buildings, and the work is now going on.

full knowledge of the language in which they are taught; how can we then in short time, to so educate and train an Indian child, who has no knowledge in which instruction is to be conveyed to him, that he shall be free from the influence of home, of tribe, and of his own natural taste and habits? That Indian children are capable of training is beyond question. The re-works at Carlisle and Hampton prove this. These institutions, however, are hampered in their noble work because of the utterly unprepared materials they have to work on. If, then, we are to look for any real permanent benefit from these noble schools, we must begin at home. We must prepare and secure materials here. In other words, we must have schools here at the agencies to accommodate all our children of school age and compel them to attend. Making the above statement I am simply recommending the carrying out of the act of 1868, which provides that for every 30 children there shall be a school teacher provided. This, of course, contemplates day schools. It is out of the question to provide boarding schools for all these children, nor is it desirable. A day school should be a feeder for the agency boarding school, that again for the children at the East, or such as are at a distance from the reservations. If such a plan be carried out vigorously the result would soon prove the wisdom of

Farming.

to be able to report that this year I can see in this industry improvement over the last. More acres are cultivated, and, as a general thing, the work

It is no longer necessary to argue the benefits of this pursuit; all are now in knowledge of the desirability of it, and many are making laudable efforts to follow the example of their white neighbors in this respect. The great difficulty with the Indian is, he seems unable to form habits of regular and persistent labor. He can work well for a time—plow, plant, and sow the seed—but the long, patient crop, requiring months of hard work—in this he often fails. His old habits, too, are hard to overcome and are great hindrances to his success.

At the very time when his fields require the greatest attention, perhaps some of unrest takes possession of him and he must go—go to see a dying relative perfectly well at that very time; perhaps to get a pony or to dig for gold—any excuse to get away from home and to have a little change. This rest is very damaging to their farming interests and will continue until their farm interests shall be so great as to compel them to remain at home. The Indians are without domestic animals—cattle, hogs, sheep, and domestic fowls—they will feel free to stay away for a week or two and think it no loss, if they get a worthless pony, though in their absence their fields have been ruined by cattle and horses or their crops choked to death with weeds. These are hindrances to contend with in trying to induce Indians to become farmers—obstacles serious and hard to overcome, and yet year by year we see a little improvement in individual cases exist here and there that are examples of what can be accomplished by regular, persistent labor.

Crops.

this year of wheat and oats, owing to want of rain when most needed, is not so good as that of last year, but as the acreage is greater, the crop, I think, will be about the same at least. Our potato crop has suffered from the potato bug this year for the first time; this is greatly to be regretted, as this vegetable is of great value to the Indian as food and as a preventer of disease. The Indian farmer cannot expect, to remain exempt from the ills connected with farming all over the country. He must learn to wage war on these enemies of all farmers, and that the price of success is not only much sweat of brow, but also "eternal vigilance."

Farming implements.

The question of what kind these should be is of great importance. No doubt there is much to be said in favor of the simplest kind—the old-fashioned scythe and cradle—mowing machines, reapers, &c. But on the other hand we are met with the question, can the average Indian work with them? Is he physically able to use the scythe and cradle? My observation of them, for the last ten years and more, leads me to the conclusion that he is not. Of all the work to be done on a farm, the most so wearisome as the work with cradle and scythe. For this work, in the West, improved machinery had not come into use among white men, the strongest and most robust men were always chosen, and every farmer in the West will tell you of the hard work was, and how many men there are who now feel the effects of the labor done in their youth. The suffering and hardship connected with

farming in the old way drove from that industry—the most important of tries—the very best of our young men, and compelled the discovery of labor-saving machinery, as an absolute necessity, in order to develop the great resources of this wide country. Then, again, as a matter of economy, I believe the improved labor-saving machinery will prove the most desirable. The want of skill, and also of muscle, makes the breakage of light implements very great, and although the breakage of improved machinery, yet, taking into account the work accomplished, I believe the use of the latter to be the most economical. One thing is certain, that without improved machinery, and all the labor-saving inventions of our day and age, we cannot assist and encourage them, we may hope, in time, to make farmers of our Indians. Without these aids and encouragements we never can.

Manufacturing.

As yet but little has been done at this agency in the way of manufacturing work done in our shops by Indian apprentices, under the direction of white men. To some extent comes properly under this head. Furniture for the use of the Indians, such as tables, cupboards, desks, and bedsteads, doors, window frames, &c., are made in large numbers, to supply the constant demand for them from Indian laborers, who are making an effort to improve their condition and manner of living. We have a tin-shop, a harness-shop, a shoe-shop, and a grist-mill. A large number of Indians from this agency are now being trained to these trades in eastern schools, and will soon return home. If they find here, on their return, employment in the trades they have spent years to learn, they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, and thus be kept from idleness and its inseparable companion, vice. The means above referred to are also called for by the condition of these people. They have given up the old Indian way of living. The hunt and the war-path are of no use to them, and in their feeble way they are endeavoring to live like white men, and like white men necessitates the products of such industries as I have referred to. Besides these, there should, in time, be established here a cloth manufactory. Indian labor should be fabricated most if not all of the clothing worn by the Indians. It may be objected to this plan, that most of the articles thus proposed to be manufactured on the agency can be purchased at a much less cost from eastern manufacturers. This I grant, but when we take into consideration the value of all these industries to the Indian, it will readily be seen that the plan proposed is sound. In order to succeed if we desire permanently to advance and eventually civilize them, we must give them with industries enough to employ them all, and all the time.

Missionary work.

The Rev. Mr. Burt and Rev. David Tatiopa (Indian), under the direct supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, have charge of the mission at this agency, and it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the good results of their labor. The Christian Indians are our very best people, both as regards moral conduct and habits of cleanliness and industry. If day schools could be established in the localities where they are greatly needed and urgently called for, the Indians, they could also be used as houses of worship and other meetings during the Sabbath days and week-day evenings, thus reaching, with the good influences of religion and education, all the settlements of the reservation, now so far removed from churches that the people are unable to come to them often. In this connection see report of Rev. Mr. Burt, herewith.

Police.

The men constituting this body are among the best of the tribe, and are very useful in keeping order and doing such work as they may be called upon to do. When they are called from their fields to be absent on duty for days together. Once a week three of them are sent a distance of 25 miles to bring in the beef-cattle for the reservation. Then, again, they are frequently compelled to travel for days together for the purpose of guarding the borders of the reservation from depredations by white thieves, hay-cutters, and cattle-herders, who, if not constantly watched, will commit some lawless act. The force is at all times ready to answer the call, and are of great benefit to the tribe, and should be paid at least double what they now receive. The present rate of pay is so small that any good and industrious Indian can do far better by working on his farm or at one of the trades. It is often a very and at times dangerous work that they are compelled to do, and, as a general rule, by doing it thoroughly the ill-will of the multitude is sure to be their lot. I therefore most earnestly recommend an increase of their pay.

Reservation survey.

z, causing constant anxiety and complaint on the part of the Indians, is o not know where the boundary lines of the reservation are. They have omed to look upon the whole surrounding country as their property, and this is being rapidly taken up and settled upon by white men, the knowing where the boundary lines are, is in constant fear lest all his shall be thus, piece by piece, taken from him. If these boundaries are ainly marked out, I fear serious trouble may arise between the Indians and settlers. I trust that it is now in the power of the Department to have ant work done at an early day.

Allotments.

applications are made to me for allotments of land, by Indians who de e upon claims of their own, make improvements, and become property- iversalty. Owing to the fact that I have no surveyor to do the work, I am o put these applicants off indefinitely, to their great discouragement and to my own personal inconvenience and annoyance. If a surveyor is sent purpose of defining the boundaries of the reservation, he should at the e authorized and instructed to locate all the Indians now desiring thus emselves upon individual allotments in compliance with the treaty of

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

age number of Indians at this agency during the past year has been 1,432. it almost entirely of the Lower Brulé tribe of Sioux, with the exception of tons and Yanktonais. There are very few half-breeds among them and no w men. The census as called for by section 9, act of Congress approved l, is as follows:

.....	654
.....	770
males above eighteen years of age.....	315
females above fourteen years of age.....	389
school children between six and sixteen years.....	200
school houses (two unfit for service).....	3
schools in operation during past year.....	1
tendance at same during school session.....	28
teachers and salaries paid during year.....	4
acob, } principal and teacher.....	\$720
on, }	
ohnson, } matrons.....	480
on, }	
ns, } laundresses.....	240
on, }	
ohnson, } cook.....	300
ohnson, }	

Conduct of the tribe.

eral thing during the past year the people have been quiet and contented isturbing influences have been the occasional introduction of liquor from oring white towns and settlements, and the, to them, all absorbing ques- oval to another reservation.

erevil has not been of a serious nature, and as parties have been convicted of liquor to Indians, I trust in the future the cause of anxiety on this sub- lessened. As long, however, as the Indians are so closely surrounded by lers the temptation will remain, and occasional instances will occur of g smuggled in among them.

emoval question they are, I think, somewhat divided, the old chiefs and wers being the opposers to removal, and the younger ones in favor of it.

old chiefs are opposed to almost every move proposed by the Government ancement of the tribe, being fearful of losing power with their people by the advice of agents or commissioners. Unless these chiefs become more nd obedient I should advocate their displacement, and either the reduction ber or advancement to their places of younger and more progressive men.

Arms and ammunition.

The universal carrying of arms, for which there is no earthly use, is an incentive to crime among Indians as among white men, and should be discontinued. It is entirely beyond the control of the agent, there being no law to prevent the sale of revolvers, and fixed ammunition to Indians by white men off the reservation.

It is almost impossible for the small force of police allowed this agency—ten men—to exercise any authority or make any arrests among people thus completely armed, and when they attempt to do so they do it at the risk of their lives. It is nothing for an Indian to get a “bad heart,” and if fully armed he is tempted to demonstrate his bravery by shooting at some one. For the sake of safety to white men and Indian, and particularly for the welfare of the latter, all such arms should be removed, and a law passed making it a serious crime to sell such arms and ammunition in the future. Considering the universal practice of going thus armed, it is a wonder that so few acts of violence occur.

Farming.

No allotments of lands in severalty have been made among these Indians; the chiefs here again opposing. Most of the people, however, have taken up claims of an irregular kind, and have built houses and made other improvements; but no one can claim anything beyond his little inclosure, farming on a large scale is therefore, not general.

This year, however, quite a number have broken lands and put in crops of wheat and oats, besides their usual corn and potato patches. Owing to the want of rain, however, in the early part of the season the crop will be small.

Unless these people can be located on lands in severalty no great advancement in agriculture can be looked for. The longer this is put off the more difficult it will be to do, no one being willing to give up his home and improvements. Should a new location be determined upon to a new locality, I would earnestly recommend that the tribe be located at once on their own individual lands.

Stock-raising.

This industry, for the same reasons as mentioned above, has been here retarded. As long as the people live in camps, or closely huddled settlements, it is impossible for any one, no matter how well disposed, to make a success of stock-raising. The Indians will constantly break into the little, poorly-fenced fields; destroy crops, and, as a consequence, get injured or killed by the parties who have suffered loss. On the reservation where the Indian lives by himself, away from the thickly-settled portions of the reserve, as is the case with Bear with Long Claws, a chief, and Driving Hawk, the Indians are reasonably successful in this work. These men have now a herd of at least 50 head of cattle each, raised from one or two cows given them by the Government yesterday.

Government boarding schools.

I regret not to be able to report any great progress in this most important branch. Great efforts were made at the opening of the year to fill the school and conduct it in such a manner as to make it a success. The necessity, however, of a change of principal and teacher in the latter part of the year caused much disturbance and loss of time; and the removal of a large number of the best pupils to other schools had a further depressing influence. The present principal I believe is both able and conscientious, and I trust that the next school year will make a great step in advancement over the last.

Here, as at Crow Creek, the accommodations are entirely inadequate. The estimates I am now making for enlargement will meet with the approval of the Department, and that before another year we shall have room for 100 pupils, at our boarding school. Day schools should also be established, at least two in different parts of the reserve, where some practical man could be placed as a teacher, not only for the children attending school but also for the older people in their farming, building, and other like works. The influence of such a man, if of the right character, would be for great good to the people and an aid to the agent in his work.

Missionary work.

The Rev. Luke C. Walker (Indian), whose report is herewith submitted in my charge, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church. During the year Mr. Walker, with the aid of his young men, made extensive visits

enlargement of his church building, so that it now presents a very pleasing appearance, externally and internally. Large congregations of Indians assemble every Lord's day for worship, while the children are also regularly taught in school. Mr. Walker, besides his Indian services, both in his church at home and in outlying settlements, conducts regularly an English service for employes and others. I believe much good has resulted from his work, and especially large numbers of the Indians—particularly of the young—will be directed to their lives and conduct by Christian principles.

Police.

Changes in the force have been made during the year, in hopes to find men who should be able to fulfill the duties devolving upon them as police. The present number are, generally speaking, the best I have had so far, and yet not what I could wish them to be. One thing, however, is to be said as their part, for not coming up to the standard: the chiefs and entire tribe are opposed to them, and being but a small body, they are often overawed by the tribe. The small pay given them is another great hindrance to their efficiency. The police force should be taken from among the best and most influential in the reserve, and this cannot be done at present, owing to the utterly inadequate pay given. Men of character are usually also industrious men, and cannot afford to neglect their farming, stock-raising, &c., for the paltry sum offered them as

EMPLOYÉS OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

I can speak in the highest terms of approval. It requires men of great judgment and tact to be useful employes at an Indian agency. The most of the men employed have been long in the service, and are accustomed to the peculiar peculiarities of the people whom they have to deal. Of good moral character themselves, their influence upon the Indians has upon the latter a constant influence for good.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

MISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAK.,
August 19, 1884.

In compliance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to submit my report of the condition of the Indians at this agency. As I assumed duty in April last, it cannot be expected that I should be able to say much, only upon such matters as have come under my observation. Upon my arrival I found the Indians busy putting in their crops, and a few had been induced to sow oats. I estimate that 500 acres were cultivated by them. Had the weather been favorable, I think the yield would have been good; but the last two months it has been extremely dry, and the drought has, to a certain degree, injured all the crops, especially the wheat and oats. I regret this, as those who sowed feel discour-

During the spring and summer quite a number of the Indians from the different bands on the White River moved to the Little Bend and Medicine Creek, and located on parcels of land, and commenced building houses for themselves. A few of these have been on some land, and I had one of the agency teams engaged in plowing for these as long as it could be spared from the agency proper. I have endeavored to encourage any Indian leaving the camps and settling on a separate tract of land, never so small it was, believing that it would, in the end, better his condition and induce others to follow his example, and in this way break up the old Indian custom of planting in common.

During the past year 50 acres of land have been broken by the Government for the Indians, and 60 acres broken by themselves. The 10 yoke of oxen purchased by the Government arrived here too late to do much in the way of plowing this summer. I have already asked you to obtain authority to issue these to such Indians as are willing to use them, and until such authority is granted I shall loan them to any Indian who will pledge himself to break a certain amount of land.

Several log-houses have been erected during the year by our Indians, they doing the work, excepting the making of the doors and windows, which were made by a carpenter, this being the only expense incurred by the Government.

The school at the agency was maintained ten months during the past year, with an average attendance of 28 pupils. The Indians for a time seemed to be very reluctant to send their children to school, which accounts for the small attendance, but of late they have shown a better disposition in this respect, and I trust that when school opens in September we shall have no difficulty in obtaining pupils enough to fill it. The present capacity is only 36, which should, in my opinion, be increased, and the children should be compelled to attend. Under the management of the present principal, Mr. Carroll D. Bon, the discipline has been good, and the school has improved in every respect, and I think I am justified in saying that it is now in better condition than it has ever before been.

Last May seven young men returned from school at Hampton, Va., where they had been for a year or more. Four of these have been employed in the agency, in the different shops, and I have had application from others for work, but the funds allowed by the Department being limited, it has not been within my power to employ any more. It seems a great pity that no provision is made by the Government, so that young men and women returning from school in the East can in some way be employed, and prevented from falling back into the Indian ways. Those who have been taught trades find it very difficult to obtain work among the Indians, certainly not enough to furnish them any support, and the consequence is that, with the exception of the few employed in the agency, they finally drift back to their old ways.

The police force at this agency consisted of 1 captain, 2 sergeants, and 16 privates, but by a recent order from the Department I regret to say it has been reduced to 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 8 privates; this I regard as being too small a force for an agency like this where the Indians are so scattered. As now constituted I am unable to place a policeman in each of the different camps. With one or two exceptions I have found the police always willing to do such duties as were required of them.

The mission is under the charge of the Rev. Luke C. Walker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who holds services in the church located at the agency every Sunday morning in the Dakota language, and in the evening in English; besides these services he visits the camps each week. There is no school connected with the mission. Mr. Walker, who is a full-blood Santee-Sioux Indian, has done much good among these people, not only in preaching but in the example he sets to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. GREGORY,
Clerk in charge.

JOHN G. GASMANN,

United States Indian Agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of the Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain Reservations.

DEVIL'S LAKE.

THE RESERVATION.

The Devil's Lake Indian Reservation is situated on the south of Devil's Lake, or Lake Minnewakan, and is described in the treaty with the Indians as follows:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's Lake, thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River, thence down said river to a point opposite the lowest end of "Aspen Island," and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

A portion of this reservation is set apart for the use of the military post of Fort Totten.

The reservation contains 230,400 acres of land, divided as follows: 150,000 of good farm land, 20,000 timber, and the balance hills, small lakes, and alkaline flats. The average rainfall for the last ten years is about 18½ inches. The number of Indians on the reservation is 864, who, up to June 30, 1884, drew a small ration. Provisions have since been issued to the old and destitute only, and will not be issued to able-bodied Indians in the future.

AGRICULTURE AND INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

There are now 195 heads of families located on individual claims cultivating in the aggregate 2,480 acres of land, viz, 1,262 acres of wheat, 393 of oats, 69 of corn, 65 of

tatoes, besides about 300 acres of peas, beans, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, turnips, &c. Six hundred and eighty-three acres of new land have been broken this year, principally on that portion of the reservation lately relinquished by the military under General Orders No. 49 of 1883, from the headquarters of the Army, reducing the Fort Totten Military Reservation. The season has been good for both grain and vegetables, and the approximated yield per acre is as follows: Wheat, 20 bushels; oats, 50 bushels; corn, 60 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels. Beans, peas, turnips, onions, and other vegetables are in good yield.

We commenced our harvest, which is not yet finished, with 7 Government self-binding reapers, and 12 self-raking (McCormick's Advance) reapers and 3 self-binders; 12 McCormick's Advance and 3 self-binders were purchased by the Indians out of money paid to them by the Government for wood delivered at the schools, and for meat purchased of them by the Government to be made into flour for the Turtle Mountain Chippewas; of the total amount paid them, viz, \$1,813, \$1,370 was spent on the purchase of these machines. "Sipto," our best farmer, purchased a self-raker himself. At my suggestion the Indians formed clubs, and thus Icahtake and his two sons purchased one; Insusapa, his son and neighbor, one, and so on, the largest contributor having charge of the machine, and the preference of first use. Three Indians, Wahacankato, Hehakamanza, and Eampehamani also purchased a McCormick self-binder and have done good work with it both for themselves and neighbors since harvesting commenced, charging their neighbors $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat per acre for cutting and binding. The Indians are straining every nerve to cut their grain before it becomes too ripe, but I am afraid some will be wasted by over-ripening. We could use 10 or 12 more machines to good advantage, as the grain all ripens at once. It is my intention to have every four or five men own an interest in a machine, and clubs are already formed to purchase about 20 from the sale of wheat and down timber.

The Indians are very anxious to know if the Great Father intends to purchase their wheat again this year for making flour to feed the Chippewas. The Sioux and Chippewas have been enemies from time immemorial, until a few years ago, and the Sioux feel proud that they are now able to raise grain to feed their old enemies, and often speak of it. They informed Inspector Gardner, when here a short time ago, in proof of their civilization and advancement, that "instead of going on the war-path to procure Chippewa scalps, we stay at home and till the soil, and furnish, from our surplus, bread for the Chippewa, for we are instructed by our missionaries of the black gown to forgive our enemies and love one another, so you can see with your own eyes that we are farmers and trying to be Christians also."

The down timber of the reservation and dry buffalo bones have furnished the Indians quite a source of revenue during the past year, which has been especially acceptable to those who have not flour enough to last them until their new crop is ground. The wood is cut at intervals of leisure from farm work, and the bones gathered principally by the women and children and disposed of to the traders when they come to the store to trade. The amount paid these Indians by the trader during the past year for sundries is as follows: Wood, \$1,750; freighting, \$415; hauling hay, \$62.50; 150 tons of buffalo bones, \$1,050; peltries, \$470; grain, \$250; bran, \$70; making a total of \$4,567.50. The amount paid them for freighting agency supplies was \$1,570.88.

Each Indian, who has work cattle, is taxed two cords of wood for the use of the engine at the grist-mill, and as each man delivers his wood the name is taken down and his grain ground in the order and rotation as the name appears on the list; thus, 10 bushels each until all are served once round, then 20 bushels, and the third time round all the grain not wanted by the Indians for seed or to dispose of. There is no provision or funds allowed to pay a miller, which necessitates the tolling of the grain at the mill, which has been at the rate of 10 per cent.; the toll is afterwards ground and disposed of to the best advantage, and the expense of running the mill paid from the proceeds. The total receipts from the sale of toll and a little custom work (grinding grain for citizens) amounted during the year to \$573.66. A miller was employed 134 days at \$3 per day, so, after paying for his services, we had a balance of \$17.66 to be carried to "miscellaneous funds account." With another wheat stone for the first reduction of the grain the capacity of the mill will be doubled, which will reduce our running expenses nearly one-half. Under instructions from the Indian Office, I have requested authority to make certain improvements in the mill, including the purchase of this wheat stone, and I trust the authority will be received in time to have the improvements made and the stone put in place, so as to be available for use this fall when the mill is started up.

To provide a home market for the surplus grain of the reservation, I induced Mr. Palmer, the trader, to bid for the contract to furnish the flour for the agency and schools for the present year, which contract he secured, and will purchase the wheat from those Indians who may have it to spare. The wheat will be ground at the agency mill, Mr. Palmer paying the usual price per bushel for grinding. This will

secure a better quality of flour for less money than it is possible to get under ordinary contract, as a first-class quality of flour can be made at our mill at a not more than \$2.50 per hundred. There is no good reason why, in a year or cannot furnish the flour required by the post commissary for the use of troop garrison. The engine at the mill is run by a young Indian who lives close has charge of the mill the year round; he has worked in the blacksmith's shop at the mill sawing, until he has learned the business pretty thoroughly. One Indian employed in the carpenter shop for some time, but for lack of funds not keep him the full year. We have also had a blacksmith's apprentice (Indian), an assistant farmer (Indian), and a teamster and laborer (Indian). Carpenters are much needed to roof Indian houses, but there appears to be no money to pay.

In the month of June I distributed 10 spans of working mares and 10 yoke supplied by the Department. The mares were issued to the most deserving; they were likely to use them to the best advantage and benefit, both to themselves and neighbors. The oxen were issued to young men who have been expecting some time, but could not be supplied. Ten more yoke would about supply for oxen, as mares are more profitable and desirable, especially for issue to men who have from 50 to 60 acres broken. The seasons are so short that work must be a hurry, and cattle are too slow. Ten or fifteen spans of mares issued even would stimulate the Indians greatly by issuing to those who have or may have the largest number of acres under cultivation. There are about 15 more farmers on the prairie to whom mares should be issued next season, as their farms are so large to use horses to good advantage and profit.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There are no quarters at this agency fit for an employé to live in. All the buildings used as quarters, shops, office and store rooms, except the agent's dwelling, a small log-house, were put up in 1867 by the military out of logs as temporary until the present brick buildings at the garrison were completed. The old log buildings were afterwards turned over to the Indian Department for the use of the agency and have been roofed and patched up year after year until they are now in a state of decay and dilapidation that it is impossible to make them habitable and some are likely to tumble down any time, especially the storehouse, blacksmith's and carpenter shops, office, and one set of quarters occupied by the Indian agent and farmer. The side walls are liable to cave in or out at any time, and some may be the result. Many of the logs are so rotten that they can be kicked to pieces. Plans and estimates were submitted to the Indian Office last year for the number and description of buildings for employés and shops, and I am now informed that \$4,000 can be allowed during this fiscal year for the construction and repair of the agency. I am making efforts so as to make the money go as far as possible, but shall only be able to get one set of quarters, office, and probably the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops built with this small amount. I am afraid, however, it is too late now to commence building, and that we will have to be content with the material on the spot to be able to make an early start in the spring.

INDIAN POLICE.

There is nothing new to say on this subject, as the question of an increase has been urged and discussed in all its bearings. There is no doubt that the efficiency of the police force would be improved if the pay was any object, but \$5 a month is not much of an object, and to discharge a man for neglect of duty who only receives this small remuneration for his services would not be much of a punishment. However, the members of this agency force perform their duties as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

INDIAN JUDGES.

These men are of great assistance to the agent in keeping the Indians under restraint and enforcing the laws published by the Department for the punishment of offenses, for without their assistance the facts in the cases would never be ascertained. "It takes a thief to catch a thief," and it requires an Indian lawyer to sift a statement and the evidence of Indian witnesses. Crimes and much petty trouble are prevented because the Indians know that the true facts in the case will be understood and learned by the Indian judges, whereas a white man could be fooled, as we often press it. The system also relieves the agent of much disagreeable work and of connection with the duty of imposing fines or imprisonment upon offenders.

I have divided the reservation into three school districts, and the judge residing in each district is responsible for the attendance at school of the children in that district. If these men were under pay the task of keeping children at school would be

inous one. During the year the judges have tried forty-two cases, and passed sentence of imprisonment or fine upon thirty-four offenders; none of the cases were of a serious nature, but principally arising from disputed claim boundaries and woodlands, damages by cattle to crops, illicit courtship, and other minor offenses.

MORALS.

The morals of the people are fast improving under the teaching and example of our missionaries and sisters. Rev. Jerome Hunt, of the Order of St. Benedict, is an eloquent preacher in the Sioux language, and under his management a society of St. Joseph has been organized; the members provided themselves with scarfs, which they wear when, on their monthly meetings, they proceed to the church in a body to receive holy communion. Mrs. Cramsie purchased material and made a banner for the society, to be used on these occasions, on which is inscribed in the Dakota language "St. Joseph's Wica Okoda ku ci ye." On these monthly meetings it is truly an edifying and encouraging sight to see men, young and old, who have promised to discard and abandon all Indian habits and customs, banded together with the avowed purpose of mutual help and brotherly love, and, under the banner of the cross, struggling to elevate themselves and people to a higher and Christian civilization. It is said by one of the heathen philosophers that the gods can see no sight so sublime as a poor man struggling with adversity, and may we not hope that the God of Love will smile in approval and bless and strengthen them in their good purpose and work?

MISSIONARY WORK.

The following is the report of the missionary in charge:

The greater number of the Indians on the reservation belong to the Catholic church. The mission is intrusted to the care of the Benedictine Fathers and the Sisters of Charity, or Gray Nuns of Montreal. If missionaries have been successful in truly christianizing the Indians, it has been done to a great extent on this agency. The tribe of Sioux living here, having formerly been addicted to idolatrous worship, superstition, and fantastic dancing, have entirely given up those abominable practices. They now adhere to the practices of the Christian religion with greater tenacity than they did to their former mode of worship.

Polygamy is done away with; marriages are solemnized in the presence of the whole congregation. Since July, 1883, the marriage ceremonies of the church have been performed over 25 couples; in the year before 22 marriages were solemnly contracted. The baptisms since last July amount to 94.

The new church now in use was erected last spring at a cost of \$800, all the savings of the mission being used towards its erection and furnishing. The young men, and some of the old, have formed themselves into a society, the aim of which is to show by example and good conduct that they lead a good, Christian life, to go around and instruct the ignorant, to visit and help the sick, and from the funds of their small treasury procure all necessities for those who are in need, and the aim of said society is also to stand united in overthrowing all the old Indian practices and rooting out the last remnants of the traditions of their forefathers.

The Sundays are kept here as the Lord's day should be kept. Even during the severe winter months the native worshippers come in from a distance of twelve or fourteen miles in conveyances, many being the slow ox team. No profane language is heard, no enmities seem to exist, drunkenness is something that is not heard of here. All live in mutual harmony, and show the beneficial fruits of a good, Christian influence.

I inclose also the missionary report of a native missionary, who is laboring with earnest and commendable zeal for the material and spiritual welfare of his people.

SURVEY OF THE RESERVATION.

We are now making arrangements with a view to having a portion of the reservation subdivided into 40-acre tracts where portions of timber and claim boundaries are in dispute. This will prevent much trouble and annoyance for the agent and at the same time satisfy the Indians that the Great Father intends to keep faith with them by giving each man his own piece of land for himself.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The necessity for a new building to take the place of the one destroyed by fire has been so often urged and brought to the notice of the Department by myself and others in special reports that nothing new can be said on the subject.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Following is the report of Rev. Jerome Hunt, principal teacher of this school:

On September 1, 1883, our school commenced with 24 scholars, but during the month 11 boys were transferred to an industrial boarding school for boys at Fechanville, Ill., and 4 boys from the sisters' school to my school. The farm attached to our school consists of 20 acres which is worked by boys under the direction of the industrial teacher, who instructs and explains the different manners of

planting and tending such varieties of vegetables and grain as is usually raised on a farm or garden in this country. Sufficient vegetables of good quality have been raised for the use of the school during the coming winter; the amount and kind of each variety will be found in the accompanying statistical report. During the months when farm work is in progress the pupils are principally employed in the fields and gardens, three hours a day being devoted to study. In the winter six hours are spent in the school-room (except by those whose turn it is to do out-door work), and the evening devoted to exercises in vocal and instrumental music and recitations. Nearly all have made good progress in learning to read and write English, it being the only language taught or allowed in the school. No questions are answered or privileges allowed to any scholar unless English is used in making the request. All the pupils take regular turns in attending the stock, cutting and hauling wood and water for both schools, and if better school accommodations were had there is no reason that the Indian youths attending this school, should not, in a few years, have learned the English language, and be as industrious and regular in their habits as white children of the same ages in similar institutions.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.

This school is for children of both sexes, viz, girls of all school-going ages, and boys who are yet too young to be sent to the boys' school. It is under the management of the Sisterhood of the Order of Grey Nuns of Montreal. The report of the principal of the school is herewith inclosed.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians are beginning to see and understand the necessity for, and independence accruing to, themselves by labor, and are doing all in their power, as far as they know and understand, to better their condition, and if they are not successful it is through ignorance and not for want of the disposition. They are now in the most critical period of their existence, being thrown upon their own resources and industry to gain a livelihood. That they do double the amount of work necessary to accomplish this end, is a fact, but owing to their ignorance and inexperience in many important details of farming, and in which, with the limited number of white employes (farmers), it has been impossible to give them the proper and necessary instructions, a good deal of their labor is thrown away.

There should be allowed a good, practical, experienced white farmer to every 25 Indian farmers at least. If this could be done a reservation could be conducted as an extensive Government farm, using the superabundance of Indian muscle intelligently and with as good results as the other extensive and bonanza wheat and stock farms of Dakota. I wonder if Mr. Dalrymple, or other managers of large farms in Dakota, having a thousand people to clothe and feed, would send them into his fields without first assuring himself that there were good and competent men to see that the work was done and done properly. Not until an agent can use his own judgment and have a voice in selecting the number and description of employes required at his agency, which he alone knows are most needed and useful, will the advancement of the Indians be otherwise than slow and up-hill work. The chances are that they will exist for a time in extreme poverty, with all its entailing vices, especially as we are now surrounded by settlements and the intercourse with whites will daily increase, and experience has proven that Indian morals and character are not always elevated by the association.

Profitable employment on the reservation farms will keep the Indians at home, and instead of idleness, the mother of sin and crime, industry, prosperity, content and virtue will be the result. It is often said reproachfully that an Indian is lazy and improvident, and it is so from a white man's standpoint. Our civilization, with its innumerable branches of industries and honors, stimulates a white man and creates an ambition which is natural and inbred by his education and inheritance. Hundreds of years have elapsed in making this progress, step by step, and the same years have rolled by and made the Indian, under different circumstances and surroundings, of necessity appear improvident. The actual causes that have produced the improvident Indian have ceased to exist, and circumstances render it necessary that the Indian, in order to live, shall adopt the habits and customs of civilized man. At best civilization will be slow and success will depend ultimately upon the amount of instruction imparted in the schools and on the farm.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation consists of two townships which form the southeastern portion of the mountain, and contain sufficient arable land and also sufficient timber for the use of the Indians and mixed-bloods. Thirty-one families of renegade Chippewa Indians are located on the reservation and vicinity; they are from the reservations in Minnesota and Dakota. There are also about 1,200 mixed-bloods so located who claim and imagine the Government should feed, clothe, and supply all their wants. Ten thousand dollars have been expended during the past year for the benefit of these Indians and half-breeds, in provisions and agricultural implements,

by yoke of work-oxen. A warehouse, at a cost of \$400, has been erected, and services engaged for a year to instruct them in farming and care for lands and Government property on the reservation.

and ignorance in an abject form is to be found in this world, I know of none so much to seek it than among the half-breeds of Turtle Mountain. With but few exceptions the half-breeds have lived on the buffalo all their lives, and now that the means of subsistence have all disappeared, I cannot tell how they are to make a living without having assistance in the beginning. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of farming implements would hardly supply their wants, and without it they would be compelled to steal. Unless generous aid and instruction are furnished to these people, the near future will see our jails and penitentiaries filled to overflowing by their prolific rising generation.

As the half-breeds and Indians are on the same reservation and locality, I have no prospect of doing any great good for the Indians. Liquor the half-breeds can get, and the liquor might just as well be sold to the Indian, for he can buy from the half-breed, and the officials of the Government will be smart enough to find out how the Indian obtains it or who furnishes it. As the matter stands, I can see no other solution of the complicated troubles than by placing the half-breeds on the reservations where they belong, in Minnesota, and issuing the necessary animals and implements to the half-breeds to enable them to make their own way, and throw open the reservation to settlement; they must then take their place with the white man and his laws by "hoeing their own row," every man for himself.

Also, a missionary priest, has labored hard under great privations and want of assistance for these people. During the last year he has conducted a day contract with the Department, but what arrangements have been made there this season I have not been officially informed. I understand, however, that a contract has been let for a boarding-school, and four Sisters of Mercy from N. Y., engaged to take charge and teach.

It is the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota, August 5, 1884.

In compliance with instructions contained in letter from the honorable Commissioner dated July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit this my annual report to the affairs pertaining to this agency. From the fact of my assumption of the affairs of this agency on May 1 last, I do not consider that my short report warrants my giving an extended recapitulation of the year's work, but I wish to note that which has come under my immediate notice for the short time I have been here.

The reservation was set apart by an Executive order as the home of the Arickarees, Mandan, and Mandan Indians. It is handsomely situated, with the Missouri River equally dividing it, and is composed of some of the most productive lands in Dakota. This area comprises both hills and prairie land, which renders it very adaptable for stock-raising and farming pursuits in general.

Now 1,202 Indians on the agency records, regularly drawing weekly rations as follows:

.....	544
.....	347
.....	311
.....	1,202

In addition to this number, I am informed that there are some 200 Gros Ventres and Indians belonging to this agency at Fort Buford, distant 120 miles west to which place they seceded owing to some difficulty regarding chieftainship. I am told, also, that they are desirous of returning and resuming the same relations.

As this year have had several councils rejoicing over the plenteous crops, due to copious rains which have fallen since planting season, an increase of 4.22 inches, and which has given them crops never before experienced on this reservation. The total number of acres actually under cultivation, will, I am actually surveyed), reach 900. During this season 95 Indians have sown

wheat, and 66 have sown oats, showing an increased desire over last year on their part to be independent and possess grain for themselves. They have sown some 400 acres of wheat, 150 acres of oats, 300 acres of corn and potatoes, 25 acres of beans, which, estimated, will yield some 8,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels oats, 7,500 bushels potatoes, 6,250 bushels corn, and 375 bushels beans. From reports brought to us by visitors to, and passers through, the reservation, we have reason to be pleased and encouraged, for it is their universal expression that our crops are the finest they have seen. The fact of this year of abundant crops has awakened a desire in the minds of many of those who have thus far shown no evidence of work, and they are applying for allotments, that they too may reap the fruits of labor.

Of the three tribes here, the Arickarees I consider the most progressive from what I have seen, and seem to have a clear idea of what the future will be for those who pursue an industrious course, and, taking them as a tribe, they are much more industrious than the others, and more faithful to their work. This fact produces more or less of a strife between the tribes, and the industrious disposition on the part of the Rees has been very beneficial in bringing the others to see results and benefits of labor.

While it is a fact that there are many young Gros Ventres roaming about the camp costumed in the original Indian style, yet I think I can see a healthy growing disposition to become, as they say, "white men," anxious to learn and assume their ways. Were it not for constant fear of the Canadian Chippewas, who have avowed themselves their deadly enemies, and who frequently make raids upon them, stealing their ponies, and otherwise plundering them in a wholesale manner, they would feel much more inclined to break away from their close tribal relations and take land in severalty, and become independent farmers, but they still cling to the instructions of their ancestors, and are huddled together at the village, feeling safe and protected. Noticing this development, we have broken 200 acres of prairie land, which will be allotted to them in 5-acre lots, next spring, which will add forty farmers to our list.

During the month of June we sawed for Indian use and repairs 18,041 feet cottonwood lumber, and ground 34,020 pounds wheat flour from agency grain, and 20,871 pounds flour raised by Indians.

The boarding-school connected with this agency was opened for the reception of pupils December 17 last with 24 names on the rolls, preparations having been made for 48. On July 1 we reported 52 pupils, being an excess of 4 of the original preparations, and has made the quarters rather crowded. We are hoping, however, every day to be authorized to so enlarge our school building as to accommodate 150; in this event I apprehend no trouble in filling the full complement before another year.

The boys at the school are instructed in farming in all its branches, as well as the use of carpenter's tools. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, and household duties in general, and during the short time they have been under instructions show signs of marked progress. Besides these of our own school, we have two at Hampton Normal Institute and three at the mission school at Santee, Nebr.

The missionary work here seems progressive. Rev. C. L. Hall, resident missionary, seems indefatigable in his efforts, and I should think much good must be the result of his labors. The average attendance at chapel each Sabbath I am told is 53. The audience is composed of a few whites. The exercises are in both the Indian and English language.

I hope at the time for submitting my next annual report to be better enabled to give a more concise and intelligent idea of the affairs under my charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report as agent for the Indian of Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

There has been an average of 8,300 Indians present and carried on the rolls of the agency during the past twelve months, of which 7,800 were of the Ogalalla and mixed Sioux bands, and 500 of the Northern Cheyennes, these latter Indians having been increased in numbers by the arrival, in September, 1883, of about 360 men, women, and children from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency in the Indian Territory which was the last remnant of the Northern Cheyennes—about 1,000 in number—originally transferred to the Indian Territory from Northern Nebraska, after the capture in the Sitting Bull campaign in 1876-'77.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

These Indians remain in the non-progressive condition peculiar to them for several years past. They do not build or live in houses, farm, or send their children to school, considering themselves in their aboriginal egotism superior to the white man who works for a living. I have been associated with them more or less for the past eight years, and can observe no change in them since they surrendered from the war-path in 1877. During the few years they lived with their southern brethren in the Indian Territory they were a positive detriment to the latter, and now transferred north, with the hope that they might settle down and change their ways, they prove just as much of a detriment to the Sioux of Pine Ridge, or the settlers of Montana, killing cattle when game is scarce, setting fire to the prairie for amusement or mischief, and showing an utter disregard for past promises of effort on their part to improve their condition. As a floating population they are here to-day and off for the Yellowstone region in Montana to-morrow, where, after awhile, tiring of the precarious living to be picked up hunting or stealing cattle, they return for a time to their Great Father's warehouses at the agency. Thus they will continue until a forcible expulsion from Montana no longer affords them asylum there, and a curtailment of rations on the part of the Government may by stern necessity force them to perform some labor for their subsistence; for, reason and theorize as we may, the average Indian requires more solid argument than mere talk and advice to make him realize the necessity of working for a living. To the above there are, of course, a few exceptions, and they are entirely among the younger men.

THE SIOUX.

In marked contrast to the Cheyennes, the Sioux have progressed in a ratio comparing favorably with that of the immediately preceding years, rapidly abandoning the congregated manner of building their houses in villages, and scattering the same up and down on the arable lands in the creek bottoms, so that they now occupy about 100 miles of creek bottoms. They have also made great progress in abandoning many of their old customs, noticeably that of

THE SUN DANCE,

which for the first time in the history of the Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyennes was not held. The abandonment of such a barbarous and demoralizing ceremony, antagonistic to civilization and progress, as it has been proved, is a bright and promising event in the tribe's struggle toward advancement in the white man's ways, and for this credit and thanks are due the younger element among the tribe, having encountered in so doing the opposition of the old and non-progressive Indians. It is to be hoped that a firm stand on the part of the Government in the future will prevent the reappearance of the sun dance.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

This important industry has kept pace with other improvements, and having built 100 new houses in 1882-'83, the Indians have built a corresponding number in 1883-'84, and they now occupy over 700 comfortable and substantial log buildings, and in addition to this many of the Indians have torn down, rebuilt, and enlarged the houses which were the first efforts of constructing white men's habitations; also, in many instances, adding comfortable stables and outbuildings, and all of this by their own individual labor.

STOCK-RAISING.

Stock-raising has succeeded as well as could be expected, many of the better class of Indians now owning respectable sized herds, breaking in steers for work purposes, and occasionally selling the increase to neighboring settlers, when in the opinion of the agent the same is advisable.

There have been a few instances where evil-disposed Indians have, out of spite or revenge, maimed or killed their neighbors' cattle, but a prompt incarceration in the agency guard-house at hard labor is rapidly teaching them a respect for other people's property. On the annual "round up," or gathering of cattle, the Pine Ridge Indians now work in company with the stockmen of Nebraska and the Black Hills, assisting each other in gathering and returning their strays, so that where a few years ago each party preyed on the others' horses and cattle, now the most amicable feeling prevails, and the Indian is welcome in the settler's house, while the settler is welcomed when visiting the reservation on business or pleasure. As the future of

the Indian will be his gradual adoption of the white man's ways and absorption into the general mixed population of the country, their friendly and neighborly intercourse should be encouraged.

• AGRICULTURE.

The Indians' attempts at farming have succeeded better the past year than ever before, there having been double the acreage under cultivation, and the return in produce of all kinds has been such as to encourage the hope that in the future, under more systematic and enlarged efforts, this may prove a valuable and bountiful agricultural region, and the Sioux in farming and stock-raising attain a successful result in his efforts at self-support.

DISTRICTING THE RESERVATION.

The recent liberality of the Government in appointing three special farmers for the agency will enable me to adopt a scheme which I have long desired, that of dividing the reservation into districts, under individual farmers, who will act practically as subagents in superintending farming, stock-raising, and all improvements in the separate districts.

Consultation of the accompanying map will show the reservation to be of a nature and shape very favorable for such arrangement, the settled portion for 40 miles the northeast being equally and naturally divided up by the four streams traversing the region in a northwesterly direction and running parallel to each other, thus forming the four districts of White Clay Creek, Wounded Knee Creek, Porcupine Creek and Medicine Root Creek, with a population of about 2,000 Indians in each, and with two day-schools in the White Clay, two in the Wounded Knee, one in the Porcupine and one in the Medicine Root district. The farmers residing on and supervising the work in their respective portions should work great improvement as compared with the past, where the Indians, through lack of proper instruction, had, to a great extent, to work out their own salvation.

FREIGHTING.

This industry, as conducted by the Indians, has been equally successful as compared with the past, there having been over 500 wagons employed in freighting from the railroad terminus at Valentine, Nebr., from which point they transported about 3,000,000 pounds of Government and traders' freight, earning in cash about \$40,000 and, in addition to the above, our Indians have tried the experiment of

FREIGHTING WHITE MEN'S SUPPLIES

to Custer and other towns in the Black Hills, a distance of 200 miles from Valentine, Nebr., and have succeeded in hauling about 100,000 pounds through, for which they were paid \$2 per hundred, and are now en route to Valentine for a like amount, with the promise of more in the future. It is gratifying to know that these very Indians who but a few years ago desolated the homes of the Black Hills settler, killing the women and children, are now trusted in hauling in their own wagons valuable supplies for these same settlers, with animals that in former times were war ponies and are now broken in as draft-horses.

As an instance of the working ability and celerity of these Indians as teamsters will state that on Thursday morning two weeks ago I left the agency with twenty-five mounted police as a pioneer party and 100 Indian freight wagons, to open up a new and direct road to Rapid City, in the Black Hills, about 100 miles distant, which town has lately been selected as a flour-delivery point under the new contract. Striking an old Indian trail, the Indians, by the use of pick and shovels, made a good road, reaching Rapid City on Saturday evening. We rested over Sunday, loaded up 215,000 pounds of flour on Monday, and leaving Rapid City Tuesday afternoon, arrived with the loaded train of 100 wagons back at the agency Friday morning. I question whether white men could do better.

SUPPLIES.

The subsistence supplies have been excellent and compare favorably with those used in the Army, and the prices paid have been low compared with market quotations. The clothing and miscellaneous supplies have been good considering the prices paid. Under the contract system a cheap price purchases a cheap article. Patriotism and "the love of the poor heathen" will not induce the contractor to furnish a better article than the market can afford for the price.

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY.

The Episcopal Church, under the supervision of its able and experienced bishop, the Right Rev. William H. Hare, and the immediate management of the Rev. John Robinson, has made such progress and so increased its converts that an immediate enlargement of the church edifice has become imperative and will soon be carried out. The Ogalallas, in their rapidly-changing condition, probably present to-day one of the most promising fields for missionary labor to be found anywhere, but the difficulty of securing not only the requisite funds, but people adapted for the work, forms a great drawback. It is not every Christian who imagines he hears a call to go and teach and Christianize the aborigines that will make success of the undertaking.

EDUCATION.

During the past year five day-schools have been kept in active operation. The sixth one, located at the agency, having been discontinued on the opening of the boarding-school, but as the necessity for increased school facilities immediately at the agency is great, the day-school will be reopened. The five day schools in operation kept up an average attendance of from 30 to 40 children each, and their progress was good.

As soon as the other important work will allow time to attend to the matter five additional day schools will be erected, as there is a greater demand for them, the only drawback being the securing of reliable and competent teachers.

To be a successful day-school teacher requires a white person peculiarly adapted to the position, isolated as their life is in an Indian village, comparatively remote from other white people, with the task of instructing children in a language of which they are entirely ignorant, the teacher at the same time ignorant of the language of the people he is located with, and in addition the race prejudices to overcome on the part of the older people.

The question will be asked, Why not employ Indian graduates of our Eastern schools, educated in the English language, to instruct their benighted people at the agencies? The answer is, simply for the reason that up to date I have failed to find an educated Indian or half-breed possessing the requisite amount of backbone, discipline, and judgment in his composition to fit him to fill successfully the independent position of teacher in charge of a day-school remote from the agency, and I have tried several of them. These Indian graduates do well in subordinate positions in boarding-schools, in shops, and in outdoor industrial work instructing their people.

The fault is not entirely with them, but largely with their own people, who, imbued with the "Dennis Kearney" feeling prevalent among the uneducated among all nations, and particularly noticeable with the colored and Indian races, immediately become jealous of one of their fellows who by his individual efforts and perseverance has risen above them in their condition of ignorance, and in consequence they will not submit to the same control or instructions from him as they would from a white person.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Our boarding-school opened in December last with 80 children, equally divided between the sexes, and to date has been a most decided success, under the able and efficient management of the ladies in charge of the different departments.

In the school no servants have been employed, the entire labor in conducting the same having been performed by the children, directed and assisted by the ladies in charge. The teachers and assistants consist of one principal teacher, one assistant teacher, one matron, one cook or housekeeper, one seamstress, and one laundress. The above employes were selected in Chicago with special reference to their having education sufficient to instruct and direct, and at the same time health and willingness to also labor, and although their work was hard and continuous at the beginning, it is now very much lightened by the children's acquired ability to perform the various household duties. In connection with the boarding-school a large garden has been conducted during the summer, where the boys have been engaged in outdoor labor, much to their advantage, also the care of stock.

The school has from the very first, however, proved entirely inadequate in size and outside appurtenances for industrial work, the extreme limit of the accommodations being but 80 children, whereas on opening the school over 200 applicants for admittance presented themselves. In consequence of this condition of affairs the department has very liberally allowed funds sufficient for an enlargement of the building to a capacity of 250, and the work is now under contract and being performed, to be completed January next.

In addition to the above, instructions have been received from the department to make up plans and estimates for industrial shops in connection with the school, to

instruct the boys in shoe and harness making, tailoring, wheelwright, blacksmith carpenter, and tin-shop work, which instructions are now being attended to. Considering the above facts, the school system at Pine Ridge should be a success in the future, and the only hope for the survival of the Ogalalla Sioux made a certainty, their rising generation being educated and trained in the road of the white man.

A matter quite noticeable in the diet of the boarding-school was the large amount of meat required at first to satisfy the naturally carnivorous appetites of the children and the small amount of flour that sufficed them, and the fact that after a few weeks sojourn in the school and study the amount of beef required diminished, and the amount of beans, flour, and articles of vegetable diet increased. Does the unaccustomed mental labor act as cause and effect in a meat-eating people?

MEDICINE.

Much good has resulted from the skill and energy of the agency physician, of which interesting subreport I would invite a perusal.

In this connection I would strongly urge as aids in the civilization of these people the appointment of at least two assistant physicians, as it is not to be expected that the physician with over 8,000 Indians to care for can give them any kind of attention in their villages scattered out for 40 miles, his whole time being occupied in office practice or attending the wants of those in the immediate vicinity of the agency.

With the American Indian, as with other savage nations, the native medicine-man combines the calling of physician, priest, and prophet. He is, above all others, barbarism personified, and is through his influence over a superstitious following, one of the principal obstacles in the way of civilization. Therefore no effort or means should be neglected to destroy his influence and himself in his peculiar capacity.

TRADERS.

We have now on the reservation seven white and three full-blood Indian trading stores, with a probable increase in the future in the number in distant villages.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

There was opened during the past year, under the Sioux agreement of 1876, a public road through the center of the reservation, running northwest from Valentine, Nebr., the railroad terminus, down Porcupine Creek to the Black Hills. The opening of the road naturally met the strong opposition of some of the Indians, but as the agreement signed by the Indians provided for it, there was no way of preventing it. There are no doubt objections to the road, but on the other hand it tends to bring the Indians more or less in contact with civilization and intercourse with the outside world; a thing they will soon have to come to in any event, and up to date I have seen no evil resulting.

POLICE.

The Indian police, 50 in number, have been a credit to the agency, and have anything, increased their efficiency over that of former years, and I have yet to see a case where officer or private has been neglectful of his duty or insubordinate. The 50, one of the non-commissioned officers, acting as sergeant of the guard, with 10 privates, is on duty at the agency guard-house day and night for a week, and is relieved by a fresh detail, the balance of the force being scattered out on duty at villages, each of which is provided with a sergeant in charge.

With this distribution of police over the reserve it is impossible for any conspiracy to be concocted or trouble arise which cannot be "nipped in the bud," as it is possible in an emergency to throw the whole force into any district on a day's notice. The police are simply invaluable; they could not be efficiently replaced by troops, the reservation, in the changing condition toward civilization, with an increasing amount of property at stake, could not be managed without them. The Indian policeman carries out his orders to a dot, and, unlike many of his white models East, is no respecter of persons. The Eastern "philanthropist" or Western cowboy, the Indian chief or ordinary "buck," is all the same to him in the line of his duty. "Poor as a guardian of the peace, feels that the agent will assume all responsibility. *all of this he does for the munificent allowance of \$5 per month.*

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I regret to report that the court of itself has been a failure, and not from any position on the part of the majority of these Indians to law and order, but from

inherent defect in the proposed composition of the court, which, in the absence of funds to employ regular Indian judges, provides that the three senior officers of the police shall act in that capacity without extra compensation. As a reply to the proposition will but quote the words of Standing Soldier, first lieutenant of police:

Father, we have served the Government and our people faithfully for five years. In protecting life and property and adopting the white man's ways we have risked our lives and incurred the enmity of many of our people, and for that service we, as commissioned officers of the police receive but \$8 per month and furnish our own horse, while the enlisted *private* white soldier is paid \$15 per month and is supplied with a horse. Now, to act as judges over our people and condemn them to punishment when necessary will still further endanger our lives and increase their enmity, and we will be paid nothing in addition therefor, and we do not think that it is well to have the same man that acts as judge also act as policeman and perform the punishment. They tell me that is not the way the white man manages his own court. We are still willing to remain as policemen, hoping the Great Father will some time give us more pay for our service.

The police declining to serve as judges, no court has been appointed, but in the absence of same, the more progressive Indians have organized what they term "a permanent board of councilmen," made up of delegates from the different villages, electing by regular ballot "Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses" president, with additional officers. The board propose to assume general supervision and management for their people, try and condemn offenders, &c. The scheme has been in operation but a few weeks. They meet regularly every fortnight, and oftener if necessary. I have already in the agency safe \$10 deposited to the credit of the board by a young Indian, who abandoned his wife for a handsome girl. He having been found guilty, was fined \$10, or thirty days in the house of correction at hard labor. I expect much good from the movement.

"PROTECTION OF PROPERTY, PERSON, AND LIFE."

In this connection I will invite attention to the following article of the Sioux agreement made between the Sioux tribe of Indians and the United States, September 26, 1876, and ratified by act of Congress February 28, 1877.

ART. 8. The provisions of the said treaty of 1868, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force, and with the provisions of this agreement, shall apply to any country which may hereafter be occupied by the said Indians as a home, and Congress shall, by appropriate legislation, secure to them an orderly government: they shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights of property, person, and life.

Also the two following sections, Rev. U. S. Statutes:

SECT. 2145. Except as to crimes, the punishment of which is expressly provided for in this title, the general laws of the United States as to crimes committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

SECT. 2146. The preceding section shall not be construed to extend to [crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to] any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local laws of his tribe, or any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses, is, or may be, secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

About three years ago, at this agency, a young Indian named Spotted Elk, shot another Indian named White Cow Walking down in cold blood. The latter Indian was unarmed. It was undoubtedly a case of unprovoked murder, and so acknowledged by the Indians. A short time after, Crow Dog killed Spotted Tail at the neighboring Rosebud agency, and other Indians have murdered each other since at that agency. The offenders were tried and "punished by the local laws of the tribe," fined a few head of ponies each, according to the custom of the tribe, and liberated.

The United States marshal, under treaty of 1868 and article 8 of the Sioux agreement of 1876, arrested Crow Dog and Spotted Elk, and brought them before the United States court at Deadwood, Dak., for trial. Crow Dog was found guilty of murder, and condemned to be hung. As a test, the case of Crow Dog was carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington, and last winter that tribunal ordered his liberation, as, under the above quoted section 2146, Revised Statutes, the court at Deadwood had no jurisdiction. The two murderers were set free and permitted to return to the reservation.

As a consequence, the Brule Sioux chief, White Thunder, the best friend the Government had at Rosebud Agency, was, at that agency, murdered last June by Young Spotted Tail and Thunder Hawk, and nothing can be done with them, they having been "punished by the local laws of the tribe," and paid their ponies. More murders will necessarily follow, there being no fear of the law to prevent the same. An educated and civilized man, a missionary or teacher, who may have spent years of his life in the east, acquiring an education to become useful as an instructor to his people, can, if he be so unfortunate as to have Sioux blood, even in part, in his veins, be murdered on the reservation any time, and the affair settled with a few ponies, because, forsooth, it would be a "crime committed by one Indian against another." The above facts form a sad commentary on our solemn promise of protection to life, person, and property under article 8, agreement of 1876, ratified by act of

Congress in February, 1877. Advance in civilization and protection under the law should go hand in hand.

The reservation generally has been remarkably free from crime, and notwithstanding the opening of the public highway and the rapid settling up of the neighboring State of Nebraska, intoxication is a thing unknown.

I extend thanks to the employés generally for assistance rendered and labor performed.

Appreciating the firm support extended to me by the Department, and sincerely hoping the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the next administration may be as practically successful in the management of the "problem" as the present incumbents,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. MCGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the past year in accordance with your instructions.

I am gratified to be able to say that the desire to progress and advance in white man's ways and follow the wishes of the Great Father, as expressed to me at the time of my assuming charge two years ago by the chiefs and headmen of the different bands of Indians at this agency, has been fulfilled to a commendable degree; certainly not all that could be desired or perhaps expected from Indians in localities where the surroundings would have an influence, but under all circumstances considering previous condition, with the strong influences in the contrary direction, not disappointing. There is an increased inclination to citizens' clothing, more industry, and a more quiet and respectful demeanor at and about the agency than formerly; if not less objectionable practices, they are at least kept more private, showing the knowledge of wrong and the desire to keep them from public view. How far this extends outside among the camps and villages it would be difficult to say. From personal observation, with other evidence, I am inclined to believe civilization is making progress among this people, if but by slow degrees.

FARMS AND AGRICULTURE.

In speaking of the progress in agricultural work, it is not to be supposed that farms among the Indians are referred to or from the white man's standpoint. While there are some few farms of from 10 to 80 acres each, part of which are cultivated in a creditable manner by Indians of full blood (one at least having 25 acres, and others of 10 acres each of corn that would do credit to white men), with these exceptions the so-called "farms" of the Indian vary from one-half an acre to 5 acres each. But, however small, it is a step forward; from these small beginnings larger efforts may be hoped for. Many of these "farms" have been commenced the past spring with the aid and instruction of the agency farmer; also, in some cases the assistance of agency teams in plowing for those unprovided with teams and tools. Many have been induced to move from sand-hills and unproductive localities, where much the larger portion of the Indians of this agency are still located, for the only reason that it is near to wood and water, and not very distant from the commissary or base of supplies. My effort has been to induce them to change to more desirable locations, in a few instances with success. New camps have been formed, new "farms" commenced, where some houses have been built, with a promise of permanency. Corn, potatoes, and garden-seeds were received and distributed, care being taken to guard against an improper use being made of them; it is not expected that all were planted, but it is known that most were.

Fencing wire to the amount of 30,000 pounds was received and issued to those having land under cultivation and posts set ready to make the fence, inclosing 1,075 acres. The insufficiency of quantity disappointed many applicants. It is hoped that an additional supply may be received to fill the wants of all deserving applicants. Much discouragement occurs to the Indian who is not over careful in protecting his field, when the crop is destroyed by roving cattle or ponies. Wire for a two-wire fence was issued; three wires would be more effectual, and in the end economical.

The services of the agency farmer have been appreciated and beneficial, he has visited the various camps as much as possible, and at all times a welcome visitor; many have profited by his instruction. The long distance from the agency and the

ups from each other, with one farmer, necessarily make these visits less frequent, the sojourn at the camps shorter than desirable or advantageous. I am recently advised that three additional farmers are to be appointed for this agency for practical work and instruction. I consider this a movement in the right direction; with men apted to the duty, who will take an interest in the work, good results may be expected for. I have no doubt of the Indians appreciating these efforts in their behalf and profiting thereby.

crop returns to the Indians last year were generally good, encouraging many to enlarge their efforts and others to follow the example. The dry weather of midsummer with severe hail-storms in parts of the reservation, have injured the growing crop in some sections, causing some discouragement, though not general. Although it can never be claimed as an agricultural country, as stated in my last report, there are redeeming qualities in the many small creeks on the bottoms of which good arable land is found, and is being settled upon by the most enterprising and progressive. There is a growing inclination to locate and take lands in severalty. Several have made application and received certificates, an example which many seem inclined to follow.

In renewing here the suggestions I had the honor to submit in my letter of February 4 last, I am satisfied that no better plan or inducement can be made to these people for permanent settlement on the lands at long distances from the agency, and followed hope may be entertained for their becoming self-sustaining to some extent in a very remote period. The great obstacle to overcome with these people is their roving, unsettled disposition. An Indian will build for himself a log house, plow and take a small tract of land. At the expiration of the season, if not before, he will take the house down, or leave it and everything else, to go to or with his relatives to another locality, and do all the work over again for another season. Few retain the same tract of land for more than a single year, breaking the soil for each crop. To overcome this roving inclination and induce them to become permanent, taking lands in severalty, I would respectfully recommend the following plan: Select for a band of these Indians lands in localities on the different creeks (of which there are several in the country available for cultivation); build from two to three good, comfortable houses for the chiefs or headmen (conforming with article 6 of articles of agreement with Sioux Indians September 26, 1876: * * * "The Government shall, with his aid, erect a comfortable house on such allotment"), and furnish lumber to others to enable them to copy from these; select and allot to and fence for each family a tract of land; furnish oxen to cultivate the same, and cows for stocking *at this camp*; build a school-house, with teacher's residence (as stipulated for in article 5 of above agreement and treaty of 1868), and attach thereto a storehouse, the teacher to be superintendent of the district in instructing the young in school and the elders in farming and all other work, under supervision of the agency farmer, reporting their wants to the agent.

As an inducement to permanent settlement at these camps at long distances from the agency, I would recommend that the Indians should be permitted to draw rations for such period as the distance should warrant; otherwise that supplies be sent in bulk to the camps and issued from the storehouse there by the teacher, in weekly measures, same as now at the agency, informing the Indians located at such camps that they will be recognized by their homes at that camp, their rations issued to them there and not elsewhere; that a removal will forfeit their rights at that locality, and that rations, if issued to them after removal at all, will be at the agency only. By this plan I am assured Indians can be induced to go from barren localities, where it is impossible to help themselves in the way of cultivating the soil or herding stock, and where at present the largest number of those belonging to this agency are living.

Since writing the foregoing letter I am more than ever convinced of the practicality and success of the plan, if put into execution, being daily told that the Indians will go to farming in permanent camps if they can have their rations so as not to have to spend all their time coming to the agency for them. Three new camps have been made at from 25 to 65 miles distant. Many have moved to camps already established. They want rations for longer time than one week, and ask that their beef may be given to them alive for from one to three months, each camp to herd their cattle till such time as they require them. The only objection that can be raised to the proposition could be that, having their wants supplied, they might wander over or off the reservation, or that, being notably improvident, they would consume what they had and have no more before the time had expired for which they had been supplied. These objections would have to be used in both cases. The objects and inducements to go away do not exist as formerly. If improvidence led them to waste or consume their substance it would not be practiced a second time when they found the supply would not be renewed till the proper time, so teaching providence for the future, a lesson much needed, and when practiced will prove one of their greatest benefits.

Agency removal has been spoken of and advised. A location for an Indian agency could not easily be selected less appropriate, or desirable, than this one. This is the

expressed opinion and surprise of all who visit it; but it is here, and the mistake, if any, made. Much money has been spent in the construction of buildings and improvements, which must be lost, and as much more expended in a new locality, if changed. While a change of location would be desirable, and certainly pleasant for all connected therewith, much more good could be accomplished for the Indians by adopting the plan I have suggested, and by expending the money necessary for removal in the proposed improvements. It would be of little consequence, except as to convenience, where the agency was situated, if the Indians were located in distant camps, and were not required to come to the agency for supplies.

STOCK RAISING.

These Indians are giving more attention to stock raising than formerly. Quite a number now have small herds, a few numbering from 50 to 100 head of cattle; several have saved their beef issues, broken them to work, and have now good-looking oxen from this saving.

The agency herd of beef cattle, as also those belonging to the Indians, fared well during the past winter, it being favorable weather till about April, when the most severe storm of the season prevailed and large numbers of stock died. While the loss in stock cattle was heavy, it was not so severe as in surrounding herds, which in some instances were almost annihilated.

Fifty yoke of work oxen were recently issued among the Indians who had made permanent settlements. More could have been distributed to very good advantage. There was a small number to distribute among so many, and inclined to create dissatisfaction when they knew so many more were given, with wagons, to their neighbors.

The Indians are at all times anxious and ready to earn what they can by freighting. They would be well pleased to be kept constantly at this work. There are frequent applications at the office for every load of freight to be hauled. They do this work faithfully and well. If furnished with the means, and there was the freighting to be done, the road would show a steady stream of Indian teams. The freight from various sources (agency and traders) at this agency for the past year has been 2,003,000 pounds, and the earnings therefrom \$10,050.

SUPPLIES,

Both subsistence and annuity, have been ample and good. The flour might have been better; it is hoped the new supply will be. The new contract price is low but this should not imply a poorer quality. Savings in supplies have been made whenever practicable, with a proper regard to economy and actual wants. All are taken up at intervals and reported in the regular schedules, conforming with receipts taken for the same. Were these savings itemized, an aggregate large amount could be shown. So long as returns are made thereof in proper schedules it is not thought necessary to enumerate the items or value. Five hundred thousand pounds of beef cattle, value about \$20,000, was transferred to Pine Ridge Agency, from the supply on hand, which will necessitate my calling on the new contract earlier than otherwise would. The Indians have had their wants amply provided for until recently. The receipt of new contract supplies being later than usual, has left without several articles of constant demand and necessity; they are now arriving in time to prevent dissension.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements completed during the past year are the enlargement of the physician's quarters, giving him convenient and comfortable rooms for his family. A new blacksmith shop has been built, detached from other buildings. This was taken out of the building in which is the carpenter shop and agency stores, so giving more security from accident by fire, and at the same time increased storage for tools and implements, &c., in the shop vacated. A new and commodious cattle corral, with scale and weigh house, has been constructed—a much needed improvement, appreciated by all. The machinery of the agency saw-mill was sent east, overhauled and thoroughly repaired, and in part renewed. A wire fence some 30 miles long, at the forks of Little and Big White Rivers, has been built, forming one side of a cattle range; has proven very satisfactory and serviceable. Two school-houses, with teacher's residences, have been erected at outside camps; these are convenient and well adapted to their purpose. The general appearance of the agency proper is improved by new repairs.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

dispensary building, converted into a school-house at the agency, was opened September 1, 1883. Some delay was occasioned by the teachers enjoining, from different reasons, when notified. The opening was further delayed by the arrival of Captain Pratt to obtain scholars for the Carlisle, Pa., industrial school. On his departure with 48 pupils this school was opened, on November 1, with fair prospects. The room prepared was more than filled with 40 scholars, and another room prepared to accommodate 40. This was completed to within a week on the 29th December, to be occupied on the 31st, when, by the overheating of the stove-pipe by a young Indian mechanic working there at the time, the boards caught fire. Prompt means were used, and, with little damage, the fire was made to be entirely extinguished. Very early next morning the building was reduced to be in flames beyond control with the means at command; the building was left in ruins. It was the oldest and least valuable building on the agency; it had been brought from Ponca; had been converted into and used for various purposes. It is hoped that a new building will soon replace this one destroyed, in order to commence school at the regular term, or very soon thereafter. Temporary schools were prepared in the house of the employés, with such furniture as was on hand. The school continued with fair success till Col. S. F. Tappan, superintendent of the Indian industrial school (who had been here for pupils for several weeks), was ready to leave for his school, on February 15, when most of the pupils joined his company of 73 boys and girls and went with him. This so far depleted the agency school that few scholars were left. It was some time before the school was recruited again to a respectable attendance. The number attending the school varied, as stated, from 40 to an average of 20. The irregularity in attendance at agency day schools is proverbial; this one has not been an exception; free from outside influence, I have no hesitancy in saying it would be satisfactory.

A school of the Catholic Church was opened about January 1, by Rev. F. J. who reported an aggregate of 79 scholars; his three reports averaging 76, attendance averaging 21. When this school closed, February 20, none of the pupils were allowed to attend the agency school. Certainly some corrective influence should be used to prevent a continuance of this practice; otherwise agency day schools will entirely fall into this control. There has been one mission school at Little Rock under control of the Episcopal Church, with an attendance of 25, the teacher attending regular church services; another at Black Pipe Creek lately commenced with

Both of these promise to be good sites for camp schools.

A camp school was opened February 25, with an attendance of 32, daily with almost every one of school age within a radius of 3 miles having attended regularly. Night school, three nights per week, has also been held here for older pupils with an attendance of 20, certainly showing some interest in education in general. Another school-house and teacher's residence has been erected at a new place which is to be opened September 1 next. The expressed desire of the Indians in recent camps to have schools in their vicinity, the attendance of young and old, as the number sent away to various schools off the reservation, does credit to the people, who, if left to themselves and their own volition on this subject, would embrace education; but when the advantages to their children are pressed upon them, persuasion used, they will comply and send.

A decided reluctance to send away to school for many reasons, sickness and expense at the least, and the labor is great necessary to induce them to do so. The answer to the request to send away is, "We have been promised for a long time by Great Father that we should have a boarding-school at this agency. Why have we not it? Have such a one built here as at other agencies and we will send our children. We do not want to send our children from home." What answer can be given to this? I cannot make any, knowing that such promise has been made and not kept. The nearest to its fulfillment is the purchase of part of the main reservation years ago, and which is still held for that purpose; the holding, as I was told in the Indian Office, of \$15,000 for the building; the repeated plans (the latest very elaborate) for the selection of a site by a special agent sent expressly for that purpose; the preparation of bids for building, and the day fixed for letting the contract—where the work has rested. Why are the Indians not right in asking, "Why has not this building been built?" and "Why has not the oft-repeated promise been fulfilled?" I am satisfied that this is the only agency in the service not provided with a boarding-school, and one of the largest. Why?

Understanding this reluctance to send their children away, and the difficulty in inducing them to do so, the record of those sent to the different schools is commendably good as compared with former years. During my administration of affairs at the reservation, there have been sent off the reservation to various schools as follows: to the industrial school, Carlisle, Pa., 82; industrial school, Genoa, Nebr., 120; Lincoln In

stitute, Philadelphia, 11; Catholic school, Yankton, Dak., 20; mission schools, 36; O'Neil, Nebr., 4; making a total of those sent away of 273. Add those attending school on the reservation, making a total of 450 at school during the past two years.

It is expected that authority will be received to build four new camp schools, for which application has been made, when the number of scholars in attendance at school it is expected will be largely increased. Could board and lodging be furnished in the vicinity of the schools, many would attend who are now prevented by distance of residence. Many such applications have been made.

HOUSE BUILDING.

to a commendable degree, has continued. Many of the poorer houses have been rebuilt, others improved, and new ones erected. There is a notable improvement in the construction of new houses; many old ones are but poor apologies, while some new ones would do credit to the early settlers of our Western country. The sawing and issue of lumber has been an incentive, and made a marked improvement in building. One hundred thousand feet of lumber has been made at Government expense and distributed. In addition to this the Indians have cut, hauled, and had sawed for their own use over 1,000 logs, largely more than ever before, making over 100,000 feet of lumber, showing industry and a desire for improvement and comfort in their dwellings. There have been 200 houses improved and built during the past year, and at present there is a total of 650 houses on this reservation. The aggregate quantity of lumber sawed at the agency saw-mill this year, including that for Indians from Indian logs, is 240,000 feet.

WATER SUPPLY.

No change has been made in supplying the agency with water. I consider the present mode as not only expensive, but very unsatisfactory.

At the recent burning of the school building, but for the stillness of the wind materially greater loss would have been sustained than would cover the expense of permanent water works and give ample protection to all buildings and property. The building adjacent to the school-house destroyed was in great danger, exciting my anxiety, without means to protect it or all buildings in the near vicinity, which, with the high winds prevalent here, might and probably would endanger all buildings on the agency; as it was, the situation was critical. I consider it my duty to impress upon the authorities the necessity of better protection and security.

DEATH OF WHITE THUNDER.

The quietude and monotony of affairs at the agency were broken on the evening of May 29 by the killing of chief White Thunder by Spotted Tail (son of the late chief Spotted Tail) and an Indian named Thunder Hawk. This was the culmination of an old feud or jealousy between White Thunder and Spotted Tail. Both parties had been in my office during the forenoon of the day of the killing. I had no reason to suspect any hostile intention on the part of either. My information, obtained principally from Spotted Tail after the fracas, is that White Thunder, feeling aggrieved, went to Spotted Tail's camp and took therefrom seven horses and other property. Spotted Tail going to his camp and seeing some of his horses dead on the road, he, with two others, Thunder Hawk and Long Pumpkin, went to and commenced firing into the camp of White Thunder's friends, during which White Thunder received two rifle shots, one from Spotted Tail, in the leg, and another from Thunder Hawk, in the breast, from which he soon died. Long Pumpkin was thought to be mortally wounded. He has progressed till the present time, with prospects of final recovery. The father of White Thunder was less seriously wounded, but, on account of extreme age, may not recover. Six horses were killed in the affray. The next morning Spotted Tail and Thunder Hawk answered my summons and appeared before me for examination. The above is in substance the result of my investigation. To guard against further hostilities and bloodshed I deemed it prudent and proper that these two should be removed from the vicinity of the agency and the antagonism of the friends or band of White Thunder (who had not yet reported at the agency). I sent them to Fort Niobrara, with a request to the commanding officer that they might be detained in safe-keeping, subject to instructions from the Department. They have been kept prisoners at the fort since that time, and are still there, on instructions received through the Indian Office from the War Department "to be detained till further notice."

Since the time of the killing of White Thunder the bands of these antagonistic chiefs have met and in their way settled the differences between them, come to amicable terms, and, as they report to me, made peace. True, no more hostile feeling has been made

nifest, and these men might return without causing further hostilities; but if there is no law to punish or detain offenders of such character in duration, they should not be returned to the place of their crimes, where the friends and relatives of the murdered reside, and who stand ready, whenever afflicted with "bad hearts" or "mourning," to avenge the offense, endangering the lives of many and good government of

look upon this trouble as an outgrowth of the return to this agency of Crow Dog, the murderer of Chief Spotted Tail, August, 1891), imprisoned, tried, convicted, and condemned for his crime. Afterwards on the decision of the United States Supreme Court "that the court had no jurisdiction over Indian offenders against Indians," he was released and returned here, feeling of more importance than the highest chief of the nation. His presence from the time of his return has been the cause of jealousy and heart-burnings. It has at different times appeared as though trouble would result from this cause. White Thunder had become one of the progressive men among the Indians, had recently induced a number of his band to leave the vicinity of the agency, to form a new camp where good farms could be made, and, by his example, urged them to go to work. His death will be a loss to his people, as also to the whites, to whom he was a good friend. His influence was on the side of good government, law, and order.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The reasons given in my last report for not nominating judges for a court of Indian offenses exist now as then. Suitable persons to fulfill such duties as are called for in requirements would be difficult, if not impossible, to find among these Indians.

TELEGRAPH.

The circumstances, and the possibility of the repetition, with the excitement inseparable from such cases as the death of White Thunder, impress the importance of telegraphic communication. The hope entertained a year ago, from conversation with the authorities at Washington, that authority would be received for the construction of a line of telegraph connecting the agency with Fort Niobrara and Valentine, Nebr. (terminus of Sioux City and Pacific Railroad), there with the Western Union line, so with Washington and all other points, has so far not been realized. The importance of such a line cannot be overestimated, and in my opinion it should be built.

INDIAN POLICE.

The number of this force, reduced a year ago by office orders to 25, has now, by the same authority and my request, been increased to 40 (within 10 of the original number at this agency). This will add much to their authority and efficiency; they have maintained their reputation for attention to duty.

The guard-house built a year ago has served a good purpose for our people. It has been the preventive more than the cure, without being put to practical use. For outsiders it has served an excellent refuge for those coming laden internally or externally with whisky; on one or two such occasions it has made its existence known and felt.

MEDICINE.

Dr. F. Grinnell, the agency physician, has fully sustained the reputation brought with him somewhat over a year ago. He is ever ready to the call of the needy, able and efficient at all times. Dr. Grinnell reports to me that he has treated 2,143 patients for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, medical and surgical, with 21 deaths. Among these are a number of very interesting cases, one struck with lightning. He reports:

A young woman while sitting in her lodge, the bolt taking effect on the left side of the head, burning the hair for a space of two inches. The track of the bolt, extending down the left side as far as the ear, was marked by severe contusion, the scars now remaining resembling those of deep burns. The woman was prostrated by the stroke and considered dead by her friends, but soon exhibited signs of life; for some weeks she suffered from paralysis of the left side, but is now convalescent.

A hospital is very much needed. The old, infirm, and many with chronic diseases would be especially benefited by such provision. A man with gunshot wound, producing comminuted fracture of the tibia, is now lying in a "teepee" with the hot sun pouring in, making it exceedingly uncomfortable to remain the short time needed to examine the wound. No nurse is provided, and the man is at the mercy of the few Indians, who cannot be depended upon to wash the wound or wait upon the patient. It must be evident that such treatment of cases cannot result satisfactorily.

At Fort Niobrara, 86 miles distant, there are provided for a mere handful of soldiers a hospital

nurse, hospital steward, and two physicians, while here, with nearly 8,000 Indians, the G provides one physician, who is expected to be his own janitor, nurse, steward, attend his and visit the sick in camp. It is clear, with a sufficient medical service to supply all de Indians would much more readily forsake their old notions of medicine and adopt those used life. Especially would this be the case if they could see their sick properly cared for in a

I fully concur in Dr. Grinnell's recommendation for a hospital, and consider be one of the best and surest means of bringing the Indians under the management and treatment of the agency physician, and in cases of epidemic diseases (any time) indispensable.

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK.

The missionary work of this agency has continued to progress favorably, able and untiring efforts of the Rev. William J. Cleveland, of the Episcopal Church, who has labored long and acceptably with these Indians, whose patient efforts on their behalf are shown by constant appeals from all, whether professedly identified with the church or not. In addition to his church and Sunday-school work at the agency, he has mission stations at Oak Creek and Little Oak Creek, where lay-readers are appointed who have regular services, with Sunday schools. Church buildings at one of these stations are contemplated.

The Roman Catholic Church established a mission at this agency some what year ago, under charge of Rev. F. M. Craft, who was subsequently joined by A. Bushman. Both of these gentlemen have been energetic in their labors, and have erected a building to serve as school-room or chapel until such time as the plan of their building is carried out. It was my painful duty to report to the Department some of the teachings and sayings to the Indians of the Rev. Mr. Craft, who held himself and his church above all civil law or the authority, with the instructions of the President, honorable Secretary of the Interior, or any other constituted authority. Such pernicious doctrine inculcated into the minds of the Indians could not but be subversive of all law and order, setting at defiance and ignoring the authority of the agent. Reports of other acts of Rev. Mr. Craft had previously been made to the Department by parties in official position visiting the agency wherein he had used his influence with the Indians to prevent them sending their children to the Indian industrial schools. Upon these reports the order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior was received, through the Office of Indian Affairs, that Rev. Mr. Craft should be expelled from the reservation and Indian country, which was carried out, and Rev. Mr. Craft ordered away, leaving February 20 last. It is to be hoped that his successor, should one be sent, will entertain different views of civil law, and be possessed of that Christian virtue "charity," entertain and teach more catholic views on all subjects, religion included. This has been one of the most unpleasant incidents of my experience at this agency, preferring to see and aid every effort in the dissemination of Christianity and advancement, and not even in appearance impede any minister, priest, or layman, whose special duty this is or should be.

CONCLUSION.

While all efforts fall short of what is hoped for or perhaps expected, there is some satisfaction in realizing some advancement is made and is apparent. It is to be judged, and should be, from the advantages they have enjoyed and the means used for their advancement, and not from their actual condition alone. The Indians at this agency should not be an exception to this rule. From the means used for their improvement, compared with those of other localities during the past, in the schools, instruction in agriculture, &c. (all of which is stipulated for by treaty, which they have not had), they will compare in advancement with others who are favored.

The aboriginal festival of the sun dance was not held here this year. By my firm adherence to my decision of last year (when I told the Indians the one must be the last), it was reluctantly yielded. I do not expect it will again be revived. Other objectionable customs will take time and patience to overcome.

Without the aid and assistance of willing, capable, and honest employees, the agent would have a most unenviable position. To those connected with the agency my acknowledgments are due and are hereby tendered.

For the courtesies and support received at all times from the Office of Indian Affairs, I beg to return my thanks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 20, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June, 1884.

This reservation is a triangle of land, lying upon the eastern border of Dakota between parallels 45° and 46° north latitude, having Lake Traverse as a part of its eastern boundary, and its southern point touching Lake Kampeska. It contains 8,780 acres. The Coteaux de Prairie, a fine range of hills, run from the northwest corner southeasterly through the reservation. The eastern slope of these hills is gashed with not less than fifty ravines, each having a stream of spring water in it. The bottom and sides are generally covered with a growth of oak, cottonwood, linden, boxelder, and ash trees. The prairie east of the Coteaux is a body of very excellent farming land, as is also the valley of the Little Sioux River near the south end. The lakes upon the reservation and bordering it abound in excellent food fishes.

The tribes residing at this agency are parts of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Dakotas or Sioux. They are very nearly civilized. They all wear clothing like the white people and have abandoned almost all the customs of savage life. They are entirely self-supporting; most of them make their living from their farms. Some who live around the lakes subsist principally on fish, and do very little farming. One excellent mark of progress is that a large part of the farm labor is performed by them. There are a few who persist in the nomadic habits of their wilder state, but the number is decreasing. Quite a proportion of the people are the opposite of industrious, and perform the minimum of labor that will secure a living; in this, however, they may not differ materially from white men, except perhaps in degree.

The births (63) outnumber the deaths (42) for the year, and the general health of the people has been good.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Their lands were allotted in severalty in 1876. At that time the larger part of the people were really incapable of making a proper selection of lands for farming purposes. They sought fuel, water, and shelter, and hence huddled into the ravines along the Coteaux or in the fringes of timber around the lakes. A large number of these allotments do not contain arable lands enough to enable the allottee to cultivate the fifty acres required before he can receive a patent. Hence the agents have been trying to induce them to change their locations and, retaining 40 acres of timber, take 20 acres of the rich prairie for cultivation. This movement has been partially successful, and quite a number have pushed out from the hills. Several of these have already received patents and at least twenty more have complied with the condition and are awaiting surveys to put their applications in form to forward. The stakes marking the subdivisions have been burned away by prairie fires, and it is necessary that the settled parts should be restaked in order to enable me to define those new locations and properly verify the applications for allotments and patents. There have been six patents issued to members of this tribe during the fiscal year.

LAND AND CROPS.

I estimate the number of acres broken upon the reservation at 5,600. Of this amount 350 acres have been broken this year. The aggregate amount under cultivation this year will not exceed 4,500 acres. The crops of wheat and oats have been good and are all now in stack. Threshing has begun. The amount of wheat raised is less proportionately than the oats, because it has been customary to issue seed wheat to many of the Indians each spring. Finding that a promise had been given not to ask for it this year, I did not ask for nor issue any seed wheat. I assisted them in some other ways to earn the money to buy it with, but many were content to sow oats instead because the seed cost less. All of the more thrifty farmers will save their seed this year.

FARM MACHINERY.

There is a disposition among some of the farmers to imitate one of the failings of the white farmers around them, viz, to buy expensive farm machinery on credit far beyond their needs. The result is bad, of course. The rates of interest are ruinous, and their crops go largely to pay machine notes.

EDUCATION.

The preparations for the education of the children of this tribe are commensurate with the work to be done; and with the faithful performance of their duties by the employés in that department, and a willingness on the part of the people to permit their children to enjoy the great advantages open to them, the entire school population should be reached. During the fiscal year the Manual Labor Boarding School

building has been doubled in size, adding a fine school-room, a commodious hall, rooms for the girls, play rooms, teachers' rooms, and a hospital ward. The part is heated by steam, which in economy of fuel, comfort of the inmates, and reduced danger from fire, is a great improvement over the wood-burning furnaces used in the old part. The old part, which was very much out of repair, has been refitted, the broken walls patched and papered, the floors repaired, and the wood-work inside and out painted, so that the whole building is now clean and comfortable. The laundry and bakery building is inclosed, and with the completion of the building of a suitable wood-shed and other out-buildings, authorized by your office, the establishment will be well equipped. Authority was granted in October 1884 for putting down an artesian well to supply the school with water. Water was obtained in late in December at a depth of 135 feet, and later a pump was put in, but the use of the well has been a chapter of accidents, and it is not yet in working order. The cost of the above improvements has been as follows:

New part Manual Labor Boarding School building	\$8,000
Repairs on old part Manual Labor Boarding School building	1,000
Laundry and bakery to date	500
Artesian well and pump	1,000
Steam-heating apparatus	1,000

The Manual Labor Boarding School began its session on the 25th of October 1884 and closed June 27, 1885. There were 103 different scholars attending the school. The average for the whole session was 68½ pupils. The new part of the building was not occupied until the middle of December. The cramped quarters up to that time, and some defects in administration, which were subsequently remedied, detracted somewhat from the success of the school in the first four months, but later the scholars improved rapidly and the results of the year were very satisfactory.

The trades of harness and shoe making and tailoring were carried on, and several boys were taught. In the harness and shoe shop, owing to an omission in the estimate, quite a delay occurred on account of a lack of materials. These were subsequently furnished, and the boys showed fair progress at the close of the year. The girls were duly instructed in making and repairing their own clothing, and were regularly detailed for service in the kitchen, dining room, and laundry. Prizes were offered for the best kept rooms, both boys and girls, and the progress in personal cleanliness and the tidy appearance of their rooms was gratifying.

The other schools on the reservation are the Goodwill Mission boarding school and the Ascension Girls' Boarding School. The Goodwill Mission school had forty boarders and four day scholars in attendance, and an average of forty boarding scholars during the year. This school is conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions under a contract with your office. It has been supplied with a new building for a boarding house and girls' dormitory, a large addition to the school-house, and a recitation room to the school-house. The school is well equipped and does good work in the educational department. During the past year the manual labor for boys was confined principally to working in the garden, cutting and carrying water. It would be an improvement if more extended farming operations could be added to the labor department.

The Ascension Girls' boarding school is held in the house of Rev. John B. R. a native pastor, about 6 miles south of the agency. The space is limited, accommodating fourteen scholars, but the care of the scholars and their development in all branches of education, manual, mental, and moral, is such as to fully justify the continuance of the school. The average attendance for the year was 13½ pupils. The outlay to assist this worthy man and his very capable wife in enlarging the school would enable them to teach a larger number of scholars with but slight additional expense to the Government.

BROWN EARTH DAY SCHOOL.

During the year a day school has been supported at the colony of homesteaders in Grant County, Dakota, known as Brown Earth. The result was an entire failure to secure any attendance worthy the name of school. I have recently visited the colony and urged upon them the propriety of sending their children to the boarding school upon the reservation.

SCHOLARS FROM CARLISLE.

Six scholars returned from Carlisle at the end of the school year, three boys and three girls. One of the boys, Moses Livingstone, has since died.

CHURCHES.

There are seven church organizations within the reservation and one at the Brown Earth settlement. Six Presbyterian churches served by native pastors, and

366 communicants. An increase of 1 church and 32 communicants during the year. One Protestant Episcopal church served by Rev. Edward Ashley, missionary, with catechists holding service at two out-stations. This church numbers 38 communicants; number of baptisms during year, 36. A young man's guild has been organized this year.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

In January of this year I approved the constitution and laws enacted by this people as permitted by article 10 of the treaty concluded with them May 2, 1867, copies of which were duly furnished to your office. The code is simple and fragmentary, but experience will doubtless suggest improvements to their minds. The organization provides a justice of the peace and constable for each district, a central court of five judges, a chief, assistant chief, secretary, treasurer, and attorney. The law-making power is vested in two bodies—the council, composed of the recognized head men of the tribe, whose office expires and becomes elective at the end of four years, and the house of representatives, composed of two delegates from each district, one of which is elected annually to serve two years. All laws require the approval of the chief and the agent before they can become operative.

The legislative bodies convened in February last, and added several statutes to their code. These laws for the most part had reference to the support and duties of their newly elected officers, and some municipal regulations. Some which touched upon white men and their property did not receive the sanction of the agent. The operation of these laws has been in the main beneficial. Several arrests have been made and punishments inflicted for drunkenness and bringing intoxicating liquors upon the reservation. A license from the legal authorities is made a prerequisite to marriage, and divorce is legally defined and granted only for adultery, desertion, and cruelty. The action of the court in some of these cases has been praiseworthy and the effect upon the people good.

A district constable assisted by a squad of three men captured and delivered to me, on the 30th of June, William Bailey, one of the most desperate horse-thieves infesting this part of the country, with two stolen horses in his possession. The Indian police retained him in custody, although his friends and accomplices were watchful to procure his escape, until I turned him over to the sheriff of Ransom County, Dakota Territory, who had a warrant for his arrest. The Indian police accompanied the sheriff some 30 miles on his return with the prisoner and he made no effort to escape while they were present. He subsequently disarmed the sheriff and escaped with one of the stolen horses to the British Possessions. I mention this case in this connection as showing the value of organization and authority. These horse-thieves have made this reservation a place of rendezvous for many years, and the Indians have been afraid to meddle with them.

TRADER.

On the second day of April, 1884, John W. Hines was licensed as trader for this agency. This being the first trader which the people have had in many years, and some prejudices existing among them on the subject, certain persons endeavored to raise an excitement, and if possible frighten all parties into their measures. A firm and quiet course at the agency soon set the matter at rest, and the store is patronized freely by all parties.

SIoux COMMISSIONERS.

On the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of May last the Sioux Commissioners, Hon. Newton Edmunds, Hon. P. C. Shannon, and Hon. James H. Teller, met the Indians in council, and presented to them some proposals for purchasing a part of this reservation. The people, after considering the propositions, decided unanimously, not to sell any part of their land at present. The reasons for their action, so far as I have been able to gather them since that time, are: First, and mainly, because they had a short time before this been informed that their petition to Congress for payment of certain services as scouts and for relief from the confiscation act had not been successful. They say that until the United States pays what it owes them, they do not wish to make the debt larger. Second, because in the plan of reducing the reservation presented to them fully two-thirds of their people would be left out among the whites.

TREE PLANTING.

The annual arbor day appointed by the governor of this Territory was observed by planting about two hundred trees at the Manual Labor Boarding School and the agency.

BROWN EARTH HOMESTEADERS.

Upon a recent visit to the Brown Earth settlement I found thirty families of Sisseton and Wahpeton people living upon their homestead claims. These claims were

very badly chosen at first and have been almost entirely neglected. Few of them have more than five acres of land broken, and many of them have not that much under cultivation. They exist by fishing, hunting, trapping, and selling the wood off of their claims to white settlers. They are falling behind the Indians of the reservation in many respects, and I fear are not free from the vice of intemperance.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

The experience of a year has served to confirm my earlier impression that the location of the agency is unfortunate in being so far from the Manual Labor Boarding School. The education of this people seems to me to be the paramount duty of the Department and its representatives, and the care and interest of the agent ought to be increasingly directed to this important part of the service. The carpenter and blacksmith shops should be filled with school apprentices. These trades are even more important than those already introduced into the school. But the shops are so far away as to make it impracticable at present to have the scholars work there. If the school were so located that the agent could readily visit it in his daily rounds his presence would be of service, if he is at all a proper man for his office.

If the change of location were approved and made gradually, it would be accomplished in a few years without great expense and with small loss. The warehouse, two dwelling-houses, and one smith shop are all the agency buildings that have any money value worth considering. Several of the remaining houses are old log cabins, totally unfit for human habitations in this severe climate.

INDIAN DWELLINGS.

During the fiscal year I have issued 40,000 feet of boards, 10,000 feet of flooring, 6,000 feet of siding, 3,000 feet of scantling, 85,000 shingles, 27 doors, and 65 windows for the repair and completion of 77 Indian houses at a cost of about \$1,700. An improvement of the dwellings of this people is one of their greatest physical needs. They are mainly housed in small log cabins with earth roofs. During the dry cold winters these answer the purpose very well; but as soon as the rains come they are very little protection. The water runs down into the houses in muddy streams, defiling all their clothing and bedding, and rendering the cabins damp and unhealthy. This state of things drives the people to their lodges and this seems to recall all their old roving habits. The issue of lumber should be continued until every family has a good roof over their head.

SHEEP.

Near the close of the year, 1,470 sheep were received for issue to this tribe. They are in process of issue now.

WHISKY SELLERS.

Three cases have been prosecuted against whisky sellers during the year. One man was fined \$300 and his place entirely broken up. The other cases failed of conviction. With small towns and numerous saloons now surrounding the reservation it is next to impossible to control the evil entirely, but I am pleased to be able to report a decided temperance sentiment among our best people and a nearly unanimous feeling among our white neighbors that liquor selling to the Indians must not be tolerated. I do not, however, lose sight of the fact that "eternal vigilance is the price" of sobriety among these people.

With many thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown to me from your office,
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. W. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for 1884, covering the twelve months from August 1, 1883, to July 31, 1884, and I am pleased to be able to report that the past year has been one of peace and prosperity among the Indians and of much satisfaction to myself for the good-will manifested by those under my charge. The general contentment and steady improvement of the Indians has been very gratifying, and although my duties as agent have been very arduous and salary inadequate, which fact our national legislators fail to recognize, yet the satisfactory condition of affairs at the agency have a soothing influence, which recompense only a laborer in the field among the Indians can fully appreciate.

TRIBES AND POPULATION.

ands of this agency, comprising 1,170 families, number 4,721 persons, and are of the Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of , as required by section 9 of the act approved July 4, 1884, making appro- or the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the classifica- after given of the respective bands, taken from the census rolls, carefully to and including the 31st ultimo, is an accurate census of the Indians at- this agency; and, as also required by same section, the number of schools n and attendance at each, together with the names of teachers employed as paid, is given under the head of "schools and educational," which lso contained in the statistical reports herewith. The intermarrying nt changes from one band to another make it difficult to determine their in this respect, but the present classification is from the enrollment made 84, and is as follows:

of band.	Families.	Males over 16 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 15 years.	Females between 6 and 15 years.	Total school-going Ages.
Yanktonais	153	158	233	138	112	631	71	64	135
Hunkpapas	368	357	453	290	248	1,347	180	115	295
Blackfeet	475	483	680	417	347	1,970	218	246	464
.....	160	173	233	132	117	654	71	88	157
.....	20	26	29	23	30	113	16	17	33
.....	1,170	1,197	1,626	1,005	604	4,721	506	628	1,134

AGRICULTURE.

ians of this agency occupy what is said to be the best agricultural portion reat Sioux Reservation," and in seasons such as the present, when there is moisture, barley, oats, peas, and wheat, together with corn of early flint and vegetables of an excellent quality, can be successfully grown. This country, however, is subject to drought, with occasional hot, dry winds, similar to the simooms of Arabia, which are here usually of three tion, and which parch everything in their course, and when coming early son, before the crops are matured, as was the case last year, destroy all root crops. The present summer, however, has been free from such winds or drought and the season has been all that could be desired; there is abundance of rain throughout the summer, and crops that have been ared for promise bountifully.

amily of the agency is engaged in cultivating individual fields or garden od nothing is held in common by them, but it is difficult to have them per- pely caring for their fields throughout the growing season. They usually ry well, but it exhausts our persuasive powers to have them continue to rowing crops the care and attention requisite, and with all that could be is direction a number of fields have been neglected by the owners. This difference, so peculiar to the Indian, is perpetuated by the "free ration od can only be remedied by compelling all able-bodied Indians to render lent in labor for the subsistence and clothing issued to them.

ches and fields, ranging in extent from half an acre to 20 acres each, will 1,900 acres planted by Indians, which, with about 100 acres at the board- s and agency farm, will approximate 2,000 acres cultivated and in crop this ortioned about as follows: Corn, 1,400 acres; oats, 200 acres; wheat, 40 acres, 100 acres; rutabagas, turnips, onions, squash, and other vegetables, which is an increase of about 25 percent. over last year's cultivation. Hav- t completed our harvesting, approximate figures of the amount of products therefore only be given; but an excellent yield is promised, and I believe ing to be a moderate and fair estimate: Wheat, 550 bushels; corn, 10,800 ushels, 7,500 bushels; potatoes, 10,750 bushels; turnips, 5,150 bushels; onions, s; beans, 515 bushels; together with a large quantity of melons, pumpkins, e.; and the hay cut will approximate 2,600 tons.

s hostiles or followers of "Sitting Bull" have been quite industrious, and used their proportionate share of all work done at this agency during the

CIVILIZATION.

Indians are proverbially slow to abandon their time-honored customs and superstitions or to adopt the white man's civilization, and the Indians of this agency are no exception to the rule. They are, however, making steady progress, which I believe will be lasting, as every step is being made a permanent gain. Three years ago the "tom-tom" (drum) was in constant use, and the sun dance, scalp dance, buffalodance, kiss dance, and grass dance, together with a number of feast and spirit dances, were practiced in all their barbaric grandeur; but all these are now "things of the past," the grass dance alone excepted, which dance is their simplest amusement and the least objectionable of any, and this is only tolerated on Saturday afternoon of each week. A majority of the Indians have adopted the white man's dress, and in fact all of them would if they could afford it; but a blanket and "breech-cloth" is less expensive and more easily obtained. During the present summer over two hundred of the leading young men came into the agency and had their hair cut, which, from an Indian standpoint, is quite a step towards civilization when they part with their long hair braids.

A large majority of the Indians of this agency are really anxious to better their condition. They are not lazy, and only need proper assistance to advance more rapidly. In this connection I will quote from office circular No. 127, dated May 15, 1884, wherein the honorable Secretary of the Interior says that—

"The boy that has seen his father plow, mow, and gather the fruits of the field will do it without special instruction. Not so with an Indian; he must be taught to hold the plow, how to prepare and keep in order his scythe, when to put in and when to harvest his crop, and a thousand things acquired by farmers' sons by observation must be taught specially to an Indian youth."

This applies directly to every Indian commencing an agricultural life, and to expect him to succeed without such instructions is absurd, and with the inadequate help at the disposal of an agent, and the absolute necessity for such practical and skilled instructors, is it any wonder that the work of civilization and advancement of the Indians is being prolonged? In an interview with the honorable Senate committee, when they visited this agency in August, 1883, I had the honor to set forth my views as to the best means of advancing the Indians, and also in several subsequent communications on the same subject to prominent Eastern gentlemen who are interested in Indian civilization, and I will here repeat what I then stated and what I know to be practical; that in order to give the Indians comfortable homes in the shortest possible time, and place them on the sure road to prosperity, the best means is to locate a practical farmer in each Indian settlement, who should have charge of from 50 to 100 families, such instructors to reside in the respective districts, and be with the Indians daily to instruct and direct them; and it is but reasonable to believe that five years of such practical instruction would do more towards the agricultural and pastoral advancement of the Indians, by bringing about better order and method in their work, than twenty years of the present "hap-hazard" system can possibly effect. The Government would thus be the sooner relieved of the burden of taxation, and humanity would be correspondingly benefited. The advancement of Indians in agriculture and stock-raising, with their inherent indifference, is a work of such magnitude that the ingrafting and leavening process must necessarily be slow, and it is therefore essential that they be started on the right road and encouraged by such assistance as will make their labor remunerative. This can only be profitably done, however, by constant surveillance and patient teaching at their respective homes in their every-day life, and with 1,170 families (nearly 5,000 Indians), scattered over a territory 70 miles in length, as at this agency, and with only sufficient employé help to conduct the Government affairs of the agency, so seldom are we enabled to do anything in assisting those who are attempting to become agriculturists or stock-raisers, that it results in their progress being very slow, *and unprofitable to themselves as well as to the Government*. I am therefore confident that the employment of practical instructors to reside among the Indians would be the most economical and humane means by which the Indians could be benefited, and, owing to the existing need for such instructors, I would recommend a reduction of the present ration, if necessary, in order to secure them. And furthermore, in order to compel the indolent and indifferent to assist in their own support, I would advise the gradual diminution of the "established ration" until no more would be required; but where Indians are by treaty stipulations entitled to certain subsistence I would substitute something more lasting and beneficial, by giving the Indians practical instructors, agricultural implements and necessary tools, and stock cattle as they would learn to use and properly care for them. It may appear as too unqualified what I here state, but I fully believe that with a practical farmer residing in each Indian settlement, together with a sufficient number of schools and school teachers, with education made compulsory, the rising generation would in ten years become producers, instead of remaining consumers, as the present pauperizing system is calculated to perpetuate.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL.

1,034 children between the ages of six and sixteen years at this agency, have been two Government boarding-schools and one mission day school during the past year, as follows:

al farm school, located on the west bank of the Missouri River, 16 miles he agency, which school has a farm of 50 acres under cultivation connected d the building has a capacity of 60 pupils. Boys of twelve years of age and re admitted to this school, and are instructed in general farm work, the ck, and carpentering. The farm school has been maintained throughout with a full attendance of 68 pupils and an average attendance of 37 for the onths, and the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory. There ys from this school and 16 from the Indian camps transferred to the St. aining School at Fehanville, Ill., on September 26 last, and 14 more boys school to Fehanville on July 5, and very favorable reports are being re- m them. There have been 7 teachers employed at the farm school, the l salaries being as follows:

Name.	Occupation.	Annual salary.
.....	Principal teacher	\$600 00
iden	Assistant teacher.....	500 00
.....	Industrial teacher	480 00
er	Mechanical instructor	480 00
aefer.....	Cook.....	360 00
nger	Laundress	360 00
lere	Seamstress	360 00

ustrial boarding school, located at the agency, has a capacity of 100 pupils, ls of all ages and boys up to twelve years of age are admitted. This school een maintained throughout the entire year, and has done an excellent work, l attendance of 131 pupils and an average attendance of 93 for the past onths. There are 8 teachers employed at this school, their names and salaries ollows:

Name.	Occupation.	Annual salary.
.....	Principal teacher	\$600 00
cDermott	Assistant teacher.....	500 00
le .....	.....do	500 00
aub	Industrial teacher	420 00
Kundig.....	Matron	480 00
any	Cook.....	360 00
r.....	Seamstress	360 00
Are.....	Laundress	360 00
ter		

erican Board of Foreign Missions, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. the Dakota Mission, have conducted a day school at Antelopes Settlement, River, which school is 32 miles southwest from the agency, where Mr. Riggs new log building last autumn, at a cost of about \$500, and has a native fr. Edwin Phelps, stationed there, who receives a salary of \$25 per mon h Board for his services. All instructions in this school are in the Sioux lan- d the teacher, a full-blood Sioux Indian, is an excellent man and is doing rk. There has been a full attendance at this school of 67 pupils, with an ttendance of 25 during the eight months in which it was in operation; total of 266 children that have attended school on the reservation attached ecy during the year, with an average attendance of 155 for the time which e were maintained.

recently built a new day school at the Cannon-ball Settlement, 25 miles gency, which building has a capacity of 60 pupils, with teachers' rooms, ad dining room, and which will be opened with two teachers on September y intention to give the children attending this school the mid-day meal, o prepare the meal under the direction of the female teacher, and the boys e the fuel, and in the summer cultivate a garden, under the direction of the ber, and hope to have at least 300 children in schools the coming year.

erience is that it is difficnlt to get Indian children to attend school, and that

they cannot be kept either by love of study or moral suasion, and that compulsion is necessary, at least until after they have been at school for some months; also parents do not enforce attendance or assist in having their children placed in school, the majority of parents only consenting from fear of the displeasure they may incur by withholding their children. In conversing with Indians upon the advantages of education and the necessity for their children to be placed in schools, they usually coincide, and through policy, when talking with strangers, on or off their reservation they always profess a strong desire to have their children educated, but when their children are called for, each Indian invariably prefers to see some other person enter upon the school register, and will try to influence his neighbor to send his children in order to escape sending his own. When our industrial boarding school was opened last year, the capacity being one hundred pupils, I found it necessary to fill the school, to withhold rations from all children of school-going bands whose required quota was not furnished; I was only obliged, however, to withhold the first ration (fourteen days) until there were twenty-three more children presented than the building could accommodate, which number we were compelled to turn away, but I afterwards learned that there was not an *orphan child* over five years of age left in the camps after this "conscription," as they were all sent from the respective bands to which they belonged in order to make up the quota called for by the system worked well, however, and the children have been constant in attendance as diligent as could be wished for.

On June 2 there were four Indian girls returned to their homes at this agency after a three-years' course at the Hampton Normal Institute, and their improvement was pleasing to their friends and most creditable to the school from which they graduated. They converse readily in the English language and seem to prefer using it to their mother tongue, and since returning their deportment has been all that could be desired. Rev. H. B. Frissell, of Hampton Normal Institute, who accompanied the returned pupils to their homes, took back with him from this agency eight boys and three girls, which, with four boys and one girl already there, makes 16 pupils from this reservation now at that school; but as the three-years' term of the latter five will expire in November next, they are shortly expected to return to their homes.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the year, and the births have exceeded the deaths; yet the number of deaths has been unusually large, there having been 132 deaths and 167 births. A large percentage of the deaths was of children under five years of age, and the others were, principally, old and infirm or scrofulous and consumptive persons. The treatment of the sick at their homes is very unsatisfactory to a physician and prejudicial to the recovery. Medicines are rarely ever administered by the Indians as prescribed. This can be remedied by having a hospital where the sick can be brought for proper care and treatment, and I would again recommend, as in my former annual reports, the construction of a suitable building for that purpose at this agency.

MISSIONARY.

The missionary work at this agency is mainly conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, under the direction and auspices of Right Rev. M. Marty, bishop of Iowa, who, at an expense of about \$2,000 annually, maintains the mission here, and has exclusive of the sisters employed in the agency schools, has two priests, two Benedictine sisters, and one man-servant engaged in the work. The mission is under the immediate charge of Rev. Claude Ebner, O. S. B., who resides at the agency, and having been a missionary among the Sioux for the past seven years and a man of excellent judgment, is well fitted for the work. There are two neat and commodious chapels on the reservation where services are regularly held, which are usually well attended, and the pastors report 225 Indian baptisms during the year, of which 100 were adults. There is also a mission station, conducted at the Grand River by T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission, who has a native catechist, Mr. Edwin Phelps, stationed there. Mr. Phelps is a full blood Sisseton Sioux, and an energetic man, who is zealously laboring among the Indians of that settlement. The civilization of the adult Indians of this agency, with their pagan superstitions so deeply rooted, is but very slow, and, notwithstanding that some of them have been under missionary influences and religious instructions for several years past, yet it requires some additional years of patient missionary labor to convince the middle-aged and older persons of the absurdity of their early beliefs, or to bring them to the teachings of Christianity.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I organized the court of Indian offenses in October last by appointing the colonel as lieutenant, and a private of the United States Indian police force (all full-bl

as judges, and I am pleased to state that it has given entire satisfaction. The judges are good men who command respect and have the confidence of the Indians, their decisions have been just and impartial, and have in every case been sustained by public sentiment. I was obliged in the beginning to guard against the severity of punishment imposed, as they were certain to order some punishment for every person arrested, going upon the principle that they would not have been arrested if not guilty of some offense. They now, however, understand this better, I feel that a responsibility rests upon them, and are more dignified in court, and very particular to ascertain facts, as also in arriving at conclusions. Sessions of court are held every alternate Saturday, and it aids very materially in administering the affairs of the agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, consisting of two officers and thirty privates, are an excellent body of trustworthy men. They are reliable and attentive to duty, and exercise a wholesome influence over the reservation. I only regret that they are not better remunerated for the valuable services which they are rendering the Government.

MIGRATORY HABITS.

A great obstacle to the advancement of Indians is their natural propensity to roam. With the opening of spring every year the desire of many Indians is to be on the move, and to either make a new location or to try some other agency, and the large tract of country held in common by the Indians of the Sioux reservation, comprising five distinct agencies and all claiming close relationship, affords an excuse for absents themselves from their respective agencies from time to time, and such visits are seldom productive of any good, but, on the contrary, detrimental to both visitors and visited. I would recommend that strict measures be adopted by the Department to break up this pernicious migratory habit of the Indians.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agent's residence and agency storehouses are in good condition, but suitable workshops and new quarters for employes are very much needed; in fact, dwellings for the employes are absolutely necessary, and I would recommend that at least a tract of suitable quarters be erected at the earliest date practicable for the better comfort and health of employes and their families.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to state that while the Indians under my charge have not made the "forward march" that I would wish, yet a retrospective glance shows considerable progress, and when it is considered that there are nearly 5,000 Indians at this agency, many of whom are new beginners (the late hostiles or followers of Sitting Bull), and undoubtedly the least domesticated of the Sioux bands, and that the most friendly relations have been maintained throughout the year with both Government and individuals, I cannot but feel satisfied with the past and encouraged for the future.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the liberal support that I have received from the Department in my administration of affairs of this agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 26, 1884.

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report, I must be allowed to say in advance that it will fall far short of what an annual report should be, from the fact that it is not yet four weeks since I relieved Agent Ridpath, by whom, under instructions addressed to him July 1, 1884, the report more properly should have been made. I arrived at the agency on the 31st day of July last, and took possession of the office on the 1st day of August. A new agent, judging from my short experience, is always an object of curiosity when he first appears among his Indians. Visits and he must be tolerated to a reasonable extent, even at the sacrifice of much valuable time.

In traveling across the reservation overland, a distance of 15 miles, I was particularly impressed with two things; first, the excellent condition of the crops, the wheat, oats, and corn, and the general thrifty appearance of Indian farming; and, second, in marked contrast, the teepees, and miserable log huts with their dirt roofs. The crops show commendable progress, but the teepees and huts which the Indians inhabit in this rigorous climate prove that but little advance has been made towards a higher civilization. While an Indian readily learns to cultivate the soil, he is slow in learning how to build; clings with pertinacity to the "lodge" of his ancestors, and not until he is taught by contact with the whites does he realize the advantages of a house, and the still higher blessings of a home. Nor is this strange when we consider the wild roaming life he and his ancestors have led in the unforgotten past; the wilderness his home; the teepee his shelter; game his subsistence; war with hereditary enemies his occupation; deeds of heroic valor his ambition.

The first step towards civilization has at last been taken by the Government, by concentrating the Indians upon reservations. The next step is teaching them the art of cultivating the soil—and the next one, the allotment of land in severalty. Not until the Indians are assured that the identical piece of land on which they are located is not only allotted to them, but that the title is secured by a written paper document from Washington, will they feel much interest in building a house and providing for home comforts. On this reservation the allotment and title is the absorbing thought among the Indians. They fully understand the importance to them of owning the land they cultivate and improve. Naturally suspicious and distrustful by repeated wrongs and false promises, they are not certain of anything until they are in full possession of that which they crave. Nor can they comprehend, or be made to understand, why it should require so long a time to put in their possession the evidence that they own the land on which they live. This reservation has been surveyed into township, section, and subdivision lines, but, unfortunately, many of the mounds, marking the corners, were so imperfectly built that they cannot be found. This is all that is in the way of issuing allotment certificates. I would respectfully suggest that a surveyor be employed to rebuild these mounds, and that each section and quarter-section corner be plainly and permanently marked with stone. The lines clearly defined, I would recommend that only such as are located and have some land in cultivation be allowed certificates. Others should receive them when they make a location and break, say, at least five acres. In no case, in my judgment, should any one person hold more than one hundred and sixty acres in fee, nor should he have a title to all of this except upon condition of having a certain number of acres in cultivation. The Indian, like the white man, except to a greater extent, works better when stimulated by the hope of reward. Our county and State agricultural societies offer rewards to the farmer for the products of the soil, the best horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and no one who has observed the great good which has resulted from this comparatively modern method for stimulating husbandry will question the improvements it has wrought in our agricultural districts. This is not at present practicable upon an Indian reservation. But the principle can be adopted. Among the Indians on this reservation, as expressed by the head chief "Strike," strong title to the land is what every Indian farmer wants. I would therefore respectfully suggest that when an Indian has twenty acres in cultivation a title be made to him to forty acres, to include the land in cultivation; and when he has forty acres in cultivation then a title to another forty acres; and when he has eighty acres in cultivation then a title to his remaining eighty acres. Such time as might seem just and equitable to the Indian for making these improvements could be prescribed with such reasonable penalty in forfeiture as not to work a hardship upon those who were honestly endeavoring to comply with the conditions.

But, I would further most respectfully suggest, in addition to this incentive to cultivate the soil, that the Government add another inducement. To all Indians on this reservation who shall *hereafter* plow, and raise a crop of not less than 10 acres, there shall be issued to him one mower, a most important agricultural implement to the Indian. When he shall have 20 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a yoke of cattle, and when he has 40 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a wagon, when he has 80 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a reaper, and when he has 160 acres in cultivation there shall be issued to him a pair of horses and harness.

The question arises right here, from what fund is all of this property to be purchased for the farmers of the Yankton Indians? This question I will now answer. But first I desire to say that the only hope for the Indians of this reservation is that they become self-sustaining, and this can only be done through the cultivation of the soil. The soil is well adapted to successful farming; corn, wheat, oats, and all of the vegetables raised in the Western States are grown in Southern Dakota in yields which invite and encourage the cultivation of the soil. The climate is healthful, the rainfall increasing with cultivation, so that now a failure of crops from drought is a thing of the past. Less rations for the Indians and more farming, more self-reliance, less dependence

with more manhood, must be the lesson which they must learn, and this lesson must be taught continually, and his teachings, to be successful, must be supplemented by the Government.

THE RESERVATION.

By treaty made at Washington between the United States and the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dakota Indians, April 19, 1858, and ratified by the Senate February 16, 1859, the present or Yankton Indian reservation of 400,000 acres, by certain defined boundaries, was set apart for the future home of the Yankton Indians. This reservation lies for 30 miles along the Missouri River, which here runs nearly east, is watered by the Choteau River and other small streams, is nearly all arable land, and in all respects for farming purposes and stock raising is not surpassed by any equal number of acres in Dakota.

By actual accurate survey the reservation contains 431,049 acres. The number of Indians on the reservation in 1876 was 1,992; in 1877, 2,182; in 1878, 2,112; in 1879, 2,008; in 1880, 2,019; in 1881, 1,998; in 1882, 1,977; in 1883, 1,950, and in 1884, 1,786. I give the population of each year for the last eight years to show that the Indians are not materially increasing nor diminishing, but are about the same each year, the mortality varying but little from the births. My object in this is to show that there never can be, judging from the past, any such increase in population as will ever require for farming purposes the use of the entire reservation. It is safe to average the heads of families, and men over eighteen years of age, at 500. If each one were to receive a location ticket, and eventually a patent to 160 acres of land, there would only be 80,000 acres of land appropriated for farming. I will add 20,000 acres to make the estimate entirely on the side of the Indians, and we have but 100,000 acres absorbed in this way, leaving 331,049 acres unappropriated, lying idle, yielding no revenue to the Indians. It must not be supposed that the 160 acres to each Indian, under the most favorable view, will all be cultivated. Nor should it be, as 80 acres well cultivated will yield a larger return than 160 acres poorly tilled. Large farms with poor cultivation should be discouraged. Hence, at least half or more of the 160 acres could be used for pasture and hay land.

The question then arises regarding only the best interests of the Indians of this reservation, how much if any of the remaining 331,049 acres of the reservation should be sold for their benefit? Save as a part of the reservation for future contingencies and pastoral purposes, another 100,000 acres. The remaining 231,049 acres, if sold, could be taken from along the north line of the reservation without in any manner interfering with improvements already made, leaving to the reservation the entire river front, and the advantages afforded by Choteau Creek. This 231,049 acres, at the low price of \$3 an acre, would yield to the Indians the handsome sum of \$693,147; \$300,000 of this should be put at interest at 6 per cent. payable annually, and the revenue thus secured should go to building school-houses, and sustaining district schools. Who can estimate the great good that \$36,000 would accomplish annually expended in educating the children in books, trades, and useful industries? This fund should be saved for this purpose. There still remains \$93,147. This could be used in the purchase of the machinery and stock heretofore mentioned as the reward to be paid to the Indians for bringing their land into cultivation, and in employing teachers to instruct them in farming. At least five active young men skilled in practical farming should be employed on this reservation for six months during the year, who should stay with the Indians and teach them how to plow, sow, harvest, and thresh. I do not mean by this that these young men should do the work that the Indians ought to do, but that they should show them *how* to do, and how to take care of their implements. There has been more time and money spent since I have been at the agency in the repairs of broken mowers, reapers, and threshing machines, used and nearly ruined by the Indians through their ignorance in not knowing how to use them, than it would have cost to employ competent men to run these machines for them. With these considerations I cannot but think that a sale of a portion of the reservation for the benefit of the Indians would advance greatly their present and future welfare. Property which is, and must remain if retained as part of the reservation, utterly unproductive, would be made to yield a revenue whereby the people would be advanced in agriculture, their ambition stimulated, their self-reliance assured, their children educated, and their capacity for self-government and citizenship greatly improved. The country thrown open for settlement by the sale of a part of the reservation would soon be covered with cultivated fields, and the Indian would soon learn, from the example set him by his more prosperous white brother, not only how to farm, but also the advantages which thrifty tillage brings to the farmer. If the Department thinks it for the best interest of the Indians on the reservation that a portion of the land be sold (notwithstanding there is some opposition among the old and less progressive ones), it could probably be done with the consent of a large majority of the Indians on the reservation. I have made this matter, and the allotments and title

to lands, perhaps, too prominent in this report. but hope to be excused on the ground that these are the leading subjects in the minds of the thinking Indians of this reservation.

CITIZENSHIP.

It becomes a serious question as to what qualifications, if any, should be attached before the Indian should be invested with the right of citizenship. Many of the Yanktons, and of full blood, are to-day better qualified to exercise this prerogative than scores of white men who enjoy the right. Here there is no intemperance, and if the Indians were allowed to vote, the ballot would not be polluted by that worst of all evils, drunkenness. Certainly theegis of law should be extended over the reservation, and the Indians should come under the protection of the local government. Criminals should be punished; and if so, it seems but right that the Indians should have a voice in electing the men who frame the laws for their protection. In 1887, a special Indian commissioner appointed by the President to visit the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Phil Kearney, and to counsel with them under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, in the report I had the honor to submit, I used the following language in speaking of the hostile Indians who were then at war with us:

When these are humbled and subdued, let the terms of peace be based upon the condition that they go upon a reservation, where, until they become self-sustaining, a liberal support should be provided in addition, the Government should furnish them with teachers, farmers, and mechanics, whose duty it should be to instruct them in Christianity, husbandry, and trade. When sufficiently civilized, confer upon them all the privileges of citizenship.

Seventeen years have passed since this then startling recommendation was made but they have been years of amelioration and progress, with a steady approach to a higher plane, a better destiny for the "red man." With seventeen years more of like progress he will become our brother in religion, our equal in political enjoyments.

THE AGENCY INDIANS.

In person the men of my agency are of good physique, rather tall in stature, and well formed. As a nation they are renowned in history for their deeds of valor in their numerous wars with other tribes, but boast that they never shed the blood of the white man. They are peaceable among themselves, seldom have disputes with each other, and most of them readily conform to the rules prescribed for their government. As among white men, all are not good, but I unhesitatingly say, based upon close observation and daily contact with them, that there are less idle, worthless men among them than are found in one of our villages of equal population. Some of my Indian farmers have inspired me with great respect. In personal dress and appearance, as also in good sense and pleasant manners, they are the equal of some of our prominent Western white farmers.

The example of these men is doing much towards abolishing former customs and bringing their neighbors up to a higher standard. There are a few who still cling to the blanket, disguise their faces with paint, and adorn their heads with feathers; but these men are the leaders and advocates of the Indian dance. My predecessor says he found Indian dancing a common recreation on the reservation, and, in order to curtail it, allowed them to meet every Saturday night in a house near the agency, where they regularly hold their weekly orgies. Here, in feathers and paint, with the jingling of bells and beating of drums, the men dance, recounting their deeds of valor in speech and song. At last, carried away by frenzied excitement, they at times give away their property, and occasionally their wives. While the dance is in progress the squaws are busily engaged outside in preparing the dog feast, which toward morning is eaten with much relish, being considered the most toothsome delicacy that can be set before the uncivilized Indians. These dances are not only opposed to, but stand in the way of progress. There are comparatively but few who indulge in the old custom. In my opinion strong measures, if necessary, should be adopted to break up a custom which is so entirely at variance with progressive industry and civilization.

TRIBAL RELATIONS.

These are fast disappearing. Fealty to chiefs no longer exists among the Yankton Indians of this reservation. While they are divided into bands with nominal heads or chiefs, but little attention is paid to their quasi authority. These divisions ought not to exist, and, if wiped out, another step would be gained for civilization. Farming is fast individualizing the Indians. Some of the older men of the tribe who have been prominent chiefs yield a reluctant obedience to the results of agricultural industry. In proportion as Indians cultivate the soil, gather property, they learn to think and act for themselves. Their former chiefs, however valuable in war, have neither the disposition nor knowledge to aid them in farming. Each man must depend upon his own efforts in planting and raising his crop, and this self-reliance changes

ient Indian into an independent man. The most notable chief among the s he whose name stands at the head of those who signed the treaty of 1858, recognized as head chief—Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe, "the man that was struck by Old Strike, as he is familiarly called, is supposed to be eighty-four years leaf, and nearly blind. In his day he was a great warrior and orator. d down with age and infirmities, he is scarcely the shadow of the once ef. He still manifests a deep interest in the welfare of his people. Com- and agents have experienced the force of his logic and acknowledged the is eloquence. Strike dresses in citizen's clothes, and although he does not be school of progress he has a good heart. His few remaining days ought as comfortable as possible. This can be done by giving him plenty to eat

THE POLICE.

e consists of fifteen men, selected from among the younger Indians. They d by one captain and two sergeants. They are to the agent what the sheriff outies are to the court. White men or Indians accused of crime or misde- the reservation are brought in by the police and the matter investigated. uite indispensable in the administration of the duties of the office of Indian

he less than four weeks of my official life the police arrested and brought one white man for stealing a horse which was ridden through the agency, e detected and pursued by one of the police—thief captured and by me r to the proper officer, and horse returned to the owner.

gency no increase of pay is needed. Four on duty at a time makes the pay month equal to \$20 per month each. This with his rations and clothing is pensation.

AGRICULTURE.

an farming this year is encouraging. The season has been favorable, and ll that could have been anticipated. The Yanktons are slowly but surely e art of cultivation. Herein lies the solution of the problem of Indian civil- dustrial schools for the young, practical farming for those of riper years, is ad to success. A number of the farms on the reservation I have visited are ll commendation. Some corn-fields show good tillage, are free from weeds, of wheat and oats built by Indians are equal to those built by our white t must not be inferred that all of the Indians are good farmers. Some of ds show neglect and poor tillage. The weeds have been allowed to grow, aking an unsuccessful struggle in its efforts for supremacy against its natu-

Indians inclined to be lazy, as too many of them are, should be often visited ernment farmer and encouraged to work. The reward of a good crop as f persevering labor, and a certain failure as the result of idleness, cannot be or too forcibly impressed upon them. Under the treaty, self-support must ched by the Yankton Indians. This is only possible through agricultural et largely to be learned. How to plow, to plant, to cultivate, to sow, to ave, so as to produce the largest results, are lessons which must be taught by the farmer provided by the Government. In this view this employé e most important factor in agency work.

istics gathered by the Government farmer and on file in this office show : beat this season, 889 ; corn, 1,287 acres ; oats, 261 acres ; potatoes, 72½ acres ; l acres. This acreage should be received with many grains of allowance. s have but a very imperfect idea of what constitutes an acre of land ; the sing over the reservation could only form a crude estimate of the quantity of tivation, found in patches and irregularly shaped fields. His average of 30 corn to the acre, and 15 bushels of wheat, I am well satisfied is entirely too hese statistics can be relied upon, they establish one thing, which is, that near at hand whan no more flour should be issued to the Indians of this except to the aged, the sick, and infirm. It is also worthy of serious con- whether in the near future rations should not be confined to beef only. It ny years before the Indians will raise sufficient cattle to supply themselves which is their chief food.

too strongly recommend to the Department as a leading feature in the e agent at this agency, *first*, to make the Government school here more of al school than a school for learning that which is taught from books, be- implest rudiments. The boys should be taught all kinds of farm, garden, work ; how to handle and use the tools with which work is done, and the to cook, to wash, iron, clean house, and make their own clothing ; *second*, should pay frequent visits to the Indians who are farming, and, through eter, give them instructions in their work, stimulate them by his presence al interest in their welfare to better cultivation, and make them understand

that they must learn to provide for themselves and families or go hungry. The agent should be something more than a mere office man to deal out rations, write orders, and decide petty quarrels.

At this agency there never has been any settled policy for any length of time. During the last seven years an agent's official life has only averaged about eighteen months. While these frequent changes have undoubtedly been for good cause, they have been unfortunate for the Indians, the schools, and progressive agriculture. Each new agent has his own peculiar ideas for governing Indians, managing the schools, and conducting Indian farming. No two probably have the same system for either. Those who never saw an Indian until they met him on the reservation are generally the most confident that their plan is the only correct one for their government. The result is that fatal errors have crept into the service. Frequent changes of agents are attended with radical changes in management. Promises are made which ought not to be and can never be fulfilled. These the new agent is expected to carry out. He cannot do it, and confidence is lost. This is one of the embarrassing features of this agency.

SCHOOLS.

The Government industrial boarding school at the agency was reasonably well patronized during the last fiscal year. The highest attendance for any month was 85 of which 53 were males and 32 females. Average attendance for the year, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. There were eight teachers and employes engaged in conducting the school. The industrial teacher, with the help of his Indian boys, cultivated thirty acres of land. The tillage and vegetable garden are worthy of praise. Coming to the agency during vacation, I am not able to speak of the management of the school, nor the qualification of the teachers for their respective places. The school building is large and commodious; located on an elevation fronting the river, it makes a fine appearance, and cannot fail to impress the stranger as being a noble contribution by the Government to the cause of Indian education.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This work among the Indians is full of interest to the Christian and philanthropist. Indolent, dirty children are gathered into day and Sunday schools, taught to read Dakota and English, and molded into civilized, Christian boys and girls. The Bible has been translated into the Dakota language, as have other books adapted to the understanding of the children and youth. These are taught in day and Sunday schools. The result has been that quite a number of young men and women have been turned out of these mission schools who can read and write, and who lead Christian lives. St. Paul's boarding school, under the general supervision of Bishop Hare of the Episcopal Church, with Rev. W. E. Jacob as superintendent, and the Agency Mission day school and White Swan Mission day school, under the care of Rev. John P. Williamson of the Presbyterian Church, are the three mission schools at this agency. Each of these denominations have religious services on Sabbath, arranged as not to conflict in time. In each of these churches there is religious instruction in both English and Dakota languages, Rev. Joseph W. Cook as rector of the Episcopal church, and Rev. John P. Williamson as pastor of the Presbyterian church. Both these reverend gentlemen speak the Dakota language fluently. There is no conflict in their work, but both labor in harmony for the present and future welfare of the Yankton Indians. Supplemented by the good influences of these devoted men, the agent is greatly aided in managing the turbulent spirits of his agency. The reports of the mission work here show an average attendance of Indian children and youths for the last fiscal year of 59. Teachers and employes, 9. The reports also show that there are 344 Yankton Indians, communicants of the two churches, of which 198 belong to the Episcopal Church, and 146 to the Presbyterian Church. In the Episcopal Church, males 84, females 114. In the report from the Rev. Mr. Williamson the members are not classified, but it is presumed they are in about the same ratio as to sex.

Saint Paul's boarding school and chapel, where the mission work by the Episcopal Church is done, are models of neatness. The school building and grounds are all inclosed, trees planted, which, with lawns, walks, and drive-ways, make it the most attractive feature of the agency. The Presbyterian building, used for school purposes and divine service, is a plain wooden structure, which with its coat of pure white paint and tidy interior is a good example for Christian and heathen to follow. The plain preacher and pure man who holds service in this humble chapel was, as was his father, a pioneer in Indian missionary work.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The health of the Indians is generally good. Owing to exposure, poor houses, and stupid indifference to the laws of health, there are more pulmonary diseases among

found in the same latitude among the whites. The disease from which most is of a scrofulous character.

Last fiscal year there were 53 deaths reported, of which 30 were males; over 5 years of age, 27 males and 22 females; under 5, 3 males and 1 female with great difficulty that the exact number of deaths can be ascertained, in fact, that these figures cannot be relied upon. Many Indians conceal the deaths of their children, as when ascertained there is one less to draw rations. It can hardly be supposed that not more than four died during the last year in a population of 1,786. There were 96 births last year, of which 55 were males and 41 females.

CENSUS AND SCHOOLS.

Indians at this agency, as shown by the census just completed, as follows : males above 18 years of age 456; number of females above 14 years of age, 375; children between the ages of 6 and 16, 375; total number, including all about 1,000 of these wear citizens' dress.

School-houses at and connected with the agency, 5. Number of schools in operation during the year, 43; Agency Mission day school, 42. Number of pupils attending Saint Paul's boarding school one month or more during the year, 45. Day school was in operation but 20 days during the entire year. Total attending that time, 17. During its session W. T. Selwyn was employed as teacher at a salary of \$420 per annum. The Ree day school was in operation 7½ months with a total attendance one month or more of 24. Alfred Smith was employed as teacher, at a salary of \$420 per annum. The industrial boarding school has been in operation during the entire year, with a total attendance for one month or more of 17. There were employed in this school during the year :

Name.	Occupation.	Annual salary.
Superintendent	Superintendent	\$900
do	do	900
Teacher	Teacher	600
do	do	600
Industrial teacher	Industrial teacher	480
Seamstress	Seamstress	420
Matron	Matron	500
do	do	500
Cook	Cook	360
do	do	360
Laundress	Laundress	360
do	do	360
do	do	360

Number attending the schools at this agency for one month or more during the year is 239.

Government schools, in consideration of the number of teachers and cost, do not have as large attendance as they should. More effort will be made in the future to induce upon the Indians the obligations they are under by virtue of their treaty relations to send their children to school. The boarding and day schools have been well filled for nine months in the year, and as the Indians have obligated themselves to send their children for this length of time each year, it is believed if properly urged that they will do so. The educational provisions of the treaty are being enforced.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. F. KINNEY,
Indian Agent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 20, 1884.

For the honor to submit the following annual report for 1884 : The reservation is located in the southeastern part of Idaho Territory, and extends about 60 miles south, averaging nearly 40 miles wide. It contains about 325,000 acres. By treaty dated May 14, 1861, the Indians agreed to cede the south- eastern part of the reservation, containing about 325,000 acres, to the United States.

This treaty has not been ratified by Congress. The portion ceded has never been occupied by the Indians and is not needed by them, except perhaps the northern part of Marsh Valley, which is claimed by them for farming land. The boundary line of the part ceded has not been surveyed, and, as described in the treaty in a zigzag course across the reservation, is not satisfactory to the whites nor Indians. Where this line would cross Marsh Valley seems to be a disputed point, varying from 2 to 5 miles, and this uncertainty is the cause of a good deal of anxiety and dissatisfaction. This valley contains about all of the tillable land on the ceded portion of the reservation. Over 50 families of whites have settled in it during the past 15 years. It is claimed that the ceded portion would include all these families but 6. A point in this valley could easily be determined for the boundary line, and a straight line east and west from that point to the east and west boundary of the reservation would be satisfactory to the whites and Indians, and include all the white settlers in the ceded portion, which would be very desirable. The Indians would agree, I believe, to this alteration of the treaty. It would cede 100,000 acres more land which is not needed by them. I earnestly recommend that a new treaty be made that will be more satisfactory to the parties concerned. This would leave about 800,000 acres of land on the reservation, most of it grazing land. There would be 7,000 acres woodland, located in the ravines in the mountains, and about 5,000 acres of tillable land that can be irrigated by the Indians at small expense.

In the treaty above mentioned the Indians were promised land in severalty. Most of the Indians are prepared for this and anxious to have allotments made; but before this can be done the reservation should be surveyed. Each Indian could then be furnished with a homestead. They are frequently told by white men that they will soon have to leave the reservation to give place to white settlers, and they need the assurance that the allotment of farms and title to the same from the Government would give them. Greater progress will then be made in agriculture and other civilizing pursuits. I earnestly recommend that the reservation be surveyed and allotments made soon as practicable.

Their progress in farming from year to year is apparent to all who visit this agency. The prospect of having a new flouring-mill and the fine appearance of the crops this season pleased and encouraged the Indians; but on July 13 the agency was visited by the most severe hail-storm ever known here. It destroyed over 100 acres of wheat and oats belonging to Indians. The crops not injured look well and promise a good yield. The amount under cultivation is 593 acres, as follows: Wheat, 230 acres; oats, 265 acres; barley, 22 acres; and potatoes, 76 acres. Over 200 acres of this is new land broken last spring. Not much wheat was sown on old land this season on account of its liability to smut. New-land wheat is not so liable. The amount of the crop this year is estimated at 18,650 bushels, as follows: Wheat, 3,000 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; barley, 650 bushels; potatoes, 5,000 bushels; and turnips, 2,000 bushels. One thousand tons or more of hay will be put up by the Indians this season. They sell their hay in stack at \$5 per ton. Part of it is hauled off of the reservation by the purchasers; the balance is fed to stock from the stacks. Their herds of cattle are not increasing, except in a few individual cases. They number about 550 head of cattle, mostly cows. No sheep nor hogs are owned by the Indians. They have 2,800 ponies, more or less. They are moderately supplied with farming tools, which have been furnished by the Government from time to time, except wagons. Twelve mowing machines and one reaper have been purchased and paid for by Indians during the past three years, and many are manifesting considerable desire to acquire property. Sixteen Indians are building log houses or have built this season.

There is but one school here, which is located at Fort Hall, 18 miles from the agency. It is an industrial boarding-school. Thirty-eight different pupils have attended the past year. Thirty-two was the largest attendance for one month. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography were taught in the school-room. Under the supervision of the teacher, the boys cultivated 8 acres of land; 6 acres of this was in vegetables. They were also instructed in harness-making and other kinds of manual labor. The girls were instructed in household work, in mending, cutting, and making clothes, and seemed to acquire a fair knowledge of their work. Most of the pupils made good progress during the year. Their deportment was good. There were but few run-aways, very little sickness, and no deaths. Indians are averse to sending their children to school, particularly the Shoshones, because their medicine-men have told them that the school was "bad medicine, that those who attended it would die;" and most of them seem to believe this. I have, however, induced one of the medicine-men to send to school; another has promised to send, and the prospect of a large school the coming year is more encouraging.

I have not been able to organize the court for the trial of Indian offenses, as no Indian would accept the position of judge without pay. But with the assistance of the Indian police I have been able to prevent and break up most of the practices mentioned in the rules, particularly plural marriages and the war and scalp dances among

the Bannacks. The influence of the medicine-men against reforms is considerable, although decreasing.

The Indian police, consisting of eight men, have done good work in arresting horse-thieves and recovering stolen property, and in assisting in changing the practices and customs that have prevailed among these Indians.

But few crimes are committed, and I can again report the general good conduct of these Indians another year. There has been no drunkenness or quarreling or fighting. They are peaceable and well disposed. Gambling, however, has been almost universal among them and is not easily broken up, though I am able to report some progress in that direction.

I regret to report that no missionary work has been done among these poor red men, except that performed by ministers making occasional visits to the agency. I believe that the efforts of a missionary stationed among them would soon produce good results. The Indians are religiously inclined and need to be elevated and Christianized as much as the people of foreign lands. Most of them seem to have a faint idea of some standard of morals, and they strive to live as near to that standard as many white communities do.

Yours, very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A. L. COOK,
Indian Agent.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 29, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Lemhi Reservation is situated in the Lemhi Valley, midway between two ends. It is supposed to contain 100 square miles, but until it is proven by actual survey that it does contain that amount it will remain, as it always has in the minds of those who are acquainted with the locality, as being considerably overestimated. The executive order dated February 12, 1875, concerning this reservation, is as follows:

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point one mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east about 3 miles to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about 12 miles to a point due east of Yeanum (Yearian) Bridge on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of the river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from said and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepstealer Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation. Said tract of country is estimated to contain about 100 square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

The above has a nice, flowing sound when read aloud; but as it was intended more especially for the information of the public, I would suggest that the order be amended in such a way as to make the reservation lines perfectly clear, and not as they are, at present, indefinite, imperfect, and with the exception of the starting point and Yeanum (Yearian) Bridge, impossible to find. Take for instance the 3 miles east of the starting point to the crest of the mountain. Now, on the east of the starting point there is a small ridge of mountains, and a little beyond that is the main range of the Rockies. The 3-mile line going due east, passing through a narrow cañon, will end about midway between these two ridges of mountains. Then, again, on the line southward, if it stops at a point due east of Yeanum Bridge it will stop considerably short of 12 miles. The other points are just about as definite as the ones stated. And now unless something is done the reservation will dwindle down to about 64 square miles. The valley on the north and south ends of the reservation has been surveyed, the latter during last spring, and in both instances the survey was carried on to what is supposed by many to be a part of the reservation. In regard to the reservation being surveyed, that has been suggested and urged so often as to become rather monotonous. I am, however, hopeful that it will be done some time during the present century.

The land inclosed by the above limits (?) may be divided into two parts, viz, mountain land and farming land, of which the former has considerably the advantage, being in the proportion of about 3½ to 1. Where the land is suitable for farming the soil is good and the supply of water amply sufficient for irrigating purposes. The Indian farms are located on the banks of the Lemhi River and McDevitt and Old Agency Creeks, and they are worked by the Indian farmers equally as well and quite as profitably as the same acreage would be by white men. The amount of land under cultivation has been largely increased this season. Several of our Indians have newly started in, and are succeeding very well indeed. With more encouragement they will be stimulated to go on with their farming operations, to enlarge their fields, to

heighten the point of their ambition and gradually throw off their indolence, indifference, and ignorance, and thus by short but firm strides press steadily forward until they can fully realize the benefits, if not the dignity, of labor.

We have under cultivation on the reservation about 205 acres of oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, turnips, and smaller vegetables. The crops are not yet gathered. I estimate them as follows: Oats, 4,200 bushels; wheat, 460 bushels; hay, 33 tons; potatoes, 230 bushels; turnips, 120 bushels; and smaller vegetables, 87 bushels.

Four years ago these Indians began to farm, and now there are 33 families engaged in cultivating 171 acres. This is a very decided gain. They are also much more civilized as regards dress. The number of those who have adopted citizens' dress instead of the blanket for daily wear is steadily increasing.

I have no police at this agency. The whole force was discharged June 30, 1883, for incompetency. I believe that these Indians get along better without them, as there have been fewer depredations committed during the past twelve months than in any previous year.

There have been no offenses committed by whites against Indians. Two offenses by Indians against whites, viz, killing young calves out on the range and attempting to rob the stage. The former case was disposed of by the Indians in council, when it was decided that the guilty parties (three young "bucks") should remunerate the owners of the calves, which was immediately done. The latter case occurred about 3 miles from the agency. Jack Grouse, while under the influence of whisky supplied to him at Spring Mountain, attempted to imitate some of his white brethren, who had robbed the stage a few days previous. He stopped the stage and struck at the driver but was scared off before any robbery was committed. He was arrested by the county officers next day and sent to the county jail to amuse himself with a buck-saw on a wood-pile for two months. The white man who supplied him with whisky was also arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for six months in the county jail. Another white man was sentenced to thirty days for a similar offense. A colored teamster in the service of a rancher in the valley, who persists in employing him in spite of the mischief he has wrought among the Indians, has been furnishing the Indians with whisky occasionally during the last seven years. He was arrested last fall, and although the evidence was strong it was not considered conclusive, and he was discharged with a caution "not to do it again." Although the more respectable white men in this valley are anxious to stamp out the cursed liquor traffic as regards the Indians, still the Chinamen continue to supply them secretly, and so far this year have managed to do so without detection.

There was one case of horse-stealing this spring. The thief was a young Indian from Wind River who was visiting here at the time. He started for home taking with him a horse belonging to a member of this tribe, but was overtaken at Eagle Rock and the horse recovered. These cases are getting fewer every year, and I think we may in the near future be able to show a clean record for the year.

The vice of gambling prevails among these Indians to a great extent. They have a natural craving for excitement, which they find means of satisfying either in card playing, stick-hiding, or horse-racing. One matter that is doing much to retard the progress of these Indians is the visit every summer of parties of Flathead and Nez Percés Indians, who come solely for the purpose of gambling.

The Indians who own wagons are always willing to freight the supplies from Bear Rock, Mont., to the agency. They make the round trip of 140 miles in about five days over a bad road, and generally with loads averaging 1,050 pounds.

These Indians during the past year have been blessed with very good health. Number of births, 27; deaths, 13.

It is frequently asked, "What are the various religious bodies doing towards the civilization of the Indians?" I very much fear that in this matter 'tis "Distance lends enchantment to the view", and so the far-away African, Japanese, or Chinaman stands a better chance of being converted than the Indian whose country we inhabit and for whose future as well as present condition we are unmistakably responsible. I think the several religious denominations do not feel like taking hold in right earnest of what is evidently their duty in regard to this conquered race, I would respectfully urge, in the interest of the Indians, that missionaries be sent in large numbers to work in the neighborhood of the several agencies, their efforts to be especially directed towards christianizing the bad white element, whose low moral status acts as a perpetual barrier to the progress of our Indian population.

I am thankful to be able to record the fact that I have just been authorized by the Department to make arrangements for starting a boarding-school for the Indian children of this reservation, and sincerely hope that it may prove a lasting benefit to them.

In conclusion I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the Department for the prompt and vigorous help afforded me in my efforts to improve the conditions of these Indians.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: As my third annual report, I have the honor to submit the following:

STATUS OF THE TRIBE.

As regards any advancement made by the tribe in civilization, I can only repeat what I stated in my report for last year, namely, "this tribe has reached that point in civilization where it will not advance until some important change takes place in Indian policy." Still the agent finds he has sufficient to do to keep the tribe where it is. During a visit from an inspector of Indian affairs he remarked that "the Nez Percés are as far advanced in civilization, as a tribe, as any one of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory." If such is the case, they should have power granted them to enact laws for themselves, for use in connection with the "court of Indian offenses."

There are individual cases where Indians have for the first time taken up and cultivated land this year, and in other instances where they have increased the size of their farms.

EDUCATION.

There is no doubt but that education will rate as the most important factor in making the Indian policy a success. But the instruction given the Indian youth must be more of a practical character. The Indian, be he young or old, is more of an imitator than a student; hence a practical education is of more benefit to him and more easily attained than a scholastic education. If he can read and write English understandingly, and understands the first four rules in arithmetic, he is sufficiently educated for all practical purposes for generations to come.

There are individual Indians, however, who show a desire to receive a more thorough education than above indicated, and who have discretion and judgment—such I would encourage to go up higher—while there are others who would use knowledge to the detriment of their tribe. Such are only a hindrance to civilization. Both classes are represented at this agency.

AGRICULTURE.

This tribe has manifested the usual amount of interest in agricultural matters. Ten Indians have for the first time located upon and are cultivating land this year. The crops are turning out better than was anticipated, exceeding by far the yield of last year.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE FORCE.

The court has done a good work during the past year in correcting error and crime. The following is a list of cases passed upon by said court:

Number of cases.		Offense.	Fines imposed and collected.
17		Drunkenness	\$168 25
2		Theft	25 00
2		Wife-beating	23 00
1		Plurality of wives	20 00
1		Disorderly conduct	10 00
1		Contempt of court	10 00
		Total	256 25

Amount of fines imposed and not as yet collected, \$30.

I am pleased to note your estimate of the service rendered by said court, as also that of the police force, as indicated in your last annual report, and hope that Congress has granted your requests by making increased appropriations covering said branch of the service.

Since I have been at this agency I have not found it necessary to call upon the military to aid me in dealing with any breach of the "intercourse laws" on the part of whites. The police force has rendered all necessary aid.

Now that Fort Lapwai is practically abandoned—there being but one lieutenant and ten soldiers left there—my police force should be increased. There is no doubt but that the presence of the military had a restraining influence over reckless whites and Indians, and it may be that the absence of the military might embolden such to commit overt acts that may bring on serious results. With a sufficient police force

and power to pursue and arrest offending whites outside the reserve, I can manage the affairs of the agency without the aid of the military, except in cases of open hostilities.

EMPLOYÉS.

The service rendered by the employés is more than satisfactory. For the first time in the history of this tribe, or agency, I am able to report that I have an apprentice who can run both grist and saw mills and make as good flour and lumber as the white employé; but he is not, as yet, able to dress the millstones and put the circular saw in order. This will require an apprenticeship of one year more, at the expiration of which I expect to place said apprentice in charge of the mills at this agency.

REMARKS IN GENERAL.

I transmit herewith reports from the principal teacher in the school, also from the missionary, Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, which will represent the work under their charge more fully than I can represent the same.

Last fall the Indians hauled all the supplies for this agency from Lewiston, amounting to 46,726 pounds, for which service they were paid \$233.62. I purchased from them and paid therefor for the service at this agency, as follows:

103 cords wood.....	\$463 50
22 tons hay	330 00
14,525 pounds oats	264 55
Total	1,058 05

Last fall certain Indians hauled from the Clearwater River to Fort Lapwai 235 cords of wood and should have received in payment therefor \$470, but have received only \$117.05, and that in merchandise. The balance they will lose, because they are Indians. The following are the circumstances: The party having the contract to furnish wood for the garrison at Fort Lapwai made arrangements with the sutler at said point to have the wood hauled; said sutler engaged some Indians to do the hauling, for which he was to pay them \$2 per cord. When the wood was delivered the contractor drew his money and left the country without settling with the sutler for the hauling of the wood, on account of which the sutler refuses to pay the Indians the balance due them, although the sutler stated in a letter to me that they are to look to him for their pay. A copy of said letter was furnished the military authorities, the matter was examined into by certain officers at Fort Lapwai, and a report was made clearing the sutler from all responsibility. At said examination *but one interested party was present*, and after the result of said examination was made known to said party, as received through the Indian Office by the agent, wherein it was represented that the said interested party made certain statements, he makes oath before me that he was misrepresented. Thus, by the action of certain parties, the Indians in question were defrauded out of over \$350. It appears to me that *all parties interested*, together with their agents, should have been present at the examination, but no invitation was extended.

Renegade Indians from other reserves come in occasionally, also Indians from "White Bird's band of hostiles." Their presence upon the reserve is detrimental in the extreme. The agent is not allowed to exercise discretionary powers in such cases. If such characters are to be allowed to remain upon the reserve they should be obliged to cast off their blankets, wear citizen's dress and have their hair cut. The most severe punishment that can be inflicted upon a wild Indian is to cut his long hair off. In this connection I would state that I have authorized the judges of the "court of Indian offenses" to conclude their decisions with an order to cut the hair off of male prisoners when it is worn long. The result has been very satisfactory.

Power should be given Indian tribes to enact laws regulating offenses against law and order not covered by the "rules governing the court of Indian offenses." Horse-racing, which is frequently accompanied by drunkenness and gambling, should be stopped. Most of the seventeen cases of drunkenness reported were brought about by horse-racing. Gambling in various forms is more or less practiced by the wild and reckless characters. Both vices should be met with summary treatment.

The missionary, Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, has devoted his whole time to the spiritual welfare of this people, and his labors are deserving of great credit.

The general health of the tribe has been excellent.

Any person who supposes that an Indian agent's pathway is strewn with roses, and his surrounding all that could be wished for, is sadly in error; still, with all the perplexities, compromising circumstances, charges preferred against him, and many other unpleasant occurrences calculated to try one's patience in the extreme, the agent still

sts and has abundant reason to feel grateful for the kindnesses and courtesies received at your hands, and desires to return sincere thanks therefor, and through you to the Interior Department generally.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 20, 1884.

DEAR SIR: Your oft repeated expressions of sympathy with missionary work among the Indians encouraged me to act on Agent Monteith's suggestion to send you a report of religious work at this agency.

This is essentially mission ground, as witness yonder white head-stones beneath that clump of locust trees, marking the graves of Revs. McFarland, Monteith, and Spalding. The Rev. H. H. Spalding founded this mission in 1838 and spent thirty odd years of his life in its service. His name is a household word among this and neighboring tribes. During the few years immediately following his death several ministers were connected with the mission for short periods each, and since November, 1878, it has been my privilege to go to and fro over this consecrated ground. My relations with the several agents who have administered affairs of Government here have been of the most pleasant nature, and I acknowledge indebtedness to them for their many kindnesses. Our united policy has been, while keeping our work entirely separate, to be mutually helpful in advancing the people under our care in civil and religious life.

The present membership (adult) is 447, divided into three church organizations, the third having been added only a few weeks ago. The original organization was at Kamiah, then the Lapwai church was formed out of a portion of its members, and now a third church has been organized consisting of former members of both the other churches living at the North Fork settlement. At their own expense they built a small frame house in which they worship. Almost to a man these are a church-going people, and in reality the houses of worship have long been inadequate in their seating capacity. It is probable that both houses will soon be enlarged so as to accommodate all who wish to attend services.

There are few cases of discipline except for conjugal infidelity and gambling in horse-racing. On commencing the work here I made Christian marriage a condition of full church membership, and, as was to be expected, for a few years there were a great many offenders; but of late it has been necessary to discipline very few persons for breaking marriage vows. In the meantime all church members and many outsiders, living in conjugal relations, have submitted to the ceremony of Christian marriage. On the other hand, however, cases of discipline for horse-racing are on the increase. Six members were suspended last year, but this year there will probably be fifteen or twenty cases, when all have been considered. The agent has remonstrated against the practice and I have preached against it, but to little purpose so long as there is no law prohibiting wild Indians from engaging in it on the reserve.

There are connected with this mission two churches among the Spokanes and one on the Umatilla reservation, with an aggregate of 211 members. The latter church is supplied by two Nez Percé ministers, formerly pupils under the care of Miss S. L. McBeth. The two sisters, Misses S. L. and K. C. McBeth, one instructing classes of men, the other laboring among the women, have done a good part in helping this and neighboring tribes toward a Christian civilization.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions expends annually something over \$3,000 in conducting this mission, mainly in salaries, and in meeting traveling expenses of native helpers in visiting out-stations and attending the stated meetings of Presbytery. The Kamiah people pay their pastor, Rev. Robert Williams, one hundred dollars in addition to the salary he receives from the board.

I could proceed and write about Sabbath schools, Christmas festivals, July celebrations, and other matters connected with our church work during the year; but, by the time I have touched on some points of general interest, I fear the limit of my space will have been reached.

GAMBLING IN HORSE-RACING.

The wild Indians have several different modes of gambling. There is the universal game of hands (lohmot), which usually has betting connected with it, and the common game of cards is very generally played for the same purpose. But neither of these games is engaged in by the better class of Indians; gambling in horse-racing seems to

be the most tempting, and it is with that practice we have had the most trouble in the church. According to my observation there is nothing more demoralizing to the Indian character excepting, perhaps, drunkenness, with which it is usually accompanied. An Indian knows nothing of horse-racing except as connected with betting or gambling, hence I respectfully recommend that that practice be forbidden on reservations, and that the infraction of the rule be included in the list of offense falling under the jurisdiction of the Indian courts.

By the way, that "court of Indian offenses" idea is exceedingly timely and wise. What you need to secure good service and satisfactory results is the payment of a reasonable salary, with the promise that the term of service shall continue as long as the incumbent proves capable. I believe in granting a premium to experience and in making term of office in all departments of State commensurate with the incumbent's efficient honorable service. Until such is law and such is practice we will not attain to anything like perfection in popular government. Beg pardon for obtruding my humble opinion on this subject.

In this connection, I wish to commend your good judgment in recommending that Indians be allowed to make homestead entries without the payment of the usual fees and commissions prescribed by law. At its last session, I believe Congress did amend the law, so that Indians can now take up homesteads without cost, the most gracious bit of legislation that has been ground out for a long time. To the poor Indian with but a few dollars at most at command, struggling against so many odds to get a start and make a living, it will prove a great boon. And then it was unjust to ask him to pay a certain amount of money to secure what he has always considered his own by the right of prior occupation.

NEZ PERCÉS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In regard to the return of the remnant of Joseph's bands now in the Indian Territory, I rejoice greatly at the success that has crowned the efforts of my brethren in the East; yet I am humiliated when I remember that their zeal was not all according to knowledge. In recommending the return of all, without distinction, to their mountain home, they refused to recognize the fact that it is difficult for men and women to forgive and to forget such hellish treatment as they were subjected to when their houses were burned, their property destroyed, their husbands and children murdered and their wives ravished. Now by a wise provision of the Department, I believe it is, those who were known to have committed such deeds are not to be allowed to return, and so all trouble will probably be avoided.

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT KAMIAH.

As to the question of reopening and enlarging the Kamiah school under church auspices, I regard it as another case of zeal not according to knowledge. For all practical purposes the location is too isolated and the expenditure of the same amount of money in assisting a really needy people would be productive of more satisfactory results and at the same time be more in accordance with the spirit of philanthropy. It is natural, of course, that the Kamiah people should desire a school in their midst for their children, but were the matter properly presented to their minds, they would no doubt gladly consent to do without, if the funds necessary for establishing their school should be used in educating Indian children less favored than their own.

Yours, with great respect,

G. L. DEFFENBAUGH,
Missionary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Darlington, August 9, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in yours of July 1, I have the honor to present this, my first annual report for this agency, but my fifth in the Indian service. I take pleasure in calling your attention to facts and statistics which have been gathered here by arduous labors, and patient and careful consideration of matters of importance since my arrival April 1. It is a far less agreeable though a more important duty to speak of defects which need to be remedied in order that the labor and exertions of the Department may be productive of the greatest possible good; and it will be my aim to give you so far as possible a clear understanding of the actual condition of affairs here, our wants, and the remedies to apply to correct the abuses.

the most serious difficulty to the advancement of these Indians lies in the lack of power to control them, and the best results will never be attained until our roving lawless Indians are under complete control, and forced, not only to stop depredating, but compelled to keep hands off of such Indians as desire to work. It is the policy of the "dog soldiers" to compel the attendance of all Indians on their medicine making, and on refusal of any one to attend his teepee is cut up, chickens, hogs, cattle killed, growing crops destroyed; they rule with an iron hand, and their right or wrong, is absolute law.

We have here 2,366 Arapahoes and 3,905 Cheyennes, making a grand total of 6,271 Indians. Outside of the United States police, a few half-breeds and the Indians employed in shops or in teaming, all wear blankets, live in teepees, and are uncivilized, with the manners, ways, customs, superstitions, &c., which have been attached to these races for generations gone by. There is not one full-blood Indian living in a house here, except as above noted. They idle away their time, and those that have small patches that they call farms, consisting of from one-quarter of an acre to 10 acres, abandon their crops on the slightest invitation and go to medicine or a feast, which takes them away oftentimes for a month when they are most needed at home. I have no faith that this state of affairs can be changed; first, as I stated, they must be controlled, and those who will work and wish to abandon their old way must be assisted, encouraged, and protected.

We have here over 4,000,000 acres of land, and while it is true that a very large majority of this land is only fit for grazing purposes it is also true and can very readily be seen that it is not necessary to have a great amount of good farming land for 6,000 people, and that a large part of the 4,000,000 acres can be practically worthless for agricultural purposes, and still have sufficient good land for all their wants. It is undoubtedly true of this country, but the small patches of rich land in the bottoms are ample and will some day support these people handsomely.

Most Indians that I have ever met, I care not how ignorant, know the difference between right and wrong, and if told that the law is so and so, are as capable of obeying it as whites, and it is a great calamity to them as well as the Government that they should be allowed to exist and keep up their old customs and practices, when a simple act of Congress would so quickly transfer them into law-abiding citizens. The lower House of Congress, at its last session, struck the key-note to the whole situation, and I am sorry that the Senate could not agree that—

Any act which, when done by a citizen of the United States, would be a crime, shall be and is hereby declared equally a crime when done by any Indian upon or belonging to any Indian reservation, and any Indian committing such crime shall be subject to the same jurisdiction, and amenable to the same penalties that any citizen would be in like case.

This is not complete enough, but would have been a splendid start in the right direction. They must conform to the will of the Government or take the consequences, and it is important that this should be made intelligible and significant to them. A speedy punishment of the Indians who took part in the raid on Horton, and for whom we took possession of over 200 ponies in May last, would have gone farther to break down the power and influence of the worst class of Indians, than all the threats that a general agent could make during the rest of his natural days. In these tribes, like all nomadic ones, there are particularly hard cases, who succeed better in general devilment than most of their friends, because they devote more attention to it, turning all their energies in that direction, and bringing themselves to bear on it with an earnestness and assiduity that could not fail to render them prominent. The occurrence of many such raids will go further to break down the power and influence of the Government, if the guilty parties are left unpunished, than anything that can be done. These Indians ceased to be useful and became wholly ornamental when they quit working and settled down here to do literally nothing. They should have been from the start given to understand that they must work, and the power of the Army should have been used to see that they did. I imagine that the thousands of hard-working mechanics, artisans, farmers, and merchants, who pay a large tax and have the best interest of our whole country at heart, would be surprised if they could pause from their work and take a fair view of the 6,000 lazy Indians, who daily draw their pound of flesh, and the blood with it, hides and horns thrown in. At times I get discouraged when I look over the vast work to be done here, but so far from losing hope, I am encouraging myself to fresh exertions, and I know the best way to deal with Indians is to neither promise nor threaten anything that cannot be carried out, and to deal with them always in strict justice, treat them as human beings, like ourselves, as we have much of human nature in their red skins, and are, as I have remarked, as capable of listening to reason, when the reason is good, as if the color was white. Resources sustain nothing, but labor sustains everything. This is a good country with diversified crops, but the importance of agriculture among the Indians has been overlooked. I hope to organize the labor here so as to be able to produce all the wheat, corn, sugar cane, vegetables, and fruits required to support these people. I shall increase the amount of money expended but shall try hard to get 100 cents' worth

of value for every dollar of the people's money expended. Twenty-five good industrial teachers with agricultural implements and wire for fencing farms be allowed us, for several years, and it seems strange that \$300,000 per year secured for the purchase of beef and flour, and that this all-important end to be accomplished is so neglected.

AGENCY.

The agency is located on the east side of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation within 2½ miles of Oklahoma, on the north side of the North Canadian River and first bottom: which reaches back to the high land some 2 miles away. For miles at this point the banks of the stream are denuded of timber and there are only scrub oaks growing around the agency as have been planted in the past few years. The situation is anything but good, especially when there are so many desirable spots at hand. During the rainy season pools of water stand all over this rich bottom and with the dirt about the camps, it would be a stretch of imagination to call it healthy. The climate here is mild, so much so that any one coming from the north would likely call it summer the year around. The nights are always comfortable. In the early spring the prairies and cañons are covered with gorgeous flowers, but the varieties are not so great as are seen in the eastern part of the Territory. The surface of the country is generally rolling and in some places almost mountainous, with few streams and less timber, and dreary to look upon. In March when I first visited it, as the prairies were bare, having been burned off; this season of the year a drive on fine roads with beautiful and widely extended prairies upon either side, rich in all the elements of fertility, is a pleasing contrast. The high prairies only need irrigation, or an increased rainfall, to make them luxuriantly fertile, while the low bottoms can be depended upon to produce bonanza crops nearly every year. The reservation embraces 4,297,771 acres, and is bounded north by the Cimarron River and the Cherokee strip, on the west by the Panhandle of Texas, on the south partly by the Washita and Canadian Rivers, with the ninety-degree west longitude for our eastern line. The above rivers with their tributaries give ample water for stock on almost all parts of the reservation, and with the exception of the sand hills, the grass grows most luxuriantly, making ample range for large herds of horses and cattle.

The scarcity of timber is one of the greatest drawbacks, we have to contend with, and one that can only be overcome by the arrival of a railroad. Think of going 25 miles for logs for the saw-mill, or wood for fuel, for schools and agency use in so sparsely timbered a country. When I say that the military require for the reservation alone 1,600 cords per year you can readily appreciate what we are coming to when coal, &c., can be brought in by cheap transportation.

CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes are said to be the smarter race of the two, but in so short a time I am not fully prepared to give an opinion. That they are at present far from civilization I am positive, and that they are insolent, headstrong, dominant, and hard to restrain cannot be questioned. They have never been whipped, and they boast that they could wipe us out at any time—a matter that should speedily attract the attention of the Government, as no considerable progress can be made so long as this feeling exists and this element rules the actions of the tribe. My hands are manacled and the dog soldiers rule supreme.

The Indian question is one of great and absorbing interest to our country, and it is to be devoutly hoped that the Army will be called upon to compel this lawless element to obey the rules of this office, and exchange their rifles and pistols for agricultural implements, and settle down to farming, instead of continually riding over the country and depredating on every one who may come within their reach. It is a disgraceful state of affairs, discreditable to our Government, and should not exist on any other day. Men that can fight as these have can work, and why a few score of bucks should be allowed to interrupt public travel, levy tax on herds and freights, intimidate, browbeat, and threaten the lives of people quietly passing through the country, compel the attendance of their own people upon the occasion of the medicine-making, whether they believe in it or not, under penalty of having their horses cut up, their dogs, horses, cattle, chickens, &c., killed, and create a disturbance, will, is more than a law-abiding citizen can understand. The relations of the Cheyennes to the Government have never been cordial. Nor is it strange at all when we consider that they have never been made to respect its authority. They are proud of their own tribe and despise the Arapahoes. Part of their dislike comes from the fact that the Arapahoes have stood by the Government when they were in trouble. Cheyenne women sometimes marry Arapahoes, but I am told the men never

They make medicine several times during the season, which occupies several days of their valueless time. At the medicine some very extraordinary scenes

itnessed. For the Buffalo and Sun dances a large number of the braves are selected on account of their physical strength and endurance; they strip and paint themselves to the waist; some torture themselves and dance until they drop from sheer exhaustion; not many stand it for more than a day or two without food or water. Their endurance is worthy of a better cause.

The idea of a future existence, I believe, is general among these people, but it is said one dies by hanging they are forever lost. Their religion will change greatly as they advance in civilization, but superstitions will cling to them for generations, and will be many years before they treat their women other than as slaves.

An Indian does not entertain the idea that girls exist merely to display fine drapery and look pretty; they have a decided notion that they were born to labor; and of the 75 acres reported as being under cultivation by full-bloods of this large tribe, hardly any of it was worked wholly by men. In addition to the above 75 acres, two half-breeds have farms of 100 acres, and the corn yield will be satisfactory.

ARAPAHOS.

The Arapahoes are generally quite tractable, good-natured, and inclined to be progressive, but like all Indians, they lack adhesion and zeal and aggressive habits, and in the tribe there are some who are as bad as the worst Cheyennes; and while I have had little of our trouble at their door, I have done so because they are generally more inclined to the right, and if separated from the Cheyennes would, I think, do much better. Still, some of the depredations reported are traceable directly to them, and while such reports are in some cases exaggerated, allowing a reasonable margin for enlargement there is much that I know to be true that needs speedy correction. The ordinary police work of a great Government like ours ought to be sufficiently well done to render such scenes as are of weekly occurrence impossible.

Many of these people are insensible to their degradation. Their women possess no will of their own, and would not be allowed to exercise it if they did. They are sold at the age of twelve or fourteen years to the man who will give the most for them, and they at once become his slave. They suffer beatings and general abuse, do nearly all the work, and enjoy (I) the affections of their liege lord frequently with several other wives. These remarks apply equally to the Cheyennes, who hold and treat their women with the same iron law. They bear more affection for their children than anything else, seldom if ever whipping them; but I am sorry to say that the same feeling is not manifested by the children when grown, who not unfrequently chastise their old parents.

The full-bloods of this tribe farm in a small way, having planted the past spring 422 acres to corn and garden vegetables; but I am safe in saying that not more than 100 acres of this will produce *anything*, owing to the fact that it was abandoned as soon as planted for the medicine.

The half-breeds have good farms in the Oklahoma country, and will harvest bountiful crops from about 200 acres of well-tilled land. They all love to boast of their large farms, and the signs they make to convince me that they are "pushing hard" on the white man's road are truly wonderful.

The sign language is most expressive, and should be generally used by all people. When the military abandoned cantonment, Little Raven, an Arapaho chief, was given a hospital building, which cost the Government \$12,000, for a residence. He keeps in it occasionally, but has his tepee in the front yard, where his family lives. Little Raven has a farm of 40 acres in the river bottom; the land is most excellent. In the early spring he plowed it and planted corn, but at once abandoned it and left to lead his medicine-making; the result is not an ear of corn, but a magnificent crop of weeds. A majority of these Indians profess a desire to farm, but most of them wish to go from 50 to 100 miles away from the agency, rather than locate close by, where I can see and assist them, and known just what they are doing at all times. It is easily understood why they wish to go so far from any seeming restraint; i. e., if the corn crop fails the cattle harvest will be good.

FARMING.

The question now agitating the Indians is, shall we go to farming? My proposed innovation on their do-nothing every-day life is opposed by the extremely conservative class, who regard a change of any kind as synonymous with an attack to subvert their people, and they are unable to see anything but ruin and anarchy among the people in the following of the plow and living in houses, or, as they express it, sitting on the "white man's road." But while this question is assuming so much importance, and promises to be lively and entertaining, there are quite a number who, left to do as they please, will make good farms and homes for themselves and families, while some others cannot be induced under any circumstances to work. If they can keep body and soul together by obtaining in some shape the results of the labors of

others, as they say, they are not ready and will not be civilized, and look upon anyone who wishes to advance them in agriculture as their enemy. The lack of rain during the summer seasons in the past has been a bar to agriculture, but as the country is undergoing a climatic change as the rainfall is constantly growing greater west, I am of the opinion that when the seeds are put in at the proper time we will have no trouble in raising good crops on the bottom-lands, and when the sandy soils demand rain for the growing crops it will come. It seems that the individual should be content to leave the future in the hands of God.

CATTLE.

The cattle business under favorable circumstances is a paying business, but it is questionable if it will pay the Government to enter into it on their own account, and it is extremely doubtful if these Indians will for many years to come be successful stock-raisers. They cannot wait for the natural increase, and if they are possessed of a cow, whenever they are hungry and there are no stray stock handy they at once kill their own. The idea of these wild beef-eaters raising cattle is out of the question until they have made further advancement; still, there are a few exceptions, and two or three full-bloods have small herds started. The experience of the Government the past year should satisfy most any one that it will not pay to continue the business, as out of 801 cows and 25 bulls purchased one year ago but 509 cows and no bulls could be found this spring, the balance having been killed, it is supposed, by the Indians, or died from starvation, as they are compelled to subsist entirely on the range the year round. Seven hundred and fifty of these cows cost \$37.50 each and the 25 bulls cost \$98 each; the 292 cows lost, \$37.50 each, cost \$9,950; the bulls cost \$2,450; add to these amounts the actual pro rate per head of cost of herding the same for one year, i. e., \$740, and we have a net loss of \$13,140. The results in some other cases have been nearly as disastrous, and I am safe in saying that the loss of cattlemen by depredatory Indians on the reservation was the past year not less than \$100,000; add to this the annual tax received by the Indians of \$75,000 for the use of a sparsely occupied range, and it can readily be seen that the cattle business has other than bright sides. So general has this practice of depredating become, that I am compelled to note that a returned Carlisle boy led a party who shot down seven oxen from a train that was freighting on the western part of the reservation.

Twenty acres are considered necessary for each animal, taking the year through, as there is such a small per cent. of winter range, and in my opinion it is only a question of time when all stock must be provided with feed during the severe winter weather. The expense attending the management of the cattle business is quite large, especially during the spring "round-ups," which might be described about as follows, viz: All cattle on a certain section of country are collected together without regard to owners, and the different cattlemen interested work extremely hard, work their horses harder, and nearly kill their cattle in their efforts to separate their various brands, as the cattle are kept constantly moving by some one riding through the herd looking for their particular brand. At one of these "round-ups" in April last I saw 100 men, and it was said there were about 6,000 cattle that had survived the severe storms of winter. This manner of wintering stock is nothing less than slow starvation, a test of stored flesh and vitality against the hard storms until grass comes again. The skeleton frames of last winter's dead dot the prairies within view of the agency with sickening frequency. Still, this is in the heart of the great grazing regions of the West, and, until we have a greater rainfall or can irrigate, the country must in the main remain a paradise to stock-raisers.

The great loss of agency cows and bulls noted above does not include the loss of beef steers received last January for issue to Indians.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have but 2,318 ponies and mules and but 1,694 cattle—1,000 of the latter belong to a half-breed Cheyenne—which shows these tribes to be very poor, considering the great number interested.

SANITARY.

The health of these people has been remarkably good, considering their condition and habits. Their filth and general neglect of health invite disease as a natural consequence, and if the cholera or any epidemic disease should get a start the mortality would be most fearful. Cleanliness is insisted upon as being next to godliness, but advice on this subject will be required for years to come. The romance and beauty is all taken away from an Indian village by a personal visit. The dirt, stagnant water, offal from slaughtered beef, &c., the year around, makes a mess of stench more than a white man can stand. In fact, they select most unwholesome localities for camps, and it is a wonder that the death-rate is not greater. Syphilis is common among them, most especially the Arapahoes, who have little regard for virtue. Be it said to their credit that they are generally temperate, and I have yet to hear of a full-blood who has been under the influence of liquor.

TRANSPORTATION AND LABOR.

desire to give credit to the Indians when it is due, and it is worthy of note that they haul their supplies from Kansas, 135 miles away. It is true the Government pays them liberally for hauling the goods which are purchased wholly for their own use, but this is a step far in advance of their former life and will lead to better results in the future. They must be encouraged in this way, and those who show a desire to improve themselves should be assisted in many other ways.

The young men in our shops deserve credit for their perseverance and steady habits, and they should be paid *increased wages* as they become proficient in the trades.

We only issue beef and flour to these Indians; all other supplies are purchased by them, from sales of beef hides, grazing tax funds, and the pay for their labor in transporting supplies.

The education of the mind makes the training of the hand speedy and easy, and it can be readily seen that the young men who have been in school and learned to talk make much more rapid advancement in the shops, on the farm, or in other branches of work, than those who have not had such advantages. The immediate demands of the people is a practical knowledge of how to supply their wants, and the transportation of supplies, coupled with farm work, under competent instruction, is a good tool for them.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The two Government schools from April 1 to June 30 were certainly little credit to the agency, Indians, or any one else connected with the work. They were not more than half filled, and the children came and went about as they pleased. In the latter part of June the Arapaho chiefs issued an edict that their schools must be filled up, and the soldiers were called upon to execute it, which they did to the credit of the school, and for a few days before the close of the term that school had a good attendance. But the Cheyennes having taken a dislike to the superintendent in charge of their school, refused to build it up, but rather tried to tear it down. Like all other branches of the agency work, the lack of power to compel the Indians to do as we think best is fully manifested here.

What I have said of the Government schools proper will not apply to the two schools controlled by the Mennonite Society. Their schools, although having a small number of pupils, have been quite successful; but they want more children than they can induce to attend, and the necessity for the strong arm of the Government to adopt compulsory attendance is fully understood.

At no period in our history has the education of the Indian been generally and earnestly discussed as during the past year, and the failure of schools to confer the benefits expected has dissatisfied some who are now led to question the advantages of education, holding it responsible for the sins of ignorance. But the good results from school training can only be seen where the Government continues to instruct after the pupils have left school, and I claim that the \$1,000 spent on a boy at Carlisle or elsewhere is of little value, unless it is followed with an additional expenditure of, say, \$10 per year for at least two years after his return in assisting him in opening and making a home.

It is desirable that every child should have the benefit of school training, and we have reached the point that fully warrants the Government in enforcing compulsory education among these people. Every means have been used to induce them to keep their children in school, without good results, and they can have no excuse other than want of appreciation. If their children were at work and their labor necessary to keep poverty from the door, the situation would be changed; but I can see no earthly excuse for their non-attendance, neither can I see why they should be abandoned when they leave school. The few good results that I have noticed are due to the personal energy and benevolence of a few of the teachers who have manifested unsurpassed fidelity under most discouraging difficulties.

The heavy drafts for children for Carlisle, Chilocco and other schools, depletes the agency schools and aside from the discouragement to teachers it is hard to fill the places of children from the camps.

The industrial branch has been neglected; but it is my intention to, so far as possible, follow the wishes of the honorable Secretary Teller, whose views on this subject I consider as pure and sound as gold.

The average attendance of children at school is as follows:

Cheyenne Indian boarding school.....	71
Arapaho Indian boarding school.....	66
Mennonite mission at agency.....	28
Mennonite mission at cantonment.....	22

Reports from superintendents of these schools herewith, except Cheyenne—the superintendent having left the service.

RETURNED CARLISLE PUPILS.

The Government seems ready and willing to educate the Indians at school; but after a boy has been at Carlisle for three years he is sent back to the filth and dirt of camp life with nothing to do or do with. If I could have my own way I would give these boys a practical education in farming. I would break and fence for them 40 acres of good land, build thereon a small house, and in other ways assist them to a start in the world. One energetic farmer as instructor could look after a dozen of them and keep them going; the cost would not be great, but the results would be lasting, and in the end, \$250 that have been spent per year on each one while at school would not be lost. What I would do would cost no more than to continue them in school for two years longer, and would certainly do much more good, and render what has been done useful instead, as in most cases, a dead loss. It can hardly be expected that the Government will furnish all these young men employment when they return from school, as blacksmiths, tinners, carpenters, harness makers, &c., but they can all engage in agriculture, and should, I think, be encouraged to do so. They exercise a most potent influence with the tribe, the old signifying their approbation and seeming to acquiesce in their desire for more knowledge and better homes.

INDIAN POLICE, CRIMES, ETC.

The police force of the agency consists of 40 men, 25 Cheyennes and 15 Arapahoes. They are not drilled or disciplined, and while some are good men many are practically worthless and cannot be depended upon in any contest with their own people. They are only used to prevent the driving of unauthorized cattle over the reservation, looking for whisky peddlers, and in rounding up whites generally who are on the reservation without authority.

The pay of all Indian police is too small, and it would be better to reduce the number by half if the pay could be doubled. They should have two complete uniforms per year; their ponies should be fed, and full rations for themselves and families should be issued to them.

The court of Indian offenses has never been established here, and I doubt its practical workings at the present time.

Few crimes outside of depredations have been reported. A white man was murdered while herding cattle on the range of Robert Bent, a half-blood Cheyenne. It is supposed that he came upon an Indian while in the act of skinning a beef, and the Indian, to hide his crime, deliberately and in cold blood shot him.

AGENCY AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Here at the agency proper are the agent's residence, a one-and-half story structure 27 by 36, with kitchen attached, 14 by 14; it is in good repair, but the ceilings are too low, and there is not enough room for a residence of this kind. Eight other residences for employes (all out of repair); a physician's office, 16 by 30; a large brick commissary, 60 by 120, with office in second story, adequate in every respect for the business of the agency; a blacksmith and carpenter shop of brick, 30 by 25, both roomy and complete; a large barn for agency work-teams, which needs repairs; a stable and carriage-house at agent's residence, 21 by 33; a saw-mill building, 28 by 96, not in good repair, but sufficient in size for all requirements; a corn-crib, 27 by 33—this building is nearly rotted down; a boarding-school building for Arapahoes, 60 by 120, much out of repair; a neat little brick laundry; a large brick school building used by the Mennonites for both Cheyenne and Arapaho children, all of which are the property of the Government. There are also three large trading stores, with residences for employes employed therein; a hotel, a livery stable, and residence, a printing office, and a neat little cottage belonging to and occupied by the agency interpreter. Two and a half miles to the southeast and across the river is our large cattle corral, 277 by 586, with scales and scale-house, all nearly rotted down and unfit for use. To the north three miles away, at the Caddo Springs, stands the large Cheyenne school, on a beautiful hill skirted on the south by a fine natural grove of black-jack timber. Sixty miles to the northwest, on the bank of the North Canadian, we have a group of old abandoned buildings formerly occupied by the military, but now used by the Mennonites for school purposes; all of these buildings are out of repair and many of them entirely worthless. Very few of the buildings of the Government and none of the fences are in proper condition, and many additions to the Mission school buildings are needed to make them convenient and comfortable, and to attain the best results.

FORT RENO.

Fort Reno is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of the agency, on the south side of the river, situated on the summit of a gracefully sloping hill. It stands within full view. The parade ground is in the center of the inclosure and is large enough to make quite a

The large stone, brick, and frame structures surround it, broad graveled roads and stone walks lie between the buildings and the grassy square, and on either side healthy trees are fast growing to beautify the place. The residences of the officers, fronting as they do the drive about the parade grounds, are of brick and frame. They are large square structures built in the southern style, with entrances in the center, and appear large enough for small hotels with wide piazzas. They are beautifully furnished. West of the parade ground a broad road separates the corrals, wagon and feed lot, and runs south past the immense establishment of the "post" to the west of this and down the slope are the white teepees of the Indian warriors and their families. This is a splendid little post, fitted as it is with all the appointments for six companies, and as we daily hear the bugle's melodies and the boom of the field piece proclaiming the military day ended, we are reminded by their presence that the Nation with a big "N" is a reality. Only a little over 200 men are regularly stationed here, whose duties include scouting in Oklahoma, so at the present time there are less than 150 men at the post. Such a force to compel obedience among six hundred wild Indians amounts to a farce. One thousand men would be little enough, and I doubt if there is another place in the United States where they are needed as much.

MISSIONARIES.

The faithful missionaries among the Indians seem at last to be reaping the reward of their toils they have been undergoing for the last generation, in seeing a growing demand all over the country for schools of instruction for Indian youths. The prejudice against educating the Indian is fast leaving the minds of both white and red, and it appears that the labors of many who have devoted their lives to efforts among this race have succeeded in making a lasting impression. During my short residence here I have found the Mennonites who are engaged here most earnest and faithful people, who seem to have but one object in view, i. e., the raising of the Indian to our civilization. The Presbyterian society have also had a young man here who has rendered valuable service; but the main purpose of all who accomplish any good here must be to teach the Indian how to make a living.

In conclusion, let me say that I shall carry out the policy of the Government as far as possible according to your wishes and with avoidance as far as possible of all complications with the Indians. I must, however, hope that the Government will give support, and consideration should I be unable to fill all their expectations. I am profoundly grateful for the confidence which the Interior Department has reposed in me, and in the future as in the past, I shall do your bidding, believing that my transfer from Quapaw Agency is a compliment for faithful services rendered. I ask your forbearance, trusting it will be extended to me, and hoping that each recurring year I may be able to feel that I have done my duty and advanced the Indians under my charge,

I am your obedient servant,

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CANTONMENT, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 14, 1884.

D. B. DYER,

United States Indian Agent, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory:

DEAR SIR: Upon your verbal request, I herewith respectfully submit a brief report of the missionary work carried on by the Mennonite Church among the Indians in our charge.

The school is evidently one of the most effectual means in changing the savage and wild heathenish life of these Indians to a civilized, quiet, and useful Christian life. Our school at the agency has had during the past year the desired number of children, varying between 30 and 36. The school at this place was opened on the 1st of September, 1884, with 18 children. Our mission at the agency was established especially for the Arapahoes. The mission work at this place was begun with a view to extend it to both the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes. We had made arrangements at first to accommodate not less than 60 children, but the average number during the year was only 21. The Cheyennes would not agree to send their children to the same school with the children of the Arapahoes. They were, as they said, awaiting the construction of a school building for them exclusively, having had the promise of one.

In our schools we teach above all other things the Christian religion, as with the acceptance of Christ and his religion the superstition and heathenish customs of these

people of themselves fall away, and these being overcome, it will be a matter of little consequence at all to civilize them, especially so as they are in their way a very religious people. But doing these, other means in bringing about the great change of these people are not neglected. The children in our schools are taught the common English branches, as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography. The majority of them, especially the younger ones, understand the English language well and speak it freely among themselves.

The industrial education has not been without success. If there was sufficient work, the children were kept in the school-room only till noon. During the rest of the day the boys were put to work in the field and the garden. The girls were taught to sew, to knit, to mend, and to do other housework. Education in industries is of a far greater value to these Indians now than literary knowledge. Give to the rising generation of these tribes a good school-room education only, and then let them return into camp, and they most probably will be more indolent, more barbarous and savage even than their ignorant and superstitious parents now are. To encourage them to work we have given the larger boys the privilege to plant and to cultivate with our mission teams some corn for themselves. Some have as much as 2 acres each. Their corn is very good and promises a rich return.

In connection with the mission school at the agency we have cultivated 30 acres; the mission school at Cantonment has cultivated 50 acres. Most of the work was done by the larger boys, under the directions and supervision of the industrial teachers. The value of the crops of corn, oats, potatoes, sorghum, broom-corn, and vegetables at both missions amounts to almost \$3,000; and the expenses of seed and cultivating the fields do not exceed \$1,400. Besides this, the children learn to work and see the benefit of patient labor. More than this even, the camp Indians will learn to see that their lands, now of almost no value to them, are inexhaustible gold mines, and they only need to learn how to get the gold out of them.

Another aim in view in our missionary work is to break up the tribal connections of these people, which will do away with their tribal obligations and customs. To this end we are making efforts to get individuals to live with their families in houses at this place, separating themselves from their bands. They oblige themselves to have no medicine dances at the station, not to take one or more wives to the one or those they already have, to send their children to school, and to make efforts to start a farm in order to provide for themselves and their families. There are now six families located in houses with us. Some are not doing well at all; others are trying to do the best they can. Several have bought and paid for cooking stoves and make use of them. One has with our aid fenced 20 acres of land, paid for the wire, and has broken 4 acres.

A great drawback to these and other Indians, who perhaps wish to abandon their old ways in order to make a good start in life, are their medicine dances. Whilst I do not believe that these dances ought to be prohibited by force, as they are dear and sacred to them, being a part of their religion, though barbarous and in some ways even cruel it may be, I do, on the other hand, think that protection should be given those who do not wish to participate in those "medicine dances" any longer, but would rather tend to their fields and cattle.

The health in our schools generally has been good. A few deaths occurred, but the children that did die were taken in because they were sick, in order to receive proper care. This has anew shown us the necessity and feasibility of a hospital for the sick children of schools as well as the sick from camp.

Although the past year has been one of many disappointments and "buried hopes," we are not discouraged, knowing that these Indians too are endowed with an intellect to be enlightened and a soul to be saved by the power of the gospel of Jesus Christ. And the day will come when they too shall see this powerful and regenerating truth, acknowledging Jesus to be their God and their Saviour.

Thanking you for your unwavering kindness and aid in respect to us and our work,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. S. HAURY,
Mennonite Missionary.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Indian Territory, August 28, 1884.

It is the honor to submit herewith this my seventh annual report of the con-
sultations of this agency.
The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians attached to the

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Children of school age.	
			Males.	Females.
.....	528	624	80	81
.....	573	809	76	87
.....	151	157	29	31
.....	98	111	13	16
.....	19	21	4	5
.....	73	90	10	11
.....	40	39	6	7
.....	271	285	29	31
.....	27	47	6	5
Comanches).....	80	85	10	13
.....	1, 860	2, 268	263	287

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes are what are called "blanket Indians," and
are advanced as the other six tribes. The Wichitas, Wacoas, Towaconies,
Cheyennes, and Delawares have been learning the ways of civilized life for
many years past, and are now almost in a self-supporting condition. They cultivate
the soil in houses, and dress in citizen's dress.
The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have, I think, made good progress since
they came to the plains, ten years ago, and settled down on their reservation. They have
lost many of their savage customs and adopted many of the ways of civilized
life. They appear in citizen's dress habitually, and many others occasionally, but, as
was issued last fall, the number using the dress the past year was less
than before. Many of them cultivate the soil and have well-fenced fields
of various size from one up to fifty acres. I regret that I cannot report the build-
ing of houses, very few having been erected during the year. There can be no
doubt that these Indians are gradually learning and adopting the ways of civilized

They have danced less this year than usual, and they seem to have given
up the medicine dance, for as yet they have said nothing about it. The hold-
fast dance has always been a great occasion and considered one of their most
important remonies, for they have believed it absolutely necessary to secure their
success in all their undertakings, either at war or in the chase. They
usually go out on the plains from forty to sixty miles from the agency and
remain from five to six weeks. On several occasions, since the buffalo disappeared,
they suffered very much with hunger while out, and I hope we have heard the
last of it.

AGRICULTURE.

Early in the spring, and consequently the Indians did not finish planting their crops
for the season. An abundance of rain having fallen, the corn came up well
and vigorously until about time to commence throwing out shoots, but at that time
the weather came on and the late crops suffered so much for want of rain
that they will be very light.
A better report may be expected hereafter of the farming operations of these
tribes if the care and attention to be given to the work by the additional number
of men appointed under a late order from your office will add materially to

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PASTURE.

Steers and bulls purchased for the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches were
held at the agency in the month of July of last year, to be held for their common
use. As there was no inclosed pasture on the reservation in which they could be
held, I was compelled to turn them loose on the Washita River. Having re-
ceived permission from your office to build a pasture, I selected the northeast corner
of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, and, with the wire furnished, I built a fence

on three sides, taking the Washita River as a natural barrier for the fourth or north side, inclosing land enough to hold these cattle and any others that might be purchased for the Indians. The north front of the pasture following the tortuous course of the river is about fifteen miles in length, in which there are a few intervening spaces that are not a complete or sufficient barrier, and will require about five thousand pounds of wire to make them so. As soon as the fence was completed, I had thrown into this pasture all I could gather of the breeding cattle, and the four months' supply (1,669 head) of beef cattle that had been delivered to me in the month of January. Shortly afterwards fire was in some way set to the grass and it was nearly burned off. I was compelled to turn the cattle outside, which I very much regretted, for I well knew what would be the consequences, however active might be the small force of herders in my employ. It is well known that public property is more likely to be depredated upon than private, and cattle running at large with the Government I D brand upon them, and known to belong to the Indians, would be preyed upon by all classes—by the white, black, and red man indiscriminately. The result proved my fears to be well founded. Some animals were found upon which the attempt had been made to burn out the Government brand.

TROUBLE WITH CATTLE MEN.

Although the Indians have been quiet and generally friendly to the whites during the year, a few of them have given some trouble to the cattle men who have leased the grass on the southern and eastern portion of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. The Kiowas have claimed that the Cheyenne line should be farther north. This question of the division line between the two reservations should be settled as soon as possible, and if it can be done, as was suggested last winter by Agent Miles and myself, by the military running the lines, it will probably settle it for all time. The Kiowas have also made some trouble on the western cattle trail by demanding of drivers beef or money for passing over what they claim as their country.

The affiliated tribes, as is known, laid claim two years ago to that portion of the reservation assigned to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Executive orders in 1869, and lying between the Canadian River and the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation. During the past year the Caddoes, excited thereto by a designing white man, threatened to drive out the cattle men, who have leased these lands from the Cheyennes for a term of years, and on one occasion a considerable party of Caddoes, influenced by him, visited the different ranches and ordered off the cattle men, burned the grass, and destroyed some of the wire fencing.

SQUAW-MEN.

I had been nearly five years in office before I met with the common experience of a United States Indian agent's trouble with squaw-men. Having had occasion during the year to take action against one of their number, they decided I was not such an agent as they wished to have, and immediately instituted proceedings by which they hoped to effect a change. There are some good men among this class who wield a good influence over the Indians, but there are others whose character and influence are so bad that it is futile to expect peace as long as they are permitted to remain among the Indians, and as some of these last seem to believe that the fact of their once having cohabited with a squaw secures to them not only the much-cherished right—"the right to live on an Indian reservation"—but also the right to do pretty much as they please, some decision is required defining their status; and certainly, if they are to be held amenable to law, Indian agents should be supported in all proper action taken against them.

INDIAN POLICE.

The work done by the police during the year was very satisfactory, and when provision can be made for quarters, and the proper subsistence of themselves and horses that degree of discipline could be enforced from which greater efficiency of the force could be attained.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians hauled all the freight, and, except in cold weather, they have done it cheerfully and well. The total amount hauled was 543,071 pounds, nearly all of which was hauled from Caldwell, Kans., a distance of 150 miles, and for which the Indians received \$7,851.56.

INDIAN LABOR.

I have given employment to as many of those applying for work as the fund allowed for that purpose would permit. No work has been done for some weeks past in the mill, where a number of Indians have heretofore been engaged, in consequenc

away of the boiler, but employment was found for some in the work building erected for agents' quarters, a brick house which has recently been completed, and which is situated on the south side of the Washita River. This building is much needed, for ever since the burning of the Wichita school-house, the largest dwelling was destroyed, there has been a want of room for the education of employes.

SCHOOLS.

Indian schools, the one for the children of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne, and the other for the children of the affiliated tribes of the old Wichita Agency, have been in successful operation during the year. The heavy drafts from these schools during the term to furnish children for the Chillicothe school very considerably reduced the number of scholars in attendance. There were from the agency at one time seventy children for the Chillicothe school, and these were drawn from the two schools then in session. The Indians having little interest in their children and filled the schools, they are slow in answering the call to supply to fill the places thus vacated, and as it happened that most of the children called for this purpose the last term had not before attended school and the weather was very warm, they did not attend regularly.

Very much so that the work in the Wichita school cannot be conducted the same as in session in a new building. For two years and a half past the work in the school has been carried on under very unfavorable circumstances. The buildings now being used were wholly unsuited to the purpose, as it has not been possible under the circumstances to maintain a proper discipline, nor to secure the attendance of the children. Indeed the buildings were so open that during the coldest winter there was actual suffering.

Corn and vegetables were planted by the children of each school the past year, like the crops generally in this part of the Territory this year, the yield was good.

The aggregate number of children attending the two schools during the year was 84½.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians during the year has been good. I think the number of Indians who apply for and make use of the white man's medicine is steadily increasing. We have heard much less about their medicine-men the past year than in the year before.

Their influence is still very great, however, and the agency physician is using him in all his practice, but especially in those cases that he is called to the camps, when, as it happens, the patient is subjected to the severe treatment of the Indian doctor at the same time that the agency physician is prescribing. We cannot expect the Indian to have confidence in the white doctor's medicine unless he has been reasonably successful in his practice, and how can we expect him to be successful when his patients are made to pass through the ordeal of the Indian medicine-man imposes upon them, such as the beating of drums, the blowing of bells, and howling of Indians, and sometimes the internal application of powerful and hurtful nostrums. I know of no better way to meet this difficulty than the building of a

HOSPITAL.

The hospital recommended in a former report and I believe has been recommended for agents. Not only would the physician be enabled to treat his patients more fully, but every Indian brought from the camp to the hospital would be brought under civilizing and Christianizing influences.

RELIGIOUS.

J. B. Wicks, who for three years past has been laboring as a missionary among the Indians of this and the Cheyenne Agency, made his home at this agency the past year. A neat church building has been erected at the agency, and is used every Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Wicks represents the Episcopalians of the diocese of New York, and this church was built by funds contributed by

the Indian church, called so because it was built and is entirely controlled by the Indians. It continued through the year the regular weekly meetings, and I think is in a good condition. Its membership and support come from the Wichitas and other affiliated tribes.

Respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
Indian Agent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with office circular of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to make my sixth annual report of this agency, located in the Indian Territory and occupied by the Osages, Kaws, and part of the Quapaw Indians.

The Osages numbered 1,570 in June, 1884, consisting of 1,215 full bloods and 35 mixed bloods. They are steadily decreasing in numbers, and must continue to do so until they give up their old customs of religion, pleasures, and dress, as they are at variance with all general rules of health. They are apparently strong and hearty, and with proper care of themselves there should be no reason why they should not be a healthy and prosperous nation.

The Kaws numbered 245 in December, 1883, consisting of 194 full bloods and 51 mixed bloods. The full bloods are fast passing away, with few recruits to fill their places, while the mixed bloods are steadily increasing, and in a few years, at present rate, will be in the majority. The Kaws persist in keeping up the old Indian habits of visiting, much to their disadvantage, as they are always giving and receive but little.

The Quapaws that reside here came from their reservation by permission, intending to unite with the Osages. They are semi-civilized, wear citizen's dress of the poorest quality, have built for themselves huts, and broken small patches of ground upon which they raise a little corn and vegetables. They work but little, preferring to dance and gamble, live hard, and as a result are rapidly passing away. I have not taken a correct census of them the past year, but think they will not exceed 100 alive now.

INDIAN FARMING.

Experience has not proved that the Indians of this agency will in the near future become successful farmers. They have put in their usual amount of corn and vegetables, and have taken very good care of the crops, will have more than usual, and a large number of them will have potatoes to use. They enjoy rest, however, and a few acres is as much as the women care to tend with the little help they get from the men.

A number of mixed bloods have large farms upon which they raise corn principally, for which they find a ready market at home from stockmen.

EDUCATION.

The full blood Osages and Kaws are naturally averse to educating their children, especially the girls, and if they are placed in school it is the result of a large amount of coaxing or some other incentive. Many of them who talk very nicely about the benefits of an education will remove their children from school upon the most frivolous excuses.

Believing that to educate their children was the best possible thing that could be done for them, I insisted that the Osage council should pass some compulsory law, and as a result they passed a bill that all children not in school eight months in the year should lose their annuity, placing the school age at from seven to fourteen years. As a result of this law the school at Osage filled up rapidly in March and maintained a steady attendance until the close of the school in June. A large number, however, were unwilling to believe that the law would be enforced, and about 70 children lost their annuity at the June payment. At Kaw the Indian office made an even more strict ruling which secured the attendance of nearly every child for the first half of the year. Some complaints have been made at both agencies about the instructions, but the Indians generally have taken the matter in their usual submissive manner.

I am happy at this writing to say that during the last half of the year the rulings promise to be a grand success, as Indians were notified by the police that schools would open on September 1, and asking that they bring their children in a day or two prior to that time. On September 1 we had about 150 at Osage and nearly all of school age at Kaw. Not only did the Indians bring them in themselves, but instructed them to stay, and promising to return them at once should any run away. It is undoubtedly a great step forward, and I sincerely hope that none of the advance taken will be lost.

There has been no missionary stationed here during the year. Services have been held a number of times by those passing through the agency or visiting temporarily. Regular religious service has been held on the Sabbath at the schools, attended by most of the employes and scholars, and a Sabbath school maintained part of the year on Bird Creek, 30 miles south of the agency.

The Indians are naturally very religious in their way. The Osages maintain a kind of religious organization, to support which they will sacrifice anything that they have. The issues of cattle and the large cash annuities of the past two years have

u them means to join this order, and large amounts of stock and merchandise have spent for that purpose; even small children have taken the rite of the dove, as called. Many of them see that this custom is making the Indians poor. They n speak of the matter, but seem wholly under the influence of the medicine men, se bread and butter largely depend in keeping the Indians interested in these rious rites. I trust that in the near future they may be induced to accept some-ig better. There is much need of devoted, active missionary work, those that enter the service and master the language, thus enabling them to teach the ians in their own tongue, leading them from their superstitious worship of an imary great spirit, through prayers and songs to birds and beasts and repetitions of ve acts, to a knowledge of a real Savior.

t the Osage council, held in January, it was determined by the Indians that all ps at the agency should be closed on June 30 as free shops. I secured the authorfor the employés then running the shops (all being citizens of the Nation) to counne to run them, charging the Indians for work done. They have been run in this nner for two months. They are doing a good business, and all appear satisfied. loon after my arrival at this agency in 1878 I was convinced that the entire sys- of issues, both of rations and annuity goods and the system of free shops, was a advantage to the Indians, cultivating in them habits of indolence, improvidence, lextravagance, and determined as fast as possible to inaugurate a system whereby h Indian would realize something of his own expenses, and thus educate him by etical experience to husband his resources, and at last have succeeded in cutting all except the doctor's office, and for many reasons I believe it would be best to pense with that also, though there are good reasons why it should be maintained the present.

The Indians realizing that they were being continually imposed upon by stockmen owing their cattle to drift over on to their reservation, and the difficulty of collect-; taxes for the same, determined to make some leases along their borders of lands it were not occupied, both as a means of securing a greater income and as a protec- n to the balance of their reservation—the Kaws leasing the north half of their ervation, and the Osages making six leases, one on the west, three on the north, on the east, and one on the south, in all about 350,000 acres, for the term of ten ra, payable quarterly, in advance, at from 3 cents to 4 cents per acre per annum. a result the Kaws receive annually about \$2,100, whereas under the old system of urning for grazing the most they ever collected in any one year was \$340, results Osage being equally favorable. All these leases have been fenced by the parties uring them.

By authority of the Indian Office wire has been purchased and the balance of the w Reservation inclosed, so that the Kaws are practically living inside a pasture of 000 acres, the police riding the line of fence every few days. In this pasture, agency d Indian stock are allowed to run at will. Under authority, also, wire has been ehased, and the leases on Osage Reservation connected near the lines of said re- ve, except a gap of 6 miles on the east, with the intention of protecting the Indians their stock-raising, and preventing the large herds along the borders from drifting the reservation. We hope to finish the Osage fence this fall, which will make in about 60 miles of fence belonging to Osages and Kaws.

The supplies for the agency have grown less year by year as the issues of annuity ods and rations have been diminished. until now they are confined to what is nec- ary for the boarding schools.

The transportation was all given to the Kaws during the past year, as they needed e income.

The mills have been run part of the year with Indian help, cutting lumber to keep repairs at agencies and for Indian houses. Twenty-six houses have been built for e Indians, and many of them are purchasing pine lumber to ceil their houses, thus aking them very comfortable. I think it is better to have them make some per- al investment than to do the work for them, and have encouraged them to expend part of their annuity in making their homes more attractive, in fixing up their ouses, and purchasing furniture, &c. A number of them have had wells dug and a e number have had orchards planted.

During the month of June I personally visited almost every Osage camp while king the census, getting as near as possible the amount of land each had in cultiva- on and the kind of crops raised, the kind and number of stock, and endeavoring to t the correct age of every member of each family, that I might justly carry out the structions in reference to the schools. I was often made to exclaim, as I went from dge to lodge and saw many with scrofulous sores, undressed, naked, and dirty-faced ildren, women broken down with carrying heavy burdens, homes without an evidence comfort or refinement, "Rich, yet how poor!" and wondered if even the hoarded illions that these people possess in common would ever be appreciated by them, or ey use it to really better their condition.

While there is much to discourage, yet the past year has noted some progress and trust the future may prove it in a more marked degree.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Indian Office for their cordial support, and to the employes at the agency for the harmony that has existed, and to the Indians of this agency for their manifest kindness in complying with the requirements of the office.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. J. MILES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs on this agency, together with the accompanying statistics, as required by printed circular dated July 1, 1884.

Before proceeding to speak specifically as to the condition and prospects of the several tribes connected with the agency, I desire to present a few general observations applicable equally to all, and thus avoid the repetition of matters that may be disposed of at once. Having assumed charge of the agency on the 1st of January, 1884, I can only speak with confidence of what has transpired during the last six or seven months, and for the same reason I am not under the necessity of presenting "rosy colored statements" to magnify my office, since no very remarkable change in the condition of my charge could be expected in so short a period.

I am pleased to be able to say that the Indians have been remarkably quiet and peaceable. There has been no outbreak of any kind, no grave crime, no breach of the peace, and very little intoxication has occurred among any of the tribe. On two occasions I have had notice that some of the Indians had procured liquor, and were somewhat under the influence of it. I made strenuous exertions to ascertain where and from whom the liquor was procured, but the Indians are extremely reticent on such matters and nothing could be learned from them. This is a record that cannot be equaled in any white community of corresponding numbers. I regard them as more quiet and peaceable and less disposed to be quarrelsome than any people with whom I am acquainted. If misunderstandings occur, or disputes arise in regard to the rights of property, or trespass of stock, the matter is always referred to the agent, and his decisions are accepted with apparent cheerfulness. Personal encounters or physical violence are almost unknown among them. The one detestable exception is that they sometimes mistreat their wives, and even this dastardly crime is rarer than in many white communities I could name. So far as my limited observation and experience may be trusted, they are a patient long-suffering race, easily controlled by kindness and requiring little to make them happy. While these are admirable qualities they nevertheless have some disadvantages. In many cases they amount to, or rather seem to be the result of indifference and want of energy, and thus hinder their making that degree of progress which a less apathetic race would accomplish under like circumstances.

These tribes all recognize the fact that they can no longer pursue the path of their forefathers, but must adopt the white man's way, and they accept the situation with resignation if not with cheerfulness. They have so completely abandoned the old way that the passion for the chase, either for amusement or as a means of subsistence appears to have completely died out. If they cannot hunt buffalo or elk they will not hunt turkeys or prairie chicken, both of which are abundant, and they never attempt to take fish, with which their streams abound. Few of them possess or seem to care for fire-arms; on the other hand they appear really and honestly anxious to adopt the habits and means of livelihood pursued by white men. But here a much more difficult task confronts them. It is easy enough to give up hunting buffalo when there are none to be found. It is easy enough to abandon the old road when it is completely shut up and obliterated, but the entrance to the new path is rugged and thorny. In entering upon a new course of life so much at variance with all their ideas, habits, and traditions, many and formidable obstacles stand in their way. Chief among these is their natural indolence. I think many of them really want to work, but while the spirit is willing the flesh is weak. They are easily fatigued, and easily diverted from the business in hand. They will quit the most urgent job on the slightest provocation or simply to lie in the shade. Regular and systematic work is what they need to be taught first of all. For this reason I consider it good policy and good economy as well, to employ all the Indian labor that can be profitably used about the agencies. These men acquire habits of sustained and regulated labor, as well as a knowledge of and skill in the use of tools and implements, and when they

to make farms of their own experience proves that they succeed much better than others, and their example benefits those around them.

Another of the obstacles to their progress toward self-support is their inveterate habit of visiting. When the fit takes them to go off on a visit, they will drop the plow in the furrow, leave their wheat dead ripe in the field, or the mowing machine in the field and go. I have endeavored to effect a change in this particular. Another custom very much to be deprecated is the practice of wholesale visiting. A party of fifty or a hundred and fifty from some distant reservation suddenly quarter themselves on one of my tribes and stay there, feasting and dancing, till they have eaten the hosts out of house and home and completely exhausted the patience and resources of the agent; and they leave, taking with them a drove of ponies which their retainers for some inscrutable reason feel bound to give them, thus leaving the tribe which has been the victim of the raid sadly depleted and impoverished.

While these are some of the principal difficulties with which the Indians and those whose business it is to assist them have to contend, there are many minor drawbacks, such as their ignorance and thoughtlessness in the care and management of horses, rather than their tough little ponies, their inability as a general thing to comprehend the use and operation of machinery and implements, their improvidence in failing to provide for the subsistence of their stock in winter, whereby they lose every year nearly as much as they gain by natural increase of their little herds, and lastly the entire inadequacy of the means at their command in the way of work, stock, and tools, solely the fault of their own mismanagement, to carry out their farming operations as generally and successfully as they should.

These tribes are addicted to certain heathenish customs, which while they do not particularly interfere with their progress toward self-support, which is the principal object aimed at, are nevertheless barbarous and reprehensible, and must be given up before they can be considered fairly on the road to the civilization and status of the white man. The sun-dance is one of these. It is practiced only by the Poncas, and is but once a year. It is gradually, I think, losing its more revolting features, I hope to be able to suppress it entirely. Plural marriage is allowed in all the tribes, but it is not practiced to any considerable extent. I do not think in all four tribes under my charge they exceed a dozen cases. The most deplorable of all the barbarous customs is the selling of girls in marriage; this practice, I think, is universal. A marriageable girl in a family is considered as much an article of merchandise as a horse or an ox, and is sold to the highest bidder and assumes the marital state and the duties of maternity when she is a mere child, and often sorely against her will. An unmarried girl of more than fourteen or fifteen years of age is seldom to be found. The elevating and refining influence exerted by young ladies in white society is unknown among the Indians. The effect is bad in every way. It shortens their education at the very point where it would begin to be of some practical advantage. A girl over fourteen or fifteen years of age is seldom found in the tribe. It breaks them down physically and they become prematurely old; it degrades the woman to a condition little better than slavery; while it does not perhaps, as before remarked, interfere particularly with their material progress it does in my opinion hinder more than any other thing the elevation and civilization of the race.

I have mentioned these various hinderances and draw backs. Not as matters of discomfiture, or as justifying any relaxation of effort in behalf of the Indians, but to present the true state of the case, to show the nature and extent of the work to be done and to guard against unreasonable expectations of sudden and great results.

In the direction of teaching these Indians how to provide for their physical wants, and in the end to become independent of Government aid, very much has been accomplished, as the statistics of the several tribes will show. For the improvement of their social condition and to eradicate their heathenish ideas and customs some other means than those heretofore in use should be adopted. The agent fully occupied with the arduous work of looking after their physical necessities has little leisure for their moral and spiritual cultivation.

"Courts of Indian offences," composed of Indians as judges, for the trial and punishment of offenses arising among their people have been proposed; no attempt so far as I know has been heretofore made to organize such courts in connection with this agency. I have recently taken steps to form such courts in two of the tribes.

In settling the ordinary disputes and misunderstandings that occasionally arise among the Indians, I think they will be a great help and relief to the agent. As to inefficiency in preventing or punishing what are technically termed Indian offenses, such as bigamy, the sun-dance, giving away property at funerals, &c., I am by no means sanguine. I think it will be difficult to persuade Indian judges to regard and punish as crimes acts which they and their people have from time immemorial looked upon as perfectly proper and right. What is needed is a radical change of sentiment among the Indians, and this must be effected by moral means. Coercion will never accomplish it. Here is a missionary field as needy and much more promising than that can be found in Asia or Africa, and I would gladly welcome any effort that might be made in this direction and do what lay in my power to promote its success.

The Woman's National Indian Rights Association has during the present summer inaugurated a movement which I regard as highly important and praiseworthy, by sending out two ladies to labor among the women of these tribes in teaching them the arts and economies of domestic life. The education of the Indian woman has been heretofore entirely neglected, but I feel confident much can be done by an agency of this kind to improve their surroundings and elevate their condition. One of these ladies is at Ponca agency and the other at Pawnee. The work, of course, is thus far in its incipient stages and results are not yet tangible, but the field is wide and promising and I believe it would be a wise policy on the part of the Government to appoint, especially at Ponca, a teacher to labor in conjunction with the society, as there is room enough and ample work for both.

Having thus sketched briefly what to my limited observation seems to be the general condition of these tribes, and indicated in part what I regard as essential to their future progress, I proceed to note somewhat in detail the present condition of the several tribes and what has been done by them in the past year, or rather that portion of it during which they have been under my supervision.

THE PONCAS.

The Ponca Reservation has been fully described in the reports of my predecessors, and it is needless to repeat the description here. Lying in the valleys of the Arkansas, Salt Fork, and Chikaskia, it is abundantly watered, well timbered, and comprises a very large percentage of rich bottom land (a little too sandy for this dry, southwestern climate), but capable in ordinary seasons of producing heavy crops of all common grains and vegetables. Its natural resources are sufficient if properly developed to make these people independently rich.

The Poncas divide their attention about equally between farming and stock-raising and are making fair progress in both. If this season had been as favorable as last they would have shown a very satisfactory increase, both of acreage cultivated and production. They are also gradually acquiring small herds of cattle, which, if no misfortune befalls them, will in a few years place their owners in comfortable circumstances. The following statistics present a view of the agricultural operations of this tribe for the past year, which is as nearly correct as actual count and measurement or a very careful estimate could make it. Seventy families have been engaged in cultivating crops of corn or wheat or both, and most of these have added a variety of field and garden vegetables. They have had in cultivation 679 acres, from which they have raised 2,186 bushels of wheat, 7,725 of corn, and 1,320 of potatoes, 3,100 melons and 4,000 pumpkins, 15 bushels of onions, 10 bushels of beans, besides a considerable quantity of peas, cucumbers, radishes, cabbage, &c. The amount of wheat is ascertained by actual measurement; the average yield was a little over 12 bushels to the acre, which is rather a poor showing for this country. The Indians, however, are not discouraged and will sow again, and as experience teaches them the necessity of earlier planting and more careful cultivation of the ground they will succeed better.

The corn is still in the field, but after very careful examination I estimate the average yield at 15 bushels per acre. It should have been at least 30. The difference is owing partly to the unfavorable season; very wet in June when the corn should have been cultivated, and excessively dry in July, but more to late planting, failure to get a good stand, and want of cultivation to the extent that was practicable. The corn on the agency farm under similar conditions of soil and season will produce 40 bushels to the acre. This I think is an argument in favor of a well-managed agency farm. The Indians are not slow to observe the contrast between the heavy crop which here covers the ground and their own scanty fields, and will be stimulated to greater exertions in future.

In the matter of stock-raising they are making a very fair start. This branch of industry, I think, should be encouraged as far as possible. The country is well adapted to it. It is not to the same extent subject to the vicissitudes of wet and drought as is general farming, and offers to these people a readier means of competence and self-support than any other occupation in which they can engage. The Poncas now own 1,008 head of cattle; 246 of these are the increase of the present season. They own also 54 American horses, 203 ponies, 92 swine, and 848 domestic fowls. In regard to the stock-raising the trouble heretofore has been that the Indians made insufficient provisions for a winter supply of provender and allowed the stock to "rustle" for a living as best they could during the greater part of the winter. The result was that they lost every winter nearly as much as the increase of the summer. To remedy this I have encouraged and assisted them as far as possible to put up hay, and I estimate that they have secured about 686 tons. This is far short of an adequate supply, but the lack of rakes and mowing-machines has been a serious drawback; of these last there are quite a number in the tribe, but most of them are entirely worn out, and the rest have only been kept going by constant repairing, the whole force in the black-

th-shop having done little else throughout the harvest. On the whole the Poncas have made a substantial and notable advance over last year, and as they acquire knowledge and experience in civilized pursuits and gradually overcome their constitutional idleness, they will advance more rapidly in future.

School.

The industrial school has been in successful operation during the year, although the number in attendance was at no time up to the full capacity of the building. The number of children of school age in the tribe is 129, and when the new school year begins I shall see whether the authority of the agent is not sufficient to compel a full attendance. The work of the school during the past year was quite satisfactory. The pupils made good, and, in many cases, surprising, progress, and both boys and girls showed an aptitude and willingness to engage in manual labor in their respective departments, which is highly gratifying and proves the wisdom of beginning with the children in teaching these people the arts of peace.

The industrial teacher, with the assistance of the boys alone, cultivated 20 acres of corn and vegetables, and will secure some 400 bushels of corn and 150 bushels of potatoes, besides an abundance of summer vegetables for the use of the school. Twenty acres of the agency farm were planted to corn by the farmer last spring; the balance was assigned to the school and sundry Indians. The crop on this 20 acres, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable season, is very good and will afford plenty of food for agency stock.

Sanitary.

That the Poncas have pretty much given up the employment of their native medicine men is shown by the number of cases treated during the year by the agency physician. In fact they call upon him in all cases, and for every little ailment. From a number of cases reported it might seem that they are an unhealthy race, but such is not the fact. Serious and fatal illness is rare among them. Their sanitary condition in fact is very good. The births during the year exceeded the deaths by twenty-three, and contrary to the fact among Indian tribes, the Poncas are gradually increasing in numbers. The location is remarkably healthy, as is shown by the fact that among the forty white persons on and about the agency no case of illness worthy of mention has occurred during the present summer.

THE PAWNEES.

The following statement of the condition of this tribe furnished by Capt. Rees Pickens, who has been in immediate charge of the agency during the entire year and several years past, is as full and complete as I could hope to make it. I therefore approve and adopt it as a part of this report:

"The Pawnees now number 1,142 souls, a slight decrease since last annual report. Hereditary and constitutional diseases are slowly but surely decimating this people. Aside from these the general health and condition of the tribe has been remarkably good. The abundant crops of last year furnished them with good and nourishing food as well as with a limited supply of cash with which their immediate wants were supplied.

"The mode of living adopted by this people has not materially changed within the past year. Many of them not being able to get breaking done on their allotments last year, they were obliged to remain by the old village farms in order to raise corn and vegetables, this difficulty is, however, removed in many cases, as breaking was done the past spring, entirely on allotments to which claimants will remove this fall when the proper arrangements can be made for their assistance.

"This is one of the best evidences of the breaking up of the village system. No new allotments were assigned the past year, though at the present time there are quite a number of parties waiting for the establishment of boundary lines to their claims. Heretofore the impracticability of getting material for house building near their claims and intended homes has been discouraging to them, but the receipt of a new portable saw-mill has inspired them with fresh hopes and renewed energy, and I can see nothing to hinder the majority of the Pawnees from being located, each family on a homestead, in the near future. Those who have settled upon their allotments have, I believe, in every instance, remained upon them and are working and planning for future improvements.

"The result of their agricultural operations will not be so encouraging as that of last year. An excessive rainfall in the early part of the season followed by exceedingly dry weather has greatly injured the crops. The corn crop will not average perhaps more than one-third of that of last year. In some instances, where planting was late on account of rain, the crop will be almost a total failure. Their stock of vegetables, pumpkins, &c., will not be so limited. The yield of wheat was fair in most instances.

Unusual care must be exercised over these people the coming winter in order that there may not be want among those who have been unfortunate in not raising crops.

"There is no disposition to return to the ration system. Two years' trial without the weekly ration has undoubtedly resulted in good to this tribe since it became a necessity for them to exercise at least a degree of industry and forethought in providing the necessaries of life. Agricultural pursuits engage the principal attention of these Indians, though several members of the tribe have a few head of cattle each, and one has directed his attention to mercantile pursuits with a fair prospect of success.

"There is need of more implements, particularly mowing-machines and hay-rakes for Indian use. If open market purchase of such material could be made implements more suitable for the service than those furnished under estimate could be obtained and at the time required for use.

"During the past winter the reservation was overrun with range cattle, to the inconvenience of quite a number of Indian settlers. There being so many miles of open line exposed, and so great a number of cattle it was impossible to restrain them. Where damage to Indian property was done by such stock ample compensation was in nearly all cases made. To avoid any inconvenience from this source in the future, a majority of the tribe consented to lease, and leased about 150,000 acres of the reservation to responsible parties for a period of five years from June 1, 1884, at an annual rental of 3 cents per acre payable in advance. The parties leasing have erected a good and substantial fence along the boundary line of tract so occupied so there need be no excuse for trespassing stock hereafter. The tract of land leased was entirely unoccupied excepting by two small settlements to which wire will be furnished with which to fence all cultivated land. All the Arkansas River bottom within the limits of the reservation, the Bear Creek and Camp Creek Valleys are not included within the leased tract and these afford ample room on which to locate every family belonging to the tribe on the best farming land on the reserve.

"Not much building has been done by the Indians during the past year. Now that the portable saw-mill is at hand I anticipate a great deal of work in that direction. The condition of the agency buildings (particularly the employé's cottages) is poor. Estimates were made at the beginning of the last fiscal year for a reasonable amount for the erection of a commissary building, three employé's cottages and repair of others. No action was taken in the premises. The commissary building in particular is a miserable structure, and that any party should be held responsible for supplies therein stored does not seem just.

"The industrial school has been well attended and the results have been quite encouraging. The building being of limited proportions has generally been filled to the utmost capacity conducive to the health and comfort of the students. A larger percentage of girls were in attendance than during the previous year.

"In October last 19 children were sent to Carlisle and other schools east. Upon the opening of Chilocco school a delegation of 13 was furnished that institution. While it is evident a system of compulsory education among the Indians would be advantageous, such a course would scarcely be necessary here, by reason of limited school accommodations. It is positively essential to erect additional school buildings, if the children of school age in this tribe are to receive even a partial education.

"The Woman's National Indian Association has recently established a mission at this agency. There is an abundant field for labor in that direction. The work is not yet thoroughly systematized. It is hoped much good may result from such labor.

"The Indian police, while they have not been all that could be desired, have been reasonably effective and have discharged nearly all duties assigned them in a satisfactory manner. Their services are particularly appreciated in returning children (absentees) to school.

"The employé force at the agency has been effective and competent, and I feel that much is due them for the patience and energy displayed in carrying out instructions and their faithfulness in discharge of their duties."

THE OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The condition of these Indians appears to have been generally regarded as less hopeful than that of any other tribe connected with the agency. They had the reputation of being given to making fair speeches and gorgeous promises without any intention of living up to them and of being lazy and shiftless to a degree beyond that of most Indians. My experience and observations leads me to conclude that this estimate of their character is in part at least erroneous. A long course of harsh and inconsiderate treatment has doubtless rendered them morose and suspicious, and cultivated a habit of dissimulation in their intercourse with those about them. But I think they are on the whole not different from other Indians, and that when treated in a friendly and reasonable way they will respond in a similar spirit.

The principal difficulty I have encountered is in bringing them to a realizing sense of the necessity of personal exertion for their own support. They appear to

that a large amount of money is or will be due them from the sale of their lands, that when it is paid them they will be able to live without work. Nevertheless a respectable number of them have gone to work in good earnest, and are making considerable progress, while nearly all by constant urging are doing something toward their own support.

Their reservation as an agricultural district is very much inferior to that of the cases adjoining them. There is, however, good land in the valleys of Red Rock and other streams sufficient to furnish farms for all that are ever likely to need them, the rest is very superior grazing land. If the Otoes could be induced to turn their attention mainly to stock-raising they might soon become comparatively well off. They have as yet done very little in this direction, there being but six head of cattle owned in the tribe. I am told it would be useless to attempt to assist them in getting a start, as they would simply kill and eat the stock that might be issued to them. While this might have been true years ago I have a higher opinion of their common sense than to suppose they would do so now. But I am not sufficiently acquainted with them to recommend that any such experiment be tried at present. Their agricultural operations this year have been unfortunate. The severe drought which was even more disastrous here than at Ponca, a few miles north. They had no wheat, and their corn is almost a failure. They had under cultivation 500 bushels of corn, which will yield not to exceed 10 bushels to the acre, or about 5,000 bushels. The 4 acres of potatoes were planted which did better, making an estimated yield of 50 bushels. Other vegetables were so indifferent as to be scarcely worthy of mention. They have cut and put up 296 tons of hay, which will be ample provision for the amount of stock in the tribe which is not large. They own 179 horses, mostly Indian ponies, 6 head of cattle, and a few swine, sheep, and domestic fowls. This want of crops, while it is a thing occasionally to be expected in this locality, is just to be regretted as it tends to discourage their efforts in this direction, and make them more remiss in future. I have endeavored to impress upon them the idea that such seasons in succession are not to be expected, and that next year with proper effort they will no doubt raise large crops.

The agency farm of 12 acres was planted to corn, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable summer, will produce some 350 or 360 bushels. The agency herd is doing well and now numbers 157 head of cows and stock cattle and will soon furnish a large part of the beef required for the Indians.

The industrial school last year was only moderately prosperous. It has been exceedingly difficult to induce these Indians to send their children to school. Promises and threats and actual force have in turn been tried, but with far from satisfactory results. I do not despair, however, of being able during the coming year to show a marked improvement in this respect. Their children are bright and teachable, and those who attend the school regularly show decided and most encouraging progress. They also exhibit commendable aptitude for industrial pursuits. The boys under the direction of the superintendent, cultivated during the summer, two acres of ground, and raised all the sweet corn, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables that could be consumed in the school, besides having the care of six cows which produced some butter and a bountiful supply of milk.

There has been considerable sickness in this tribe during the year, but I think with less mortality than in former years. A great majority of the cases have been trivial attacks which passed off without serious results.

NEZ PERCÉS OF JOSEPH'S BAND.

These Indians are in some respects superior to those of any other tribe connected with the agency. They are unusually bright and intelligent; nearly one-half of them are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. They meet regularly for weekly services in the school house, and so far as dress, deportment, and propriety of conduct are concerned they could not be distinguished from an ordinary white congregation. The entire band, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are quiet, peaceable, and orderly people. They receive what is provided for them with apparent thankfulness, ask for nothing more and give no trouble whatever. They are extremely anxious to return to their own country. They regard themselves as exiles. The climate does not seem to agree with them, many of them have died, and there is a tinge of melancholy in their bearing and conversation that is truly pathetic. I think they should be sent back, as it seems clear they will never take root and prosper in this locality.

The longing to return to their old homes and the unsettled feeling it naturally produces have no doubt interfered with their progress in farming and improving their lands. Nevertheless many of them have made very creditable progress, and have provided themselves with cozy and comfortable homes, and all seem inclined to work more or less. They are naturally, I think, more industrious than most Indians. The men, especially, are bright and active and exceedingly ingenious in way of needle work, embroidery, &c. They manufacture a number of useful articles in a beautiful

and tasteful manner, from the sale of which they realize a considerable income during the year.

Their farming operations during the year have been like those of their neighbors, rather unfortunate. Like all the others, their corn, till the end of June, promised fairly, but the drought of July almost ruined the crop, and the yield will be very small. No doubt in this, as in all the other cases, early planting and thorough cultivation would have done much to counteract the effect of the unfortunate weather, but it was not possible to induce the Indians to give their fields anything more than the slipshod cultivation to which they have always been accustomed. They had under cultivation 135 acres of corn, from which they will probably harvest 675 or 680 bushels. They have also raised 60 or 70 bushels of potatoes, and have one or two good patches of melons. They own 129 horses, 10 mules, and 193 head of cattle. They were unwilling to undertake the labor of putting up hay under the impression that they might leave the place and lose the benefit of it. By making an arrangement with the cattle men in the vicinity to buy their hay in case they had it to sell, I have induced them to go to work and they are getting up a good supply.

The day school was successfully conducted during the year. The Nez Percés seem anxious to give their children the advantages of education and the children equally anxious to learn. The school was well attended even in the severest weather of winter, although some of the pupils had to come every day 2 or 3 miles. The building used for school purposes was originally built for a shop. It is a mere shell of native lumber and extremely uncomfortable in cold weather. If these people are to remain here permanently I would strongly recommend the erection of a suitable building for the school, and also that it be changed into a boarding-school at least so far as to allow the children a midday meal.

The sanitary condition of the tribe, I think, is better than formerly. The mortality during the year was less than in years past, and this improvement would probably continue as they become acclimated, and only the more healthy and robust were left.

All the tribes connected with this agency have within the last six or seven months leased their unoccupied lands for grazing purposes, and the lands so leased have been inclosed with substantial wire fence. The income derived from these leases of lands, otherwise entirely unproductive, represents a substantial item in the support of the Indians. The Poncas receive \$1,700 a year; the Pawnees, about \$3,700; the Otoes, \$2,100; and the Nez Percés, \$1,000.

In all the tribes the Indians have done all the freighting of supplies required for their several agencies, and have transacted the business in a very careful and satisfactory manner, no case of loss or damage to goods through their neglect or inattention having yet come to my knowledge.

The members of the police force on the different reservations have been, as a general rule, quiet and exemplary in their conduct, and have promptly and efficiently discharged the duties required of them.

Upon the whole, these Indians are making substantial if not rapid progress toward civilization and self-support, and they will advance in an accelerated ratio as their stock of knowledge and experience accumulates from year to year, each point gained enabling them to make a still further advance till, within a shorter period of time than now seems possible, they will become independent and self-sustaining communities.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 31, 1884.

SIR: I took charge of this agency June 7, 1884, since which time I have been engaged most of the time in special work away from the agency, and I cannot, therefore, make as full a report of the matters here as I would be glad to do.

I have tried to familiarize myself with the needs of the people. Without mentioning the eight tribes under my charge, specifically and separately, I can say that they are very much in the same condition. They are all well advanced in civilization. There are no "blanket" Indians here. All dress in citizen dress.

GOVERNMENT.

I think the first great need of the tribes here is law. They generally understand that there is no law to punish one Indian for an offense against another Indian in the Territory, and this exemption from the penalties of law has a demoralizing influence

re so small that they make scarcely any attempt at making and enforcing their own, either civil or criminal; hence if an Indian commits murder, or feels perfectly unconcerned about all punishment by law, except the old *ance*. For any of these small tribes, ranging in numbers from fifty to three hundred, to make and enforce a rule inflicting the death penalty, would be a family of ten executing the death penalty on one of their number for an infraction of the family rule. If a trespass is committed against personal property, troubles arise. There is no means of enforcing compensation except perhaps the arbitrary rule of the agent, and his means of enforcing such a rule are quite *try*.

people are for the most part intelligent, well-behaved people, desiring to improve their children grow up better than they themselves have been. In one of the chiefs complained to me of a squaw man in his tribe (one of the tribes), alleging that he was a quarrelsome fellow and sometimes got drunk, was wanting to fight with the Indians, &c.; that on one occasion he had attempted to pound this chief with his fists and that the chief had good punnelling. "Now," he says, "we are not cowards and are strong in combat with him, but we don't want to do it. We don't want to raise our *it way*."

It is that these lands should, with proper restrictions, be allotted and the land over the country embraced within the jurisdiction of this agency.

MORALS.

Most of the people are generally good. The great bane of civilization among them is whisky. If all intoxicants could be kept entirely away there would be progress. It is a curious fact that the great majority of Indians who drink suffer almost any punishment rather than reveal where they procured it. In the absence of all law, it is surprising that there is so little crime. The chastity is a rule.

SCHOOLS.

There are three day schools and two industrial boarding schools. I have seen but little working of these, as they have been in vacation for the past two months, they are fairly prosperous from what I know personally, and from the accompanying this report. The day schools are the Modoc, the Peoria, and the industrial are the Quapaw and the Seneca, &c.

Quapaw has not been as fruitful in results as I wish it had. I fear the management has been in good hands. I esteem most of the employes who were there last year, but something is wrong. I have called the attention of Major H. to will now succeed me, to this fact, and I make no doubt, from what I had known of him, that he will be able to bring order out of chaos in this case, and I think he so much desires to serve the Indians as well as the country he will give his special attention to this matter.

FARMING.

The Indians have good farms, and most of them engage in farming and stock raising to some extent. I think they are steadily gaining in this respect. Their farms are mostly well kept and clean.

INCREASE.

The number under this agency is about 1,100. There is but little increase. The people especially complain that they can raise no babies here.

EMPLOYÉS.

and the employes and the people generally so kind and pleasant and the people so generous and courteous toward me while I have been here that I have been anxious to be relieved. If my successor shall find it as pleasant, I shall be glad.

I enclose with the statistics as provided in circular of July 1, 1884.

I honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

W. H. ROBB,
Special Agent in Charge.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

August 11, 1884.

SIR: In obedience to instructions dated July 1, 1884, I have the honor to herewith transmit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I assumed the duties of this office on the 1st day of April last, relieving J. V. Carter, esq. My predecessor having left no data of the events and changes which have occurred since his last annual report, mine will be almost entirely from observation and experience of three months.

I have had very little opportunity for maturing it, for the condition of affairs were such that my entire time has been taken up in the work of the office and looking after the property interests of this agency. It was full seed time when I arrived here; scarcely a furrow plowed on either of the four farms under this charge; 5,200 new fence rails on the ground; all the fences needing repairs; a large amount of lumber to be used in the erection of an addition to the Absentee Shawnee school building to be freighted from Red Fork, Ind. T., to Shawneetown, Ind. T.; a car-load of flour at Muskogee, Ind. T., to be freighted to this point, each a distance of 100 miles, over roads almost impassable, and at a season of the year when the procuring of teams was next to an impossibility; the Government cattle scattered over an area of 60 by 100 miles; horses and mules in desperate poor flesh, none of them fit for the service of gathering cattle, or in condition to do a good day's plowing; a large annuity payment to be made to the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; monthly issues to be made to the Mexican Kickapoos, as well as to the Sac and Fox and Absentee Shawnee manual-labor schools; the employes of my predecessor's last quarter to be paid off, some of whom, on account of change of agents, were restless, and, anticipating a discharge, resigned their positions. The above, with other matters incident to all agencies, and my short time in office, prevents me from making such a report as this agency deserves.

The Sac and Fox Agency consists of four reservations, upon which are settled legally five different tribes of Indians (with a great many Indians of other tribes mixed among them), viz, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the Iowas, the Mexican Kickapoos, the Absentee Shawnees, and the citizen Pottawatomies.

The population of the different tribes is about as follows:

Sacs and Foxes, as shown by last enrollment.....	445
Iowas, as shown by last enrollment.....	88
Mexican Kickapoos, as shown by last enrollment.....	338
Absentee Shawnees, about.....	720
Citizen Pottawatomies, about.....	500
Other Indians (Otoes, 240; Black Bobs, 200; other tribes, 140).....	580
Total.....	2,650

The agency and Sac and Fox manual-labor school buildings are located within 2½ miles of the east line of the reservation, and a few miles south of the center north and south. The lands upon which they are located, and contiguous thereto, are almost wholly worthless for agricultural purposes, being very sandy and underlaid with sand stone, which being very near the surface, a drought of short duration spoils the crops. With annual fertilizing early gardening will succeed fairly well; also small grains that mature early would do moderately well for a few crops. From what information I can gather, the efforts of the Government at this point to prove that agricultural pursuits were profitable have been a signal failure, caused by injudicious selection of location. The failure of crops has been as often almost as the planting season.

The Sac and Fox Indians are settled around the agency, on the same class of land, and consequently their efforts at farming have been similar to those of the Government, and as a result they are making less efforts each and every year in that direction.

The buildings of this agency are in exceedingly poor repair. The needs of a carpenter and blacksmith shop and a dwelling-house for both the carpenter and clerk are extremely urgent. The mill building is almost rotted down. The machinery has not made a revolution for near two years, it being next to impossible to ever put it in good running shape without a comparatively large expenditure of money, for the foundation timbers upon which the machinery is bedded are out of level and out of plumb, the machinery badly rusted, and the boiler not safe. If the mill was in good repair, the toll from the grain tributary to it would not pay for the fuel that would be necessary to do the grinding, not taking into account the other necessary expenses in connection therewith.

Now, while I have urged upon these people the importance of moving on to the good productive bottom lands on the North Fork Canadian River, which are about the only good agricultural lands they have on the reservation, where cropping of all kinds will prove successful, and while some are now looking for locations, I have but little hope of getting many to settle there, on account of its remoteness from the

ency; but if they would consent to have the mill removed and placed at a suitable point on the North Fork Canadian River, looking to the accommodation of their own people, the Mexican Kickapoos, Absentee Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Seminoles, and others, the mill could be made self-sustaining, and prove a nucleus for great good to them. The mill would be in the center of the good agricultural lands of this agency, and, with a cotton-gin added, it would encourage the raising of cotton, a lucrative crop on the bottom lands. As it is now the bread supplies for all are almost entirely shipped in from the States and sold at high prices, while with a mill properly located they feel most sure that the people of this agency would produce corn and wheat sufficient to support them, and cotton sufficient to buy their groceries and other necessities.

The reservation of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi embraces about 750 square miles. The amount of agricultural lands is very small, in my judgment not exceeding 10 per cent. The remaining 90 per cent. is rolling, with a considerable quantity of scrubby timber, mostly jack and post oak, a very large majority of which is fit for nothing but fire-wood. This land is fairly watered and affords good summer grazing. The winter grasses are limited, hardly sufficient to support the stock of the native Indians; consequently the death rate of their ponies and cattle last winter was exceedingly large, amounting to 35 or 40 per cent. The influx of foreign stock consumed the winter range, and the result was that all parties lost heavily, which has discouraged the live-stock interests very much.

I find the Sacs and Foxes to be a people of good native intellect generally, but, with a few exceptions, very much wedded to their old traditions. They are an extremely cautious and suspicious people; therefore it takes great patience to accomplish desired work, and the faithful fulfilling of all promises to keep their confidence. They are very peacefully disposed. They draw large annuities, with good economy almost sufficient to support them. With the poor quality of land they are endeavoring to cultivate, which gives such poor results, the large annuities they draw semi-annually, with the privilege of using their credit with the traders for six months ahead on the strength of their next annuity payment, who wonders that they are not becoming a more agricultural people? These conditions would drown the energies of a majority of the whites. There is nothing that will civilize any one as rapidly as necessity, and the practice of licensed traders carrying the non-laboring classes on long accounts is very detrimental, for it encourages them to be idle, it encourages them to be dishonest, in short it encourages them in all the evils that are bred by idleness. It encourages those who are honest and trying to help themselves, for they see their neighbors enjoying themselves continuously without labor, and they are neither naked nor hungry; they feel confident that a per cent. is added to the goods they purchase to support this idle enjoyment. The Indians who are making efforts to gain their living by the sweat of their brow, as a rule, are looked upon with a great deal of suspicion by many of their tribe, and I think this mainly arises from the influence of ill-designing whites who appeal to their prejudices, thereby getting them to watch their brother Indians while they are accomplishing their own evil ends.

On the 27th day of June last I paid to these people, as annuity, \$25,231.50, being the sum of \$56.70 per capita; to the chiefs, as chief money, \$1,000, or \$250 per capita. This large payment was anticipated by all the neighboring tribes, and they were here in force for a general carousing time. The day before payment I called a council of the chiefs and headmen; asked their help in having an orderly time during payment, and to their credit be it said that they all, without an exception, took hold with a will, and as a result the old residents say it was the most orderly time they ever witnessed at one of their payments.

I have been making it a point to encourage the chiefs and headmen of this tribe to interest themselves more in the detail of their tribal business matters. I try to be ready at all times to give them information in regard thereto. They have been studying the nature and origin of their various funds, how they are disbursed, and what profits as a people they are deriving from their uses. This course seems to have awakened a new life in them, and the chiefs and headmen are more in harmony now than they have been for years. I think by treating them as men, and not as wards, making them feel and carry the responsibility of their own business as far as practicable, will result in much good.

These people are well supplied with a good class of ponies, and a few are engaged in raising cattle, Chief Keokuk possessing the largest herd of any of the Sacs and Foxes.

Most of the families have small gardens, the principal products being potatoes of both varieties (sweet and Irish), beans, and onions. Their early gardens have done quite well. The dry weather has damaged all late gardening, as well as the corn crop. From the best information I can gather, the Sacs and Foxes have planted about 400 acres in corn, no wheat, one piece of oats of about 80 acres, which will probably yield 9 bushels per acre. The corn crop, which is on the rolling land, is almost a total failure from drought. The part on the bottom lands is promising quite well; with a

few seasonable rains will produce 15 bushels per acre. I don't think it safe to average the present crop at over 5 bushels per acre, which will make the corn production of this reservation about 2,000 bushels.

IOWAS.

By executive order dated August 15, 1883, the following lands were set apart for occupancy by the Iowa and other Indians, bounded as follows, to wit: By the Sac and Fox lands on the east, the Cimarron River on the north, the Indian meridian on the west, and the Deep Fork Canadian on the south, containing about 320 square miles.

These people left their reservation in Nebraska and Kansas some five years ago, and have undergone many privations and hardships since that time. Not being assured as to their possessions until the issue of the order above referred to, they made very little effort to do anything in the way of agricultural pursuits, but since that time their efforts are commendable. They have planted this year from 2 to 8 acres of corn to each family, in all probably 80 acres, which will yield about 15 bushels per acre, making 1,200 bushels. Besides, they all have gardens of potatoes, beans, and onions. They own neither cattle, hogs, nor poultry, but possess from 3 to 5 head of ponies per family. They are scantily supplied with agricultural implements.

They are very desirous that their lands in Nebraska and Kansas be sold and the proceeds of the sale thereof be placed in charge of the United States Treasury on interest, the interest to be paid to them as annuity yearly, except so much as would be necessary to build them a school-house, fit it out for school purposes, and maintain a school; also enough to build them a blacksmith and carpenter shop and maintain the same. They are bitterly opposed to allotting any of their lands in Nebraska to their half-breeds. In support of such opposition they cite the fact that these half-breeds once received lands by allotment and squandered them, and were taken back into the tribe, and another allotment, they claim, will be a repetition of the above. They are very anxious to have all their people settle with them.

There are about 240 Otoes settled among the Iowas, and they seem determined to stay. There are also some Black Bobs and Absentee Shawnees settled among them, who have some very good improvements, and are making their entire support by farming, stock-raising, and freighting.

Sometime previous to my taking charge of this agency the Iowas entered into a contract of lease for cattle-grazing with Messrs. C. C. Pickett, a licensed-trader at this point, and E. B. Townsend, late United States special Indian agent, a copy of which lease is on file in this office.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

The Mexican Kickapoos now on their reservation number 326 souls, and are located on a reservation set apart for them by executive order dated August 15, 1883, which is bounded as follows: By the Deep Fork Canadian River on the north, the Sac and Fox lands on the east, the North Fork Canadian River on the south, and by the Indian meridian on the west, containing about 290 square miles.

The Mexican Kickapoo tribe of Indians is composed of the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies who left their reservation in Kansas during the late civil war and went to Mexico, from which fact their name. Their experiences have been varied. They are the most crafty Indians in this agency, and are very shrewd traders. These Indians are receiving a limited issue of rations, consisting of the following articles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885: Beef, gross, 30,000 pounds; coffee, 2,000 pounds; flour, 25,000 pounds; sugar, 3,500 pounds; and soap, 1,500 pounds.

They have given considerable time this year to their gardens and corn crop. Their early garden, consisting of potatoes, beans, and onions, was good. Their corn is mostly on bottom land, and promises a yield of about 10 bushels per acre. They have in cultivation about 500 acres, and will probably realize 5,000 bushels. Some of these Indians are in favor of receiving agricultural implements from the Government in lieu of rations, but a majority seem to be opposed to such a change. Could it be successfully made it would prove beneficial for them. Among these people are also settled some of the Absentee Shawnees and Black Bob Shawnees. The Mexican Kickapoos are well supplied with ponies and partially supplied with agricultural implements.

At Kickapoo Station there is a flimsy-built frame school-house, an old dilapidated log blacksmith shop, and two old log cabins that are used by the blacksmith and farmer. Last spring these Indians had the misfortune to lose some of their fencing by fire, and it was so late in the season that they did not have time to rebuild them. They seemed desirous to plant corn, so we rented to them the land, about 40 acres, that the Government farmer had been cultivating heretofore.

They are very strenuously opposed to school. Some of them say they are willing to adopt the white man's ways as far as work is concerned, "but school no good."

If the present system of issuing rations to them could be modified so as to issue r-

as to the old women who are heads of families, for themselves and members of their families who are too small to labor, and to the aged men in the tribe, and issue presents to those who are able to labor, I doubt not but it would be of material help in advancing them greatly in bettering their present condition, and such a course, I think, would be cheerfully approved by all of them except the drones, and such a course would force the indolent ones to become self-sustaining.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

The Absentee Shawnees are living on the same reservation with the Pottawatomies, with the exception of those who left some years ago and settled on the reservations now occupied by the Iowas and Mexican Kickapoos, where they have opened up small farms and are doing moderately well. There are about 720 Absentee Shawnees under the charge of this agency, who are entitled to homes on the 30-mile-square tract of land, as described, upon which the Pottawatomies are now living. They take their name from the fact of having separated from the Shawnee tribe of Indians long years ago, and never rejoining them. It is a strong desire with them to live alone; consequently the opposition to allotting on the same reservation with the Pottawatomies, urging that they had settled on these lands long before the Pottawatomies, and that the land by right is theirs. The entertaining of the idea by some of the Government officials with whom they have had business relations that a dividing line could be had, by an order from the Indian Department, separating them and the Pottawatomies, has had deleterious effects, not only as to allotments but in agricultural pursuits.

The act of May 23, 1872, which makes provisions for homes for them by allotment requires pure or mixed Absentee Shawnee blood before they can acquire the benefits of said act, and from this fact arises largely the opposition to allotment, for among them are Indians of various tribes who cannot receive allotted homes, whereas if the land is held in common they pass for Absentee Shawnees, with all their rights and privileges. This foreign element contains some of the best talent among them, and is used in keeping up dissatisfaction, cultivating continuously the old Indian ways. Some of the Absentee Shawnees will take their allotments so soon as they have an opportunity.

These people are engaged in raising hogs, ponies, and cattle, and are the most extensive agriculturists in this agency. Besides their gardening they will average about five acres of corn to the family, which will yield near 9,000 bushels.

POTTAWATOMIES.

The Pottawatomie Citizen band and Absentee Shawnee Indians of this agency are largely settled on a 30-mile-square tract of land lying next west of the Seminole reservation, Indian Territory, and between the North and South Canadian Rivers. The agricultural lands of this reservation are on the above-named rivers, also on Little River, which crosses said reservation in an east and west course near its center; probably 10 per cent. of good, productive land, the remainder being good for summer grazing. The Pottawatomies number about 500 souls. They receive no assistance from the Government whatever in the way of annuities or rations. They are engaged in farming and stock-raising on a small scale. From the best information I can gather, they have planted, on an average, about 5 acres of corn to the family, which will probably yield about 10 bushels per acre, making a total yield of about 5,000 bushels. They have small gardens, which have done moderately well.

They are not making the progress that is naturally expected of them for the past advantages they have had, but I think this is owing largely to the land troubles which have been and are existing between them and the Absentee Shawnees, both parties claiming priority of rights. The wrong impression given by some Government officials relative to a dividing line between the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, more particularly referred to in the remarks concerning the latter Indians, has also had a detrimental effect upon these people. The Pottawatomies are, to a certain extent, nursing the idea that if they can succeed in securing certain moneys which they claim are due from the Government they can purchase the entire tract, and thereby rid themselves of the Absentee Shawnees. However, some of them seem anxious to take their allotments, in compliance with the law of May 23, 1872. "An act to provide homes for the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnee Indians in the Indian Territory;" still, there is a speculative element among them who do not seem to desire the allotting of lands consummated.

There is at this writing no school among them, and no provisions for one in the future, that I know of; but when the addition to the Absentee Shawnee school building is completed, lumber for which is now on the ground, I think there will be room to accommodate some of them, and the arrangements should be made to that end.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are three school-houses in this agency, built, I suppose, by the Government. The school-house, a frame building at Kickapoo Station—and a very flimsy affair it is—is not now being used for any other purpose than a general storage room and the place from which monthly issues of rations are made. The Mexican Kickapoos are very adverse to schools.

The school at Shawneetown, under the charge of Thomas W. Alford, an Absentee Shawnee, is doing as well as could be expected considering the unsettled state of affairs existing among its patrons. The present school building presents the appearance of having been built mainly with a view to profit. The lumber to be used in erecting an addition to this building, 36 by 100 feet, two stories, is now on the ground. When erected, with the necessary repairs on the present building, it will be a commodious structure, and of capacity sufficient to meet each and every want for some time.

The school-house and the building used for boarding and sleeping apartments, known as the Sac and Fox manual labor school, accommodates about 40 pupils reasonably well. These buildings are built of brick. The boarding house has some frame additions to it, which seem to be on their last legs, being only a question of a few years when they will fall from decay. These additions are irreparable and almost uninhabitable. A very beneficial outlay of money could be made in connection with this property. The school has been successfully conducted during the past year.

AGENCY HORSES AND MULES.

The horses and mules in use here for agency farming and other general work are almost useless, none of them being under ten and some of them from twenty to twenty-five years old. The mules were used in moving these people from Kansas to this point, and I am informed were about nine years old at that time. The only horse stock that can perform a good day's service are two ponies I purchased for cattle purposes.

AGENCY CATTLE.

We have under our care three herds of cattle. The total number receipted for by me was 261 head, of which 90 head belong to the Sac and Fox manual labor school, 81 head to the Absentee Shawnee manual labor school, and 90 head to the Mexican Kickapoos. This interest is a material one, but has been sadly neglected on account of insufficiency of help. If half the expenditure had have been had in guarding the cattle interest that has been had on the farms, which have been largely without reward, the result would be astonishing.

While on this point I have the honor to call your attention to certain practices in connection with the cattle interests here, which are very discouraging to the Indians and which cause a financial loss to the Government. Cattlemen gather in here in the spring and summer months, generally coming in numbers ranging from 25 to 100, for the purpose of gathering their stock. They round-up all the cattle in a certain boundary at a certain time and place. The residents are requested to cut out their branded stock. All unbranded and unmarked stock is then driven off, and if there should be any branded or marked stock the owner of which is not present or represented by some neighbor or friend, it, too, is driven away, thereby causing great trouble and expense in finding them, if ever found. They come at will, go at will, and do as they please, there being no law to intimidate them, no force for local protection. Armed generally with two 45-caliber revolvers and a Winchester, they are "monarchs of all they survey," and a dispute is studiously avoided by the natives. I have gathered cattle that belong to this agency at a distance of 75 miles, which there can be no doubt were driven off from round-ups had on or near this range. I have, with my meager help and the assistance rendered by the native cattlemen, gathered 91 head of cattle which were lost and haven't appeared upon the property roll for some time past, and if I had sufficient help I feel almost sure I could return from 20 to 30 head more to the roll. These losses occur by cattle being driven off from round-ups, the agent not having a sufficient force of men or horses to attend the various cattle gatherings or to go after the cattle when once driven away, and they as well as their increase are lost to the Government. Another source of loss: large herds of cattle are driven through this agency, and any cattle that fall in with them unnoticed are driven out. Some good practical and stringent regulations on this point would prove highly satisfactory to these people as well as profitable to the Government. We have found some cattle with the marks and brands changed which had passed through several hands.

The cattle losses here by death were very heavy last winter, but more especially from the Kickapoo herd, which doubtless occurred from an addition to that herd late in the season, they not having time to become familiar with the range before the winter.

season set in ; for this reason the earlier beef or stock cattle which are purchased the schools or the Indians can be delivered in the grass season the better.

INDIAN POLICE.

We have no Indian police force. Irregularities that most need correcting are the acts of a class of men who are a terror to Indians. Minor offenses, such as a police could tackle, can be managed without their assistance.

FREIGHTING.

During the last year there has been freighted to this agency by the Indians for the Government 359,286 pounds, all of which has been transported 100 miles, at the rate \$1 per hundred per 100 miles. It is an extremely difficult matter to get our freighting done, for in the first place there is only one man in the Sac and Fox tribes who will freight; in the second place those who will freight are the Absentee Shawnees and Pottawatomies, and it is from 35 to 50 miles from their homes to this point, making a drive of from 70 to 100 miles for which they receive no compensation, but are at the time it takes to drive that distance, besides the expense of their own board and forage; and in the third place, private parties pay higher rates for freighting than the Government.

The water-courses which cross this agency from west to east have been a source of great delays, some of which have been unfordable for several months at a time, and in that condition several times during the year, especially the North Fork Canadian, which I can safely say has not been fordable four months altogether during the past year.

GAMBLING

As grown to a mania among the Indians of this agency, the women at times "taking hand." About the time annuity payments are to be made, you see the gamblers commence gathering from the neighboring tribes, and some come from the States. Some white men who are married to Indian women are leaders in this vice. They seem to fully understand that an agent is powerless to stop them from gambling, consequently any and all official notices to prevent gambling and other vices are ridiculed by them.

The disreputable class of white men who are allowed to reside in this country on account of having married among the Indians, and the associates whom they keep around them, do more real harm against civilization and Christianity in one year than all the Christian ministers in America can counteract in ten years. Still this class of men goes and comes at will, while the law-abiding white man, whose example would be profitable, is kept out entirely because of his respect for the laws of his country. A good scouring with United States soldiers would be very beneficial.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There has been no Indian court of any kind established here, and they all seem adverse to any and all moves of that character. An act of Congress fixing fines and penalties for various crimes and offenses committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another, triable in the United States Federal court, would settle a great amount of crime, also the addition of penalties to the law prohibiting white citizens from residing in this Territory, would greatly assist in getting the Indians on a better footing every way.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Under this head, as my report, I submit the reports of Revs. Hurr and Elliott, to wit:

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 6, 1884.

Sir: In reviewing our missionary work among these Indians for the past three years, in spite of the obstacles to be contended with, and almost every description of immorality, I am not at all discouraged, but will continue in this work if the Lord permits, cherishing the hope that at last the gospel of Christ may conquer the hearts of our Indians in this agency, and change their lives and customs. This change is their only hope of ever bettering their condition either in this life or the one beyond.

There has been a great change since last year among the chiefs, or since Agent Taylor took charge of this agency. They are more united than I ever knew them to be before. When I first came here, five years ago, the chiefs were greatly divided in their political affairs. We give great credit to our agent for bringing these Indians together.

Chief Keekuk is the only chief who has adopted fully Christianity and civilization. He has been a great help to Christian work and in advancing his people in civilization. He deserves sympathy and great credit and much encouragement, and I am glad to say that the Indians are more free to express themselves to each other for their future welfare. The expression of their sentiment in regard to their progress is still better than what it was last year. I do strongly believe that it will not be long till these Indians will fully adopt civilization and their school be filled with Sac and Fox children.

I remain, yours,

WILLIAM HURR,
Indian Missionary for the Sac and Fox Indians.

I. A. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

SHAWNEETOWN, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 1, 1884.

Maj. I. A. TAYLOR,
*United States Indian Agent,
Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory:*

SIR: I gladly comply with your request to forward you a report of our missionary work the past year. Our efforts have been given to the Shawnees, Pottawatomies, and Kickapooa. My personal labors have been with the two former, and the work with the latter tribe has been done by a missionary helper. I held religious services at Wagoza twice a month until last April when the permanent settlers had left their homes to transient ones or to none at all, and the Government school was discontinued. At this place services have been held in the Government school building, until this summer they have been held in the grove, and conducted in my absence by a colored Baptist exhorter, or by some member of our church.

The Pottawatomies hear the gospel very readily; the Shawnees are very backward, but few attending meetings for religious services, and the Kickapooa, though bitterly opposed to civilization and Christianity, offer less opposition than formerly, and I think that well-directed and energetic work promises as favorable results among them as any tribe for whom no more has been done.

Preaching services are usually well attended. Two Shawnees, two Pottawatomies, two colored, three Ottawas, and three whites were added to the church, making in all twelve new members. We now have a regular church organization, and are ready to build a meeting-house at this place as soon as we can have a title to land for missionary purposes.

The results for the year have not been as good as we should like, but it is impossible to make much progress where the Indians are as unsettled as ours have been for more than a year past. I think prospects are growing better, but we cannot hope to bring these people up to a high state of civilization or of Christianity while they are held on reservations and treated as a distinct people. They would progress much further and more rapidly if they were given all that belongs to them, required to take their lands in severalty, and then left to their own resources. This course would arouse their dormant faculties and make them strong by exercising them.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN ELLIOTT.

CONCLUSION.

To better the condition of these Indians is a question of considerable time, requiring unbounded patience, intelligent management, the faithful keeping of all promises, and in all strifes of every description, positive and unequivocal action by the Government, never making an assertion or giving an instruction, that is not fully and promptly executed.

The insufficiency of the salaries connected with the Indian service in many instances, must work great injury to the service, for the talent obtainable at times is inferior to that of the people whom they are expected to advance, but I am pleased to say that the present corps of employés at this agency are efficient in their various positions and working with a will.

My Indian employés are doing remarkably well. Too much credit cannot be given the Rev. William Hurr, missionary and United States interpreter, for his zealous labors in trying to advance his race to a higher standing; the same can be truthfully said of Thomas W. Alford, principal teacher at Shawneetown.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC A. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Muskogee, August 29, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit, herewith, my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1884.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, composing this agency, it is estimated number about 65,000, including white and colored adopted citizens. The number of full-blood Indians is decreasing, while the increased number of mixed-bloods, and the adopted white and colored citizens make the population about the same from year to year.

The number of whites is increasing. The cause of this increase is, that the work done in the country is by whites and not by Indians. The mixed-bloods will work some, but the full-bloods hardly ever. Under the laws of the country a citizen is entitled to all the land he may have improved. An arrangement is easily made with a white man who will make a farm for an Indian and give him a portion of the crop for the use of his name, and after a few years give him possession of the farm. Thus it is that more farms mean more white men. The number of whites within this agency who are laborers for Indians, employés of railroad companies, licensed traders, pleasure seekers, travelers and intruders, must be about 35,000, or half the number of Indians.

INTRUDERS.

The number of intruders is increasing rapidly, and there being practically no law punish for intrusion, it is only a question of time when they will control the country. The removal of intruders by the troops is a farce of the first water. When complaint is made by the Indian authorities of the presence of intruders, the military is led upon at once to remove the intruders beyond the limits of this agency. The troops go to the locality, and if the intruder has not stepped into the woods and out of sight for a day or two, they arrest and escort him to the State line, and turn him loose. The intruder takes one or two breaths of State air, and returns to the Territory and the place from whence the troops took him.

PAYNE.

E. L. Payne, and his followers, to the number of about 800, made their regular semi-annual settlement on the lands not occupied by the tribes, known as Oklahoma, and the Cherokee "Strip," in the northwestern part of the Territory. I called on the military to remove them. The town of Rock Falls consisted of a few rough plank houses and some tents; it was destroyed, and the boomers removed across the State line of Kansas. Payne and a few of the leaders who had been removed several times before, were taken to Fort Smith, Ark., to be turned over to the United States authorities for trial. Here again the question of jurisdiction comes up, and at this writing is not determined whether he should be tried at Fort Smith, Ark., Fort Scott, Kans., Wichita, Kans., or Graham, Tex. It makes little difference where they are tried, the result will be they will be fined \$1,000 each, and will inform the court that they are broke. The court can only turn them loose as it had done before. Payne and his crowd will be intruding again on the same land within six months. Until a law shall be enacted to punish by imprisonment for return to the reservation, after having been removed, it will be a physical impossibility to comply with the treaties to "remove and keep out all intruders" from an agency half as large as the State of New York, with a population of 100,000.

CRIMES.

Congress having failed to enact laws making it a crime to steal coal and timber from the reservation of the five civilized tribes, large quantities are removed by citizens of adjoining States, for which they pay nothing. This creates ill feeling among the Indians toward the whites, resulting in some shooting affairs. Whisky is the cause of three-fourths of the murders in the Territory, and as the number of intruders and bad characters increase from year to year, the supply of bad whisky is more plentiful. It comes into the Territory from all directions, by wagons, pack-horses, railroads, and express, and in all shapes and quantities. The profit in the traffic is enormous that parties will take all chances. The Indian police and marshals do all that can be done, and arrest hundreds, who are sent to the penitentiary, but the country is so large and so much of it unoccupied that the whisky peddlers have ample opportunity to escape. Matters will not improve until the number of marshals is increased, and appropriation made to pay a large police force of good men to be on duty all the time.

CREEK MATTER.

In the contested election case in the Creek Nation, the decision by the Department that Perryman was elected chief, seems to have settled the disturbance, and is acquiesced in by all parties. The state of affairs is such, and those in power in the nation so utterly helpless, that a few designing men can inaugurate a rebellion on short notice.

INDIAN POLICE.

There is at this agency an Indian police force of forty men and three officers. This force is no longer an experiment, and is approved by the best men of the several nations, and is regarded as a great contribution to the expense of maintaining order in the country, where about one-third of the people are citizens of the United States, over whom the courts of the nations can exercise no jurisdiction.

CITIZENSHIP.

The question of citizenship in these nations that has for a long time been before the Department, as to whether the Indian nations or the Department, shall determine who are entitled to citizenship in these nations, is one of great importance. A decision cannot be made too soon, and the unsettled condition of this matter is a source of annoyance both to the nations and the claimants.

STOCK AND CROPS.

It is estimated that during the last winter, which was severe, not less than 15 per cent. of the stock died from exposure. No feed is provided, nor care taken of cattle. The crops of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, and pecans promise an abundant yield.

SCHOOLS.

Each of these nations has a public-school system similar to those of the States, and holds teachers' institutes at its capital annually. The settlements are so far apart that schools can be established only at neighborhoods where ten or more scholars can be got together. The neighborhood builds the house, and the nation furnishes teachers and books. Most of the teachers are educated Indians who teach the English only, in their schools. In addition to the neighborhood schools each nation has academies and seminaries, boarding schools for their children only. The Cherokees have two fine seminaries that have been in successful operation for many years. They are managed and operated by Cherokees. The Choctaws have three large academies, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, and the other two by the Presbyterian Missionary Board. The Chickasaws have four academies conducted by contractors who are citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. The Seminoles have two, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, the other by the Presbyterian Missionary Board, the nation paying the managers about \$80 per annum for each pupil boarded, clothed, and educated. The Creeks have four seminaries under the management of the following religious societies: The Methodist Church South, Southern Baptist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Home Missionary Societies, the latter for Creek freedmen.

In addition to the above there are subscription schools. These are schools established by private enterprise and students paying tuition, except in cases where individuals or societies in the State pay tuition for certain students. These schools receive no support from the nations. Worcester Academy, at Vinita, under the supervision of the Congregational Society, erected two years ago by funds subscribed by citizens of the Cherokee Nation, is one of the best in the Territory, and has an average of about 100 students. Harrell Institute, at Muskogee, managed by the Methodist Church South, has about 140 students, and has in progress of erection a fine academy building. Indian University, at Tahlequah, managed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, is a flourishing school. It will be removed to Muskogee as soon as buildings now in course of erection are completed. The schools managed by religious societies, either as pay schools or under contract with the nations, are generally the most successful.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to secure passage of laws providing for imprisonment of intruders who return after being removed; for punishment for stealing coal and timber from the reservations; for establishing a United States court within the Territory, as the treaty provides; for increasing the pay of the police, and for payment of the principal to the Indians who receive per capita payments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, August 29, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge.

The Fox or Musquakie tribe of Indians, according to the census just made, number in all 365 persons, and are located in Tama County, Iowa, where they own 1,340 acres of land held in trust for them by the governor of the State of Iowa. Individual Indians also own 85 acres in their own right. This tract of land is about one-third timber, and the balance good grazing and farming land, though subject to overflow in time of high water.

It is also fenced with wire and boards, and about 235 acres are under cultivation this year. The estimated yield of the crops will be, of corn, 5,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; beans, 800 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; also of pumpkins, squash, melons, and other vegetables about 100 wagon-loads. This will furnish the tribe all the feed

they need. The Indians have worked very well this season; they have done a good deal of plowing, and while a few years since it was a rare thing to see them at work, it is now no unusual sight to see several working together in one field. They have also made over 500 rods of wire fence, have built one good frame and several bark houses. The horses and other personal property are valued at about \$20,000. With the sale of furs and horses, together with their annuities, they are well clothed, and as their crops furnish them with abundance of food they are content and happy.

The conduct of this tribe during the past year has been exceedingly good. They are a quiet and law-abiding people, and live in harmony with themselves and with their white neighbors, and there has been but little drinking among them for some time past.

These Indians have made considerable progress, both in education and civilization, during the past year. A large number can understand and speak English, and nearly all of them both read and write in their own language, while there is a much better feeling manifested in regard to sending their children to school than formerly. The agency industrial day school, under charge of Miss Allie B. Busby, has been gradually growing larger, and many obstacles in the way of its success have been overcome. The women and girls are taught to cut out and make their own garments, some of whom display a good deal of proficiency in this respect, while many of the children evince a good deal of interest in learning. The school is well managed, and as Miss Busby is much liked by the Indians, time alone is needed for her to make the educating of the children of this tribe a grand success.

Since my last report the health of these Indians has been very good. I have to report only three deaths of grown persons, one of apoplexy, one of old age, and one of consumption. Two children have also died and ten have been born during the year.

For honesty and truthfulness our Indians stand above the average white man with the merchants with whom they deal. They give no trouble to the State, and none whatever to the General Government, while I, as their agent and friend, cannot refrain from praising their good conduct, which is so desirable.

I respectfully inclose herewith the statistical information called for.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
September 10, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have to submit this my sixth annual report as Indian agent at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.

The following table will acquaint you with the number of Indians at this agency:

Pottawatomies	432
Kickapoos	243
Iowas	134
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	92
Chippewas and Christians.....	66
Total	967

It is a rather tiresome task to represent the affairs at this agency again, having rendered five lengthy annual reports prior to this, which have, I believe, represented the characters, location, attained civilization, &c., of the Indians of this agency, and as there cannot be a very great change or advancement in one year at an agency which has been quietly settled for a number of years, there is therefore but little to report.

The past year has been fairly prosperous for the Indians; they have attained an advanced stage of civilization and industry compared with their previous life. They are industrious and energetic and give evidence of a true desire to engage in some employment that is sufficiently remunerative to aid in their support. There can be no doubt whatever that their advancement is of a substantial character, and a portion of them will become a self-sustaining people in time. There are many Indians at this agency now who are more than self-sustaining, and a number that are considered rich.

They have increased their herds of cattle gradually until some individuals have quite respectable numbers, and are as careful of them as the average white man. There was loaned to the Pottawatomie Indians, to the supporters of their school, from the Pottawatomie school herd last season twenty-nine head of cattle. The Indians were very much pleased with the cattle, particularly as they were donated to them from

their school. The statistics attached show a large increase in the number of cattle over last year's for Pottawatomie Indians. This feature should be as strongly encouraged as possible, as they, also the Kickapoos and Iowas and Fox Indians, have resources for cattle-raising that cannot be surpassed.

These Indians have a great many ponies, particularly the Pottawatomies, who shipped the past year six car-loads, receiving therefor double compensation, for their expense and trouble in raising them.

The Pottawatomie Indians have a fine tract of land of 77,357 acres; they have more land than they require for their use from the fact that a portion of this band numbering about 280 persons reside in Wisconsin and Iowa. These Indians therefore leased to T. J. Anderson Company last March a tract for grazing purposes, comprised of the northeast corner of the reserve, containing about 20,000 acres, for a period of ten years, to receive a rental of \$3,000 per annum, to be paid them semi-annually as per capita.

The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies particularly are entirely satisfied with their present location, and declare an intention to establish permanent homes, but the Iowas and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians have agitated for two years and over the subject of removal to the Indian Territory; also the Chippewa and Christian Indians have for the past year discussed the same subject. It would, I think, be an advantage to the Chippewa and Christian tribe to remove to the Indian Territory. They are very quarrelsome and dissipated. Living in a thickly settled country, they are constantly in contact with a class of people that is to their disadvantage. They hold their lands by allotment, and many complications are arising out of land sales made by them, which in many cases require investigations, and there is generally a great amount of annoyances connected therewith.

This unsettledness with the tribes above mentioned in regard to removal has to some extent impeded their progress in agriculture; but they have attended to their farming with surprising interest. The Iowas have broken more prairie, and the Sac and Fox of Missouri have done more fencing, making pastures, than in any one season before. The Iowa Indians, with the exception of the use of intoxicating drink, are unusually thriving, energetic, industrious Indians, all living in houses, many having 50 to 250 acres under cultivation, no patches cultivated by that tribe; they seem to me to be competent to take care of their own affairs. The Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are not so far advanced as the Iowas, having smaller farms, poorer houses, and showing less energy.

The night following the semi-annual payment made June 27, 1884, to Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe, their head chief, Ko-sho-way, was murdered and his body thrown into the Nemaha River. I have succeeded in arresting the parties who were implicated in the crime, and hope to punish them in accordance with the law.

RELIGIOUS DANCES.

There has been introduced into the Pottawatomie tribe in the past year a system of worship which consists principally of dancing and exulting, though, like all semi-civilized nations, clouded in superstition. Apart from the superstition and consumption of time spent in those dances the moral tendency is very good, as the teaching is in accordance with the Ten Commandments. They object to sacrament by use of intoxicating drink, and denounce gambling and horse-racing. This religion was introduced by the Chippewas of Wisconsin.

EDUCATION.

We have three industrial boarding-schools in operation. Education should be compulsory. Many Indians are too indifferent to the interests of their children to send them to school. Industries should be made the strong features of these schools. The Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha school closed June 30, for two months' vacation, opening the 1st of September. The progress made the past year has been very satisfactory, but the attendance has not comprised all the pupils that should attend school. The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school was supported by all or nearly all the pupils of school age, but the Pottawatomie school had in attendance about one-half of the pupils of the Pottawatomie tribe of school age. The principal reason was that the boarding-house at the school will not accommodate over 35 pupils, while the school should have an attendance of about 70 pupils, though if the accommodations had been sufficient the attendance could not have been brought to the number that ought to be at school except by compulsion with about one-third. The Kickapoo Indians have about 50 pupils of school age, which is more than double the attendance. The boarding house at that school will accommodate about 30 pupils, which is more than the attendance was the past year. Except in regard to number, the schools have been a success; the pupils have been taught successfully all the branches necessary to make them intelligent and prosperous citizens.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN,
Ypsilanti, September 9, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report.

During the year I have repaired seven school-houses and established three new hools, viz: at Munising and Iroquois Point, on Lake Superior, and at Hannahville, Menominee County. There should be two or three others but for want of Government buildings, and I have not deemed it best to ask for them. There are now eleven hools in the agency, and the percentage of attendance shows a good increase upon last of 1883.

The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering, and miscellaneous work. The severe weather of the early spring cut off some crops, so that while more acres have been cultivated, yet the net results in crops are not so large as in the preceding year.

I have by every means induced the Indians to go upon lands, and many have done so, but more should. The Indian is a good farmer in a small way only, but the settlement of white farmers around him has been a help by way of example. Fishing has been very poor, and those who have followed that work have obtained a precarious support. Such I have strongly urged to go upon land, but their love of water is such that they will not give up their fishing.

In all the schools I have religious teachers who make the moral advancement of the children a special work by my directions. This instruction is general and not sectarian, and in most of the settlements the work of the teachers constitutes all the religious care these people have. They are isolated and too poor to pay anything either for schools or preaching.

No epidemic has been among them, and the bane of the Indians, drunkenness, has largely decreased, especially among the Lake Superior Indians.

I have during the year steadily impressed upon the minds of the Indians the fact that the land, money, tools, &c., supplied them by the Government are not gratuities, but given in accordance with treaties which will soon be fulfilled, when they must spend upon themselves. Its effect has been to stimulate many, especially the young, to get land and prevent those owning land from parting with it for a trifle, as has been the case in former years. I counted it very important that they should well understand this and shall continue to urge it.

I have allotted several thousand acres of land during the year, and there are thousands of acres yet to be given when parties shall have arrived at the proper age.

The objects kept in view this year were to encourage individual industry, especially by taking land, make the schools more efficient, the attendance larger, and generally to teach these Indians to care for themselves and get houses and homes for their children. I have succeeded partially, and hope for better results in the same direction.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., September, 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

The White Earth Reservation is 36 miles square; the west one third is prairie interspersed with numerous lakes and groves of oak and poplar. The remainder is a dense wilderness of almost every variety of hard wood and pine. Probably no more beautiful country can be found in the northwest.

There are located in this reserve about 1,800 Chippewa Indians, divided into the Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina bands. These Indians have made rapid advancement in civilization, and the time is not far distant when they will be self-supporting. As game and fish are becoming scarce and the support of the Government diminishing every year, they are fast realizing the necessity of cultivating their lands and relying upon themselves. The industrious white men whose farms adjoin the reservation, and with whom they come in contact frequently, have also inspired them with a desire to become good farmers.

While it is evident that all the Indians are making steady advancement towards civilization, it is to the young we must look for permanent improvement, and through the schools the greatest benefit can be accomplished. The new school-building is now ready for occupancy and will accommodate 125 pupils. While the building itself is almost complete in its arrangements, it needs yet the verandas, which can be used for fire-escapes, and cisterns. But the lack of outside buildings will be much felt the coming winter.

How shall we use to the best advantage our old school-building? It is large and commodious, and I would recommend its use for the teaching of different branches of industry, as carpenters, shoe makers, &c., if funds could be secured for that purpose. Our large boys could be taught those things here in connection with this school as well or better in my opinion than in schools farther removed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work here in both churches is now, as it has been for years, a matter of great encouragement. The faithful laborers in this field evince an untiring zeal in the welfare of these people. The Rev. Mr. Gilfillan, whose life is devoted to them, has not only ministered to their spiritual wants, but gave with an open hand at the "seed sowing," and God grant that he may reap the harvest.

SANITARY CONDITION.

I regard this as a very healthy country, having plenty of very pure air and free from malaria. The sanitary condition of the Indians improves slowly year by year as they become accustomed to the ways of civilized life, and have more and better food and use more care in their protection from exposure.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

While I have selected three good men as judges of the court of Indian offenses for this reservation, I have not been able to find suitable persons both at Red Lake and Leech Lake to be competent judges and such as are necessary for that position. The court here has relieved me of many trying cases, and now it would seem as if it would be impossible to do without them. Their judgment in most cases has been excellent and their decisions submitted to without any complaint in most cases. There are a few lawless persons here that have been able to do as they wished for many years, and the restraint that this court has been around them has caused some little dissatisfaction. But it is only a question of time and it will become a permanent fixture and recognized as the only way to settle the little differences among them. If these judges could be paid a reasonable salary for their time and services, there would not be any doubt of the continued good results from this court.

RED LAKE.

Civilization and education.

That there is progress in this direction is manifest, though not uniformly so. The exceptions are the band on the north shore of the eastern half of the South Lake and the band located at the confluence of Red Lake River and Thief River, which bands are far behind the rest of the tribe. The position of the former being a somewhat isolated and not easily accessible one, and the latter being at a distance of 65 miles from the overseer's headquarters, they have cultivated a spirit of seclusiveness, and have neither had nor desired the advantages of either school or church. The difference between them and the other five bands of the tribe is marked and is an emphatic argument in favor of educational and religious opportunities. It is strongly suggested, therefore, that if the present system of Government fostering is to be maintained for a series of years, schools should be established and attendance made compulsory in these two bands. A system of compulsion must be brought to bear upon both parents and children—upon the former to compel their consent, and upon the latter to compel their attendance. This would hold good with all the schools if they are to be made a positive success.

Agriculture.

There is improvement here also, slow but perceptible. The peculiar social standard of the race, which assigns to the woman all the drudgery except only the care and use of horses and cattle, is a drawback just here, in that the woman can only plant and cultivate what the man is disposed to plow for her, and her poor tired-born lord of creation is usually disposed to plow but very little and to break less. Had the women the handling of the cattle and plows, I apprehend there would be a greater growth of crops and a larger supply of food raised. I would not be understood to believe in, much less to recommend, any change that should tend to increase the burdens of the women, but I allude to the fact as an explanation in part of the little progress made in this direction.

The introduction of wheat this season may initiate the solving of the problem of self-support. If the crop shall happen to be a good one, and the coarse flour which

be ground in the mill here, shall prove palatable, there will be a disposition to repeat on a larger scale the planting of that grain in future. But so far as at present learned, the yield will be small, owing to the fact that the sowing was accomplished during an unusually dry spell.

Prospect for corn is good, provided the frosts hold off long enough for it to grow. Of potatoes there bids fair to be a large yield, and of other vegetables there is a goodly supply for the amount of seed sown.

Logging.

Industry to the Indian—that of getting out logs from fallen timber—which in the cutting of 9,313 logs, at a scaling of 1,338,470 feet, the gross proceeds were \$6,681.75, an average of about \$5 per 1,000 feet. The result was not as had been predicted and hoped. Unfamiliarity with the work, inexperience in economies, and the low price obtained for the logs combined to make the enterprise unprofitable one. Believing that the former two obstacles will not exist in the future, and that the Government will interpose to insure them fair prices for logs hereafter, the Indians of Red Lake are very generally disposed to try their luck in the same direction. It is modestly submitted that either or both of the following plans would better satisfy the Indians than would the adoption of the course pursued last year, namely:

Let it be officially announced at as early a date as possible that the Indians are authorized to cut logs and that the agent or his representative is ready to make contracts with lumber manufacturers for the cutting of specified amounts, said contracts contemplating the advance to the Indians of \$3 or more per 1,000 feet to enable them to obtain camp supplies, and a settlement to be made at the end of the season in accordance with scaling rendered by a Government scaler; or,

d. Let the Government furnish, or guarantee for, needed camp supplies, and at the end of the cutting season, while the water is high, permit the Indians to drive their own logs and sell them through the agent or his representative, in boom, at the best prices obtainable on the Red Lake River as shall insure the best prices. In either case, let the Government appoint a competent logger as superintendent of all the camps, whose duty shall be to go from camp to camp to direct the work, and whose incentive to performance of his part shall be a stipulated percentage per 1,000 feet of all logs cut and sold.

Intemperance.

Attention is called to the fact that while this evil is unknown among six of the seven bands on the Red Lake Reservation, that at Thief River is becoming notoriously addicted to it. Drunkenness is of common occurrence, and gives evidence of the evildoing of the law on the part of liquor sellers.

Nelson bill.

The Nelson bill is not well understood by the Indians. Nevertheless, they are very generally in favor of it, under the impression that somehow it is to create a fund for their support and give them support without labor.

LEECH LAKE.

The Indians, better known as the Pillager tribe, number about 1,200 souls, and are located in small villages at several points around the lake, and garden on a small tract of land living mostly by hunting, fishing, berry picking, &c. They gather wild rice and make large quantities of sugar each in their season. Rice and fish are the staples on which they live from one season to the other. They are industrious in all their pursuits and their small gardens of potatoes and corn are growing finely. Leech Lake Reservation is to be the permanent home of these Indians, lots of 40 acres of land should be surveyed and some provision should be made whereby each Indian could cultivate it and know where they must live to be on their own land. The same should be the case with the Indians at Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish Lake.

CASS LAKE AND WINNIBIGOSHISH LAKE.

The Indians number 442 souls and are located on the above-named lakes, about an equal distance each from Leech Lake Agency. The remnant of Shokak kept by Mo-so-moe bands that survived the small-pox epidemic of the winter of 1882, numbering 68 souls, live at the outlet of the Mississippi River. These Indians, not suffering from want, are in a more deplorable condition than any under my observation. They have no gardens and their only hope is a favorable rice-gathering and a good catch of fish. They live in bark lodges in the vicinity of the dam, most completely completed, built by the Government for reservoir purposes.

At Raven's Point on this lake there are 11 families, all having fine gardens. These few families feel no anxiety, as they will have plenty the coming winter. These Indians all speak in favor of moving to White Earth Reservation, if the Government would make some provision for them, as they say they will have no home when the reservoir is full.

MILLE LAC.

The Mille Lac Indians, numbering 950 souls and included within the supervision of this agency, are living on their old reservation ceded to the Government in 1863. The right granted them to occupy the land unmolested during good behavior has been, in my opinion, the source of all the evil that has arisen in that ever-dissatisfied and much to be pitied community of Indians. Living 130 miles from the agency, where no funds can be lawfully expended for them, and being estranged from the beneficial influence of missionaries and teachers, without the aid extended to other Indians living at established agencies and under the immediate care of the agent, is it surprising that the condition of such Indians should be taken advantage of by designing and pretended friends (?) who misrepresent to the State executive and through him to the authorities of the Indian Department the condition of such Indians?

WHITE OAK POINT.

The Indians commonly called the Sandy Lake bands number about 580 souls. They are still living on the same reservation which they ceded to the Government in 1863. They roam all over the country from Aitkins on the Northern Pacific Railroad to White Oak Point, which place they were removed to in 1863 and to which place they have a great antipathy.

GULL LAKE.

The Gull Lake band numbers 106 persons. They occupy the country around Gull Lake and vicinity. These Indians never complied with the order for their removal in 1868 to White Earth Reservation.

I would recommend the removal of the Mille Lac, Sandy Lake, and Gull Lake bands to White Earth Reserve, and, with the aid of the Government, settle them permanently where they could receive benefit from the Government through the appropriations made by Congress from time to time in aid of their advancement towards civilization. Their condition at the present time is a deplorable one. Still adhering to their nomadic propensities, while the country is filling very rapidly by the hardy pioneers of civilization, the time is not far distant when the inevitable conclusion must be arrived at, namely, will the Government allow the Indians to roam at will over the whole country, committing depredations against the property of the white settlers, without taking immediate action to remove them on their own reservations, or will they compel the settlers to take the matter in their own hands for their protection?

Under the circumstances, I would state that owing to the scattered condition of the several bands of Chippewa Indians belonging to this agency, covering an area of 300 miles in length by about 150 miles in width, and the modes of travel being difficult and precarious, it is almost impossible for the agent to exercise the lawful and paternal care which the condition of these Indians require, or to rectify any clerical error which may transpire during the payment of annuities without waiting until another year passes and another payment takes place, to meet the parties whose presence is necessary to correct errors which may have been made and exceptions requiring immediate explanation. These are additional arguments in favor of the removal of these Indians to White Earth Reservation.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. LUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 14, 1884.

SIR: In response to official circular I herewith submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. As I assumed charge April 1, 1884, this report, as far as made from my own knowledge, can cover but a few months.

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

When I entered upon the duties of agent I found the Indians in a deplorable condition. Their supplies had been limited and many of them were gradually dying of starvation. I visited a large number of their tents and cabins the second day after they had received their weekly rations, looked through them carefully and found no

visions, except in two instances. All bore marks of suffering from lack of food, but the little children seemed to have suffered most; they were so emaciated that it did not seem possible for them to live long, and many of them have since passed away. To feed these Indians, about 2,300 in number, from April 1 to June 30, I had 19,080 pounds bacon, 44,700 pounds beef, and 62,565 pounds flour, being only $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces bacon, ounces beef, and less than 5 ounces flour per day for each individual. I had no beans, rice, hominy, salt, nor any other articles of food, except sugar, tea, and coffee (of which I had only enough for the sick and infirm) to give them, the supply of such articles having been exhausted before this time, nor have I yet received any. In the latter part of May I was reduced to such a strait that I was compelled to issue over 1000 pounds of bacon which had been condemned by a board of survey the past winter, but which I found not to be in as bad condition as had been supposed. In the latter part of June and fore part of July, so great was their distitution that the Indians stripped the bark from the saplings that grow along the creeks and ate the inner portion to appease their gnawing hunger. The buffalo, on which these people formerly subsisted, is now extinct, and they will be compelled to rely upon the food furnished them by the Government, until they can be taught to support themselves by civilized pursuits.

AGRICULTURAL.

As early in the spring as the condition of the ground permitted, such of the employes as could be spared from other duties were set to work putting in the crops on the agency farm and the patches of the Indians. The Indians were furnished with plows, as far as the supply on hand would reach, and were aided and instructed in preparing their ground and putting in the seed. I gave about 5,000 pounds of potatoes to the Indians for planting but many of them were eaten instead of planted, and, consequently, the potato patches are few and small. Also oats, carrot, rutabaga, parsnip, turnip, and other seeds were furnished and instructions given as to their use. About the time the growing vegetables needed weeding, hoeing, &c., the Indians from the north commenced making raids upon the Piegans, stealing their horses, and the latter tribe left their villages and settled down in tents near the stockade, where they remained until within the past two weeks. Thus their crops were neglected and but little will be realized by them for the seed and labor expended in planting. I find these people willing to work, but they must be shown how and furnished with implements. They have little patience in waiting for growing crops, and will have until they are better fed. They commence eating potatoes, turnips, &c., as soon as they are large enough to be found, and thus destroy the crop without getting much benefit from it. This, however, is not to be wondered at when their destitute condition is taken into consideration. The crops on the agency farm of forty-six acres look remarkably well at present, and, should nothing interfere between now and the gathering, will yield bountifully. The season has been an unusually wet one, so irrigation has been resorted to but little. The hay crop is light, but of good quality.

POLICE.

It is not with much pride that I can speak of this force as it has been in the past, but rapid improvement is being made and it will not be long until the police force at this agency will compare favorably with that at any other. It was the habit of members of the force to go on duty wrapped in their blankets and wearing pants, or with leggings instead of pants, or dressed in any peculiar style they saw fit to adopt. This custom has been broken up and they now appear in uniform.

Early in the second quarter of this year (1884) I informed the policemen that their terms of service would expire on the 30th of June, and that after that time I would require all policemen to have their hair cut; that I would require no man to cut his hair, but would not appoint any on the police force who did not. Of course they were much dissatisfied with this at first, but, when the appointed time arrived, nearly all the old members submitted their hair to the shears (and there were numerous applicants for the places of those who did not), thus greatly improving the appearance of the force and getting rid of much filth.

COURTS.

Upon taking charge of this agency I found no court organized under the "Rules Governing the Court of Indian Offenses," and I have deferred the organization of such court until I should become sufficiently acquainted with the leading members of the tribe to act intelligently in the premises. In all cases of dispute in regard to property, &c., among the Indians, I have had the matters referred to arbitrators, and their decisions have in every case seemed to me just, and, as a rule, have satisfied the disputants.

SCHOOLS.

No boarding-school has been in operation the past year. The day school has been fair, and the children seem to be considerably interested. Most of them do not learn rapidly, but there are a few bright exceptions to that rule. As soon as supplies for the current year arrive and a superintendent and matron can be secured, a boarding school will be opened.

REQUIREMENTS.

If these Indians are to be civilized and made of any use to themselves or anybody else, certain things must be done for them. The land upon which they live requires irrigation, in order to produce anything but grass. To farm they must have competent instructors, for they are utterly ignorant of this branch of industry. To have strength to farm they must be fed. They should be located in bands, a good farm fenced for each band, the farm subdivided into sections for families, and an assistant farmer provided for each farm, who should be required to live with the band and superintend the working of the farm, the making of hay, the cutting of wood in summer for use in winter, and all other such work. Strong teams should be provided to break up the ground, for the Indian ponies are unable to do it. For a few years a sufficient supply of food should be furnished, that they would not be forced by hunger to interfere with the growing crops, or the cattle herd provided for them. If the families refused to work, not feeling the necessity for it on account of getting from the Government enough for present needs, they should be denied supplies until they do work. If such a course were adopted with this tribe I feel confident that they would become self-sustaining in a very few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALLEN,
Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 31, 1883

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency. I am very glad to be able to report some progress since my last report. The first years of my service I consider were almost thrown away. It is true we made some effort to get the Crows to farm a little in the agency field at the old agency, but no effort was made to get them to take up homesteads and settle down as they should, for the reason that it was useless to do so until we should get the agency removed to that part of the reservation where the permanent homes of the Indians were to be, or at least, where we thought they ought to be. And it took us two years to get the matter decided. I do not say this from any disposition to find fault, or complain, because of the long time it required to get the agency moved, or to get it settled that the agency would be moved. Nobody was to be blamed in that matter. The Government had expended a considerable sum of money at the old agency and the Department of the Interior was opposed to abandoning those buildings to go to ruin (as they certainly will unless the property gets into the hands of private parties), until it was clearly shown that the proposed new location was so much superior to the old as to justify the erection of new agency buildings; and further, that the sole object in getting the agency moved was to get the Indians located in that part of their reservation where their permanent homes should be by reason of its being so much more favorable for agricultural pursuits. So it was not until after I had been in the service more than two years that I was able to begin to place the Indians upon their separate homesteads. The latter part of last year and the first part of the present year were spent in merely devising means to subsist the Crows, and in taking care of the Government property.

The allowance of subsistence supplies for this agency, for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1884, was very much reduced below what it had been the previous year. The quantity of flour was reduced almost one-half and the beef just one-half. At the same time the game in the surrounding country had disappeared very rapidly, which made it more necessary that the allowance of supplies should be increased rather than diminished. The problem was a very simple one. I had to feed a certain number of people for a period of fifty-two weeks and was allowed enough subsistence supplies to feed them but sixteen or seventeen weeks. The unfortunate result of cutting down our subsistence supplies before the Government had performed its duty in the matter of removing the Indians to that portion of their reservation most favorable for their culture, so that they might settle down upon their permanent homes and do something for themselves, was that we were compelled to slaughter a large part of the stock sent to us from the States the latter part of October, 1883.

In the matter of subsisting the Indians the Government has done for years just the reverse of what should have been done. During all the years previous to 1879 or 80 the appropriations for subsistence alone for the Crows was quite large, three times greater, for instance, than since those years. But during all those years previous to 1880 the Indians did not need any subsistence supplies scarcely. The prairies afforded an abundance of the kind of food the Indians preferred to anything the white man possessed, as well as pelts more than sufficient to enable them to purchase all the clothing they wanted. Consequently it is plain that nearly all the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars appropriated during a space of ten or twelve years for the purchase of subsistence supplies for the Crows were just so many thousands thrown away, or worse than thrown away. The money should have been saved, rather not appropriated, until now, when the game is extinct and the Indians need little assistance while they are beginning to settle down upon their homesteads. At when a bill is introduced in Congress making an appropriation for the subsistence of these Indians it is quite natural and right that the members of that honorable body should inquire into the matter, and they find that there have been so many thousands appropriated, and conclude and say it is time these appropriations should be reduced or cease entirely. The fact is the Crows need, and ought to have, and will have to have, about two-thirds the established ration for this year and fully one-half the ration for next year.

We worried over the problem of subsisting the Crows (being also troubled somewhat by doubts as to whether or not the new agency would be built, all bids having been rejected on account of being too high) during the first part of the present year, but having obtained additional supplies, and having received assurance that the new agency would be erected, we began moving the Indians to the valleys of the Little and Big Horn Rivers, 120 to 140 miles east from the old agency, the first week in April. As we could not subsist the entire tribe at the new location on account of having no warehouse, there being also no reason for moving all at one time, our plan was to move every Indian who had ever tried to farm or who had ever worked for the agency in any way for wages. This included about one-third of the entire Crow people; and the other two-thirds were left at the old agency, in charge of C. H. Barstow, clerk and acting agent, with instructions to get as many as possible to farm in the agency land, each having a separate patch of ground assigned him. I am glad to be able to report that Mr. Barstow has succeeded in carrying out this part of our plan much better than I expected he would. He succeeded in getting more than a hundred Indians to work on the agency farm. Nearly all were Indians who had never tried to farm before, and the large field was as clean and nice as any in Montana.

We arrived at the new location on the Little Horn on the 14th of April; put up a temporary warehouse 16 by 32 feet; assigned the Indians to the cabins that had been built the previous summer by Special Agent Milburn (as far as they would go around); directed other families where to settle down and farm, each upon its separate homestead, promising to aid them in building cabins as soon as possible; issued out farming implements (to those only who had houses) and seeds, as I had been authorized to do, and felt that I had just then, after two years' service, made a beginning. I think the beginning is a good one; that the foundation is well laid. I see every day that this location of the reservation is so much superior to that in the vicinity of the old agency that we are justified in the removal and the expense of building a new agency, and rejoice that the work is going on notwithstanding the cost. We are now engaged in moving the remainder of the tribe and all the Government property to this location, Special Agent Milburn having gotten the new buildings nearly completed. We have succeeded so well in spreading the Indians out and placing them upon their homesteads that we cannot help rejoicing, and we wonder that any agent should ever attempt to do anything with his Indians in any other way.

Nearly a hundred homesteads have been taken up this season, the first season it has been attempted, only sixty being cultivated, however, on account of not being able to get the sod broken on the rest until after the planting season had passed. Fifty-two cabins have been built by Special Agent Milburn on these homesteads last summer and the present season, and we shall build more ourselves, with the aid of the Indians, this fall. The sixty farms that were cultivated were supposed to have five acres each, but there were only a few that were entirely planted, as we had not enough seed of any kind. I issued for seed over 24,000 pounds potatoes, 7,800 pounds wheat, some corn, and an assortment of garden seeds, mostly root crops, to each farm. Nearly all the gardens are good, many are very good, and some are as good as I have seen on sod ground. Many of the Indians were late planting. The wheat, which should have been the earliest crop planted, was the latest, on account of the seed not reaching us, and we feared it would not make a crop at all; but it is very good—much of it is excellent. The corn has matured, pumpkins and melons have yielded bountifully, but have not grown as large as they should for want of water, and this too notwithstanding the season has been unusually favorable.

The soil is light and sandy, and although there has been a much greater fall of rain

than usual and at more seasonable times, the ground soon dries off. I have said that after every rain a brisk wind has blown, and taken a large part of the water up again into the atmosphere. The usual season here is wet in the spring and the early summer; after that time no rain at all; and if it had been so this season the yield for our farms and gardens would have been very light. We must have irrigating ditches. Without them our farming operations must be a partial failure every year and almost an entire failure one-half of the years. Our potatoes this season are not half the size, and of course not nearly so good to eat as they would have been if they could have been flooded twice in the early part of July. I have now received authority from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ an engineer to locate these ditches and make estimates of cost of same, with a view, I presume, of letting contracts this fall yet, in order that the work may go on in the spring as the ground will permit. It will cost a considerable sum of money, but it is the right thing to do; just what any man would do if it was his own business and he had the means to do it with. The Crows have the means, and it is much more important that their moneys be expended in ways that will benefit them, provide always they get full value for it, than it is to hoard their moneys and pay it out to them in small annual payments, which do them little or no good, but, on the contrary, only teach them to be dependent on the Government and to live in idleness. The irrigating ditches will be a permanent improvement which will always do the Crows great good. They ought to be made before the dry season begins next summer, and probably will. The Indians will be very glad to have their moneys expended in this way.

In all the work we have had on our hands this season we have felt the greatest need for more help, but could not have it because of the law which limits the amount an agent may pay out in any one year for labor of all kinds. We at the front feel the inconvenience, and I may say the wrong, this law does to the service. We have an immense amount of work to do here. In addition to my regular force of employees I should have had 20 men from the 1st of April until the the last of October. We have a great deal more work on our hands than we can do; and the consequence of not having a sufficient force is that we are behind with our work all the while, and are not able to do the work we do as it should be done. Sometimes when I have given the employees a certain piece of work to do, something still more important will come up and they have to leave the first job unfinished. The Indians are not pushed forward nearly so rapidly as they might and should be. They come to us nearly every day for assistance and instruction which we are unable to give them, and they could all be made to do a great deal more in a summer than they now do if I had enough employees so that I could have a man stop at each Indian farm half an hour nearly every day and tell the Indian what and how to do, and make them do it. If we lay out work for an Indian for a week in advance, and go back expecting to find it done, we are in most instances disappointed; but if we tell them each day what to do, it is nearly always done. They need to have some one to boss them all the while and if they could have an overseer for every 20 or 25 lodges during the summer season it would be a very good thing and produce the best results to the service. There are so many more Indians to be shown how to do things than there are employees to show them that they sometimes have to wait a week or two weeks after they come to us for assistance before we can give it to them, and this is very discouraging to the Indians. As an illustration, the Indians have about 56 patches of wheat, each one or two acres, nearly all ready to be harvested the same week, and I have had but one employé to attend to this work. The rest of my employees are taking care of our herd of cattle, making hay, and moving the Government property down from the old agency. It is the first time the Crows have ever tried to cultivate wheat, and they know nothing at all about thrashing and harvesting it. Much of it will be lost, I fear. It teaches or encourages the Indians to be shiftless, I think, to manage their work in this way. They get an idea that the agent does not care much for them. It will not be much better next season, for, although the agent will have all his employees here with him, the old agency being abandoned by that time, yet there will be two or three times as many Indians to be instructed, so that we will be pushed all through the season. It would be very much better and more economical to have a large force for two or three years (during the summers only), and have the work pushed forward and done as it should be, than to have it drag on, and push the agent and all his employees and then not be well done, as must be the case when there is so much to do and such a limited force to do it. I shall endeavor to have at least 10 men in addition to my regular force during the planting season next summer.

The figures on the table of statistics are estimated as far as the yield from the Indian farms are concerned, and they are unsatisfactory, for the reason that it is difficult to estimate the yield from an Indian's farm. When the Indians are on short rations as they have been all the summer, it is impossible to keep them from eating their growing crops long before they mature.

When I look back over the past six months I find one especial reason for rejoicing

What is the promptness with which the honorable Commissioner has granted me authority to do the several things and make the purchases I have felt were necessary made. In nearly every instance there has been no delay, and this fact has been my great help to us in our work.

Our school is small, but everybody who has visited it must admit that it is a good one. It is small principally because we have had no building that we could use as a school. The children have been too much crowded in the quarters they have occupied. During the year we have sent eleven students to Carlisle, making nineteen in all, of which five have been returned to us.

Now, in regard to the future of these people. They seem to be in earnest in their desire to settle down upon their permanent homesteads. Three or four years ago they have pulled up any stakes that might have been set to mark the boundaries of farms or of any survey. Now they come to us and ask us to write their names down for them to put down where they want their homes, or else ask us to go to them and show them where it would be best to locate. Three or four years ago an Indian had been killed by a white man the agent would have had to do a great deal of talking and perhaps make the Indians some presents to keep them from retaliating. A short time ago when one of the Crows was killed by the sheriff at Miles we expected to have had some trouble with his brother, who is a very irritable man, but all that he asked for when he came to the office was that we go with him to help him locate his home and promise to assist him to build his house as soon as possible.

I believe that we ought to proceed at once to select the homestead for each head of a family, and that it should be patented to him as soon as selected, even though they may not take possession immediately. Merely proposing this matter, and talking about it with the Indians, and getting them to talk about it among themselves, will push them forward immensely, I am sure. If the Government will have a settled policy in dealing with these Indians during the next three or four years, and expend some moneys in helping them in every possible way that is right in itself to establish themselves upon their homestead, they will make considerable progress. But they will still be a long way off from a civilized life for many years unless the Government be induced to discontinue the reservation system and adopt a policy that will be fair and just and will bring the Indians, all Indians, more in contact with civilization as we understand it.

I believe the Government should adopt a more vigorous policy with the Indian people.

I can see no reason why a strong Government like ours should not govern and control them and compel each one to settle down and stay in one place, his own homestead, wear the white man's clothing, labor for his own support, and send his children to school. I can see no reason why our Government should permit such a state of affairs as that good and true men and women should come to an Indian agency and work honestly and earnestly for three or four or a dozen years trying to coax or persuade the Indians to forsake their heathenish life and adopt the white man's manner of living, and then go away feeling that they have thrown away, almost, the best years of their lives. The truth is the Indians hate the white man's life in their hearts, and will not adopt it until driven by necessity.

It would be an act of mercy for the Government to drive them to it in the next three or four years, rather than allow the work to drag on for a generation and then be thoroughly done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 12, 1884.

RE: In submitting my eighth annual report it is gratifying to be able to state, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Indians of this reservation have rapidly advanced during the past year in all the civilized pursuits which are necessary to a self-reliant and self-sustaining community, and in reply to the significant and sneering remark contained in last year's report of a certain agent, that "it is interesting to read agents' reports of how their good Indians love to work, and how they are rapidly becoming self-sustaining, &c.," I may be pardoned if I quote a paragraph from the report of the subcommittee of the special committee of the United States Senate appointed to visit the Indian tribes in Northern Montana last summer, in which it, I think, ought to go far to silence in an effectual manner the implied "fling" or representations made to you from agencies, of the condition of which the writer

referred to has evidently no conception. Alluding to this reservation, the following remarks are to be found in the report :

The general condition of these Indians, however, is so good that we feel justified in reporting that in a very few years they will be as useful and prosperous a community as any in the far West. They are kindly, intelligent, and anxious to learn. Their relations with Major Ronan, the agent, are of the most satisfactory character, and, more than all, they appreciate largely the new order of things and the necessity of self-support by honest industry. Many of them are cutting wood for the Government and many cut logs and haul them to the agency saw-mill to procure lumber for their houses. There is here such an opportunity for testing fully the capability of the Indian for the mode of civilized life, and their progress so far demonstrates that this unfortunate people have a future rather than barbarism or ultimate extinction.

As germane to the above statement, I will here mention that within the last few months there were delivered at the agency saw-mill by male members of fifteen Indian families 379 pine logs, which were cut, loaded, and hauled by the Indians on their own teams, and were sawed into 128,000 feet of lumber of various dimensions suitable for the erection of dwellings and outhouses, the only assistance furnished by the Government being the loan of trucks and logging chains and the services of the agency sawyer. This lumber has now been hauled off, and has been piled upon the farms of the owners, where it will remain until after harvest. These same Indians will construct with their own labor and by their own industry the buildings for which it is intended, assisted by a very little aid from the Government in the way of glass, nails, hinges, and, in some of the more helpless cases, doors and sashes, and this in addition to 18 new dwelling-houses, which have already been put up on this reservation by the Indians and for the Indians. I also add that the surroundings of these houses and others of longer standing include vegetable gardens and waving grain, the latter of which is now beginning to be reaped before the grain-cradle wielded by stalwart Indian arms, as well as before the few reaping machines run by Indians in their own fields and paid for by Indians—industry and thrift—to my mind tell a story of advancing civilization which cannot be fully jeered at.

Such are facts in this case, and for many who cannot be personally cognizant of them I am proud to have in at least their partial support the evidence of the statesmen who composed the committee aforesaid. Still there are doubters, and for those I have still an argument left—a fact which incredulity can neither overcome nor even combat. In the list of appropriations for Indian fiscal year 1883-'84 those who run may read :

For subsistence and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, including employes, \$13,000.

That this munificent sum was not exceeded can be verified at your office. Before it will be evident that had the amount expended in their behalf been distributed among the 1,700 Indians of this reservation, each would have been fitted to the extent of nearly \$8. It is unnecessary to explain that a wagon, for instance, valued, let us say, at \$80, could not well be distributed in ten equal parts, and that when one Indian, of necessity, became the recipient of the vehicle the share of the appropriation assigned others were correspondingly reduced, nor will it be requisite to prove that even had each received the full sum of \$8 the amount would scarcely suffice during a twelvemonth for "subsistence and civilization." I therefore allow the fact itself to work its own way toward a proof that the Indians of the Flathead Reservation are rapidly learning to work according to the method of the white man, which, indeed, is about the only manner they now have of sustaining themselves, and that they are "*rapidly becoming*," if they may not already be considered, "*self-sustaining*," &c.

Again, in connection with the Indian schools of this reservation, in order that I may escape any accusation of originating rose-colored statements regarding them, I will quote from the committee report already made use of :

The schools have now 100 scholars, about equally divided between the two sexes, and the Government pays \$100 annually for the board, tuition, and clothing of each scholar. The boys and girls are in separate houses, the former under a corps of five teachers (three fathers and two lay brothers) and the girls under three sisters and two half-sisters, Father Van Gorp being the head of the institution. The children are taught reading and writing, arithmetic, grammar, and their recitations, all in the English language, are equal to those of white children in the same age. The mission has a saw and grist mill and planing and shingle machine, with several hundred head of cattle and horses, and 300 acres of land belonging to the mission, cultivated successfully by the male scholars, the product being sufficient to furnish enough wheat and vegetables for all purposes. The girls are also taught by the sisters, besides the branch of domestic science mentioned, music, sewing, embroidery, and housekeeping. For a time the school was only a boarding school, and the result was that the young women, after being educated, married ignorant half-breeds and, unable to withstand the ridicule of their companions, relapsed into a barbarism worse, than that of the husband and tribe. Now, after the establishment of the department for the education of young people, when they leave school, intermarry, and each couple becomes a nucleus for civilization and religion in the neighborhood where they make their home, the fathers and agents assist in building a house and preparing their little farm for raising a crop. We cannot sufficiently praise this admirable school and we do not envy the man who can see only a mercenary object or a selfish motive in the highest and purest motives which can actuate humanity in the self-sacrificing devotion of men and women, fitted by talents and accomplishments of the highest order to adorn any work who are devoting their lives to the education of these Indian children.

On this topic I will only further add that the beneficial results of those schools are now still more apparent than when the above report was written, nearly a year ago; at two new and commodious school-houses, described in my last annual report as in course of erection, have lately been completed and are of the greatest credit to the reservation, and that by recent contracts entered into by your Department the number of scholars which may be paid for by Government funds has been increased to 100, and it is to be hoped that hereafter Congress will grant such appropriations as will enable an increase to be made from year to year of the number of scholars at this as well as every other boarding-school for Indian children.

Referring to the subject of crime, I desire to say that while I am too practical a believer in the "survival of the fittest," and have suffered too many annoyances personally from objectionable traits of the Indian character to permit of my being much of a sentimentalist on the Indian question, I still am prepared to indorse what I have hitherto reported, viz, that, upon this reservation at least, the behavior of Indians will compare favorably with the conduct of any community of a like size in any locality of which I have any knowledge; and here permit me to intrude the remark that what little success I may be accredited with in my treatment of these people is, to a great extent, I believe, due to my readiness to admit that even "red devils," like these, are not so bad as they are painted. Indians are extremely good judges of the feelings of others; they are naturally thoroughly independent, and full of, if not pride, at least vanity. It is by no means strange that such characters (comparatively easily led, but almost impossible to drive) should meet contempt with aversion and dislike with hatred.

With this digression I will proceed to state that while crimes here are of rare occurrence, I consider that they, with offenses of a nature less grave, might be easily reduced by the enactment of laws rendering Indians amenable to the same regulations and penalties as those to which their white neighbors are obliged to submit. I know, and I regret that it is so, that in this opinion I am at variance with some of the rightest minds of our legislators; with men who have a true friendship and a Christian sympathy for a race much in need of their powerful aid; but I feel compelled to record my belief that their efforts in this particular are misdirected, and with this view I can find many of our best Indians who coincide. It has been the policy (I believe, a good one) of the Government to abolish tribal relations and annul the power of the chiefs, but by these means the unruly spirits of the tribes were heretofore controlled, and when such means are destroyed we should be prepared to offer something better as a substitute.

True, the establishment of Indian courts has been proposed and may be of great service, but it can hardly be expected that such tribunals would deal out capital punishment for capital crimes, or take very severe views of thefts of horses from supposed enemies. In fact, the transition from an autocratic to a republican form of government is too sudden. We have deprived these people of their pillars and should be prepared to support them. We treat them as children, and should be prepared to protect, guide, and control them. I repeat, and with emphasis, that, while guided and controlled they should also be protected, for, while many of the headmen have expressed their desire that their rebellious brethren be made to succumb to the white man's laws, they have also expressed a fear that such laws would be enforced in different manners as against the red and the white man; a fear, which I regret to say, knowledge and experience do not tend to allay. It has been urged that Indians should not be punished for breaking laws they do not understand, but I would submit that all Indians, at least all of whom I have any knowledge, have codes of morals not at all dissimilar to our ten commandments. Their consciences are pretty fair guides as to what is right and as to what is wrong, and it will be found that a good Indian among Indians would be considered a pretty good man in any community. Our penalties for crimes and methods of punishment are doubtless somewhat different, but, when not already known, I have no doubt that a couple of months would be sufficient to convey to the tribes, at least of which I write, a clear understanding thereof. I have three murderers roaming at will on this reservation, who, having escaped the vengeance of relatives of the slain, know full well they have no other punishment to fear, and yet as fully know that white men in their position would be liable to be hanged. While, therefore, not presuming to suggest, I still hope that some code, a simple one if necessary, will be enacted through which the lawless natives of Indian reservations may be held in check. That with the clear understanding of many of the people of their immunity from punishment their crimes should be so few is the highest evidence in favor of their behavior and dispositions.

I will only further touch, and that slightly, upon my endeavors, directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and yourself, to have the Flatheads, now residents of the Bitter Root Valley, remove to this reservation. The visit to Washington during the current year of a delegation from that band is too recent an occurrence to require recital here. Suffice it to say that, in the face of Chief Charles' determined opposition, and notwithstanding the proverbial Indian love for the soil of his nativity,

I have, as has been fully reported to you, induced the heads of twenty families to agree upon a removal, upon the condition that they will be aided in establishing themselves in their new homes (appropriations therefor having already been granted and that they will enjoy in the future the protecting arm of the Government. In order that this aid and the necessary accompanying supervision may be rendered efficient and economically, it is absolutely requisite that the agency be removed from its present position on the verge of the reservation to a more central one, within a reasonable distance of where these people will require to locate; but this subject was fully discussed with in my report of February 14, 1884. That such removal of the families mentioned will only be the commencement of the immigration hither of the great majority, if not of the whole band, I firmly believe, and to this end I expect to direct my exertions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
August 22, 1884

SIR: I have the honor to herewith hand you my fifth annual report of the Indian service at this agency.

I hardly think it necessary to indicate here the boundaries or extent of this reservation, as that has been done for the past five years, and there has been no change in reservation boundaries.

The number of Indians remains substantially the same as at the date of my last report, with probably a small increase of births over deaths.

What can I say of the morals of these Indians? According to their own standard they are quite a moral people, but if compared with the requirements of white civilization they fall far short, and might shock the more sensitive. Yet this people, all in all, considering the situation, a fairly moral people. They possess a high appreciation of anything that has an element of superstition, hence they cling with great tenacity to many of the old usages of the race, and of course it will take many years of contact with whites and faithful teachings to eradicate those old superstitious ideas.

Their associations with the whites has been pleasant, and for the past year they have had but little intercourse with lawless white men, who have been such a fearful influence among them in former years.

There has been less whisky among them than in former years, the more perhaps from the fact that they are so poor that it does not pay to bring it among them, and from another fact, that the most of that class of whites have been run out of the country; and perhaps it will be well to mention right here that in nine cases out of ten a man that will sell whisky to Indians will be also a horse-thief, if his wants appear to compel it, and the depredations of these gentry became so frequent and bold that nothing in the shape of horse-flesh was safe. The situation became so serious that finally a body of vigilantes was formed, composed principally of cowboys, and they proceeded to clean up the Muscle-shell country, and also the wood yards on the Missouri River, with the result, as far as heard from, of thirty horse thieves hung and the rest of the suspicioned characters have skipped the country. In this case the cowboys are entitled to great praise, and have the good will of all worthy citizens.

In the matter of Indian labor I am pleased to mark a decided advance. Even the Gros Ventres, who never before showed any disposition or adaptability to perform manual labor, this season has seen an entire change; the efforts of all, both chiefs and others, appear to be directed toward a different view of the labor question, from what it was of old, when labor was held to be degrading. Among the Assinaboins those who held to old superstitions the most tenaciously have been compelled to yield to the advancing tide. So that to-day there is hardly an able-bodied Assinaboin but what will respond when called upon to assist us. They have done their share in plowing, planting, and hoeing; also in harvesting and haying, and all their allotments of land show good attention and as a result will well repay them for their labor. Many of them will put up hay for themselves, something, except in two or three instances, unknown before at this agency.

They (both Gros Ventres and Assinaboins) have built large numbers of houses the past twelve months, at least 150 houses, and generally they are pretty comfortable buildings.

It will cause a serious demand for stoves, as every one of them seems to be very ambitious to own a stove. They keep the inside of their houses quite clean and tidy but they keep them so terribly hot, especially in cold weather, that it would be

to a white man sick. And I am inclined to think that the change from their old i-frozen state to such intensely warm quarters will tend to introduce more sickness than formerly.

My police force are moderately effective in small matters; in fact the instances of horse stealing, and other crimes of a similar nature have become so rare that there is but little for them to do except in keeping order in their own camps.

In sanitary matters the agency physician reports the average number of Indians admitted to treatment at 1,850, the number that have in some manner been treated as 5; of this number 14 have died, 12 of which died from chronic incurable diseases. Both tribes suffer severely from venereal diseases, contracted some years ago, and now appearing as a constitutional disease, affecting the lungs and throat especially, and this is and will continue to be the cause of a large majority of the deaths among this people. The general health of these Indians is good, and improves from year to year, and in time I believe this people will outgrow their present tainted condition, and become a fairly healthy race.

The supplies furnished them the past year were not sufficient for their needs, and but for the additional amount furnished later in the year much suffering would have most certainly ensued; and as the appropriation for the current year is, I suppose, about the same, it is apparent that the same state of things will exist as came to pass last year. And right here I desire to say that from all points this Indian question appears to be an anomalous one, and outside of the influences that would govern in similar situations with other races. I am happily able to say that none of my Indians have starved to death, but it has been only by the most rigid economy and by keeping them on short rations that such a calamity has been averted. But I have it from parties who have been on the ground that at other agencies in Montana many have actually starved to death.

Now, I charge that all the fault in these matters lies at the door of Congress. Thousands and thousands of dollars are appropriated every year for matters of doubtful propriety, and at the same time only starvation appropriations are made where most needed, namely, for the starving Indians on our northern borders; and during all the time these unhappy people have been under the fostering care of our Government our wise Congress has appropriated lands, money, and legislation upon railroads, rivers, and harbors, public buildings, and monuments to the dead, and during which time thousands of the nation's wealth have been expended in charity to the starving of other lands, while within our own borders men, women, and children have been in a state of starvation, in actual want of sufficient to sustain life, and all this in the interest of economy. I believe the nation paid, and dearly, too, for the great crime of slavery, and I believe that a just God will exact the tribute for our treatment of the Indian race. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." Is it any wonder, then, in view of these facts, that, instead of becoming Christian citizens they become soured, and commit outrages on the stockman's cattle, and, at times, other and greater outrages? Let the white man put himself in their place, and I venture to assert that they would commit a thousand fold more depredations than does the Indian. I shall do my best to pull my Indians through the year on the amount appropriated, but it looks like a disagreeable job. It is not pleasant to be importuned, day after day, by hordes of half-fed women and children for something more to eat, and not have it in your power to alleviate their suffering.

But, fortunately, by their labors they have produced sufficient to supply their immediate wants; as far as potatoes, corn, turnips, &c., are concerned, they will have plenty. The Indians have worked diligently and well on their farms, those that have them, and the result is a fine crop. But unfortunately many of them have no farms and hence no crop. And while upon this subject I wish to reiterate former statements in regard to the breaking of land. My Indians could just as well have tilled 600 to 800 acres of land as well as the 300 acres they have cultivated. The white employees have broken every spring all they could, but it was but a tithe of what was needed. It would seem to be a wise scheme to break up for them all the land they can till, as that is directly in the line of our efforts toward making them self-supporting.

On the whole a careful survey of the field indicates rapid advancement in certain directions, more clearly in respect to agriculture, and I assert that in a few years, with such assistance as the Government should most certainly afford them, these Indians will become largely self-sustaining. Also, in the way of horse stealing, from being a marauding and horse stealing race, six years ago, they are now a quiet and orderly people. No stolen horses have been brought in for a twelve month, and I fully believe that their days of horse stealing are past forever. It begins to look as though there was a future for this people.

The school has been fairly well attended, and the attendance has been quite uniform and regular, and the progress made has been quite apparent. With better facilities the progress would be more marked. I trust the time will soon come when the agency building will be put upon a permanent basis, and that then a boarding school will be one of the first objects to be taken under consideration.

The buildings of the present agency (with the exception of those built by me) are in a terribly tumbledown condition, and our living houses are to a certain degree actually dangerous. I trust that measures will be taken at an early day to build new buildings, that, if not pretty, will at least be safe.

There has been no missionary work here with the exception of a stay of a week or two of a Catholic priest. They, the Catholics, intend to establish a priest here at an early day. I think it would be well for the denomination under whose supervision this agency is supposed to be to take some steps towards carrying out the work that has been allotted to them.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA.
August 25, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report.

The year has been one of poverty and plenty. During the early part of the year the limited supplies that I was allowed to issue to the Indians (in the absence of game and a total failure of the crops) was insufficient to keep them from feeling the pang of hunger to some extent. During the greater part of the winter I had four large caldrons in which I had a soup made and issued to the old, the sick, and little children. The Assinaboines at Wolf Point killed quite a number of their horses to subsist upon. It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of horses killed and eaten. When an Indian killed his own horse he sold the hide. When an Indian killed a horse owned by some one else the hide was usually destroyed. The traders purchased in all thirty-four horse hides. The newspaper reports as to the starving condition of the Indians at Fort Peck Agency were greatly exaggerated, written by parties that either did not know the facts or were not responsible for what they wrote. During the latter part of the winter and early spring the mortuary statistics show an increase over the previous months owing to this fact, disease (mostly syphilis, congenital and tertiary) preying upon the system, an insufficient amount of nourishing food, the long continuous cold weather, and not starvation alone, the cause of so many deaths over previous months.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE INDIANS.

The Indians have cut and hauled, a distance of 4 miles, logs for 200,000 feet of lumber for agency use, cut and sold 500 cords of wood, built for themselves 175 log houses, gathered and sold 150 tons of buffalo bones, and made 250 tons of hay.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the limited supply of farm and garden seed furnished only 600 acres of land was planted and cultivated by the Indians. Having a fair amount of rain-fall we now have an abundant harvest, especially of corn.

WORK ON IRRIGATING DITCH.

April 1 we commenced work on two irrigating ditches, one at Wolf Point, the other at Poplar Creek. At Wolf Point we constructed a dam 500 feet long, and made a ditch 890 rods long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 2 feet deep. At Poplar Creek we constructed a dam 300 feet long. The ditch is 8 miles long, 6 feet wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. We now have 6 miles of running water in the ditch, covering several hundred acres of good, arable land before it reaches the Missouri River bottom, where we have several thousand acres in one body of the very best soil. We have yet to construct an aqueduct across Poplar Creek before the main ditch will be complete. The entire work was performed by the Indians, with the assistance of agency employes as superintendents, the Indians working at the rate of 50 cents per day. For four days out of six they were paid in supplies; the remaining two days they were paid in cash. The actual cash outlay for the excavation was less than 8 cents per cubic yard. The Government seldom makes a better investment for the Indians toward self-support than it did when it assisted them in putting this irrigating ditch in operation. Every acre of ground covered by the ditch is worth now \$25. The Indians were not slow to take hold of the pick and shovel and go to work when they once learned that if they wanted anything to eat they must work and earn it like white men. They are proud of their successful enterprise and are hopeful as to their future success in agricultural pursuits.

EDUCATION.

facilities of educating this people are not equal to the demand, hundreds of ragged boys and girls running wild in camp, growing up in ignorance and that ought to be in school, but there is no provision made for them. If they are of the Government the Government ought to provide for this great need. It is justice to the Indian child to permit it to grow up in ignorance. The Assinabois at Wolf Point have long asked for a boarding school for their children. They have a mission day-school, taught by Rev. G. W. Wood, supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who has worked hard for the best interests of those people, and met with fair success. Rev. P. O. Mathews, an educated Indian, has charge of the Government day-school, and has more pupils than can be accommodated. In connection with the school Mr. Mathews has planted and cultivated 10 acres of ground, teaching the boys how to help themselves when out of school. At Bear Creek there is a mission day-school, taught by Miss Dickson and Miss McCreight, under the supervision of Rev. M. E. Chapin, Presbyterian missionary. The school has been well attended, and many of the scholars show a proficiency in the Dakota, in which they are taught. The industrial boarding school, conducted by Rev. I. T. Stewart, has been well attended, more than could be well cared for. A new corps of teachers throughout, some of them young and inexperienced, could not hope to be so successful as teachers of experience and adapted to the work.

Deer Tail's, 7 miles from the agency, a mission day-school was conducted by John Rogers, an Indian teacher, who made a success in his work. Also, at Lower Elder, a mission day-school was taught by Robert Hopkins, an Indian man of standing among the Indians as well as the whites.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

seen of practical value to me. All minor offenses and difficulties that frequently arise that of necessity must be adjusted are turned over to the judges of the court. Indians are willing to abide by their decisions and submit to the penalty imposed. The decision and authority, coming as it does from their own people, has the tendency to educate them up to the idea of law. The punishment is usually proportionate to the offense or turpitude of the crime committed.

THE SUN DANCE

ing of the past. The Indians have lived as happy without one this year as in former years with it.

outlook for this people is a very promising one. They have worked as never before, and will continue in this way since their subsistence depends upon their labor. Very respectfully,

S. E. SNIDER,
Indian Agent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA.,
September 6, 1884.

Sir: In compliance with instructions received from your office I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

LOCATION.

This reservation, occupied by two separate tribes, the Omahas and Winnebagoes, is located in the eastern part of the State of Nebraska, and is known on the maps of the State as "Blackbird" County. The Winnebagoes occupy the northern part of the reservation and the Omahas the southern part. The eastern part of the reservation, lying on the Missouri River, is rough and broken by high bluffs and deep ravines. Most of this range of bluffs lie the valleys of the Omaha, Blackbird, and Logan Creeks. The valleys with the intervening table land form as fine farming land as there is any country, adapted to all kinds of cereals, vegetables, and fruits for which Nebraska is fast becoming famous.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas are a steady, sober, and industrious people, whose greatest desire is to secure permanent homes for themselves and their posterity. They are peculiarly attached to their homes. For two hundred years or more this has been their home, never leaving it except when driven away by other tribes or for the purpose of laying in their yearly supply of buffalo meat. On the summit of every bluff lie whitening in the sun the bones of their ancestors, and on these bluffs they, too, hope some day to lie with them.

The principal event of importance of the past year has been the completion of the work of allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty. In accordance with the act of Congress approved August 7, 1832, 75,931 acres were allotted in 954 separate allotments to 1,194 persons. This number includes the wives, they receiving their lands with their respective husbands. About 55,450 acres remain to be patented to the tribe, according to the act, for the benefit of the children born during the period of the trust patents.

In the four townships nearest the railroad 326 allotments were taken, showing the practical appreciation by the people of a near market for their produce. In Township 24, Range 7 East, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, 105 allotments were made. The portion of this township lying west of the railroad and unallotted to Indians was opened last April to white settlement, and was immediately occupied. The unallotted portion of this township east of the railroad will next year be in the market, and the Indians located there will be surrounded by white neighbors, and thus be brought in close contact with civilized people. All the land lying near the white settlements which skirt the southern portion of the reservation is allotted, and the Indians, particularly those who are inclined to be progressive, are seeking rather than avoiding associations with the white people. This is a good indication. Progress cannot be made in isolation. The increasing crops of the Omahas to be marketed make them an important factor in the prosperity of the growing villages in their vicinity, and the tradesmen in the villages encourage their efforts. The people seem more and more in earnest to advance in their farmers' mode of life. The security of their tenure of their land has had an excellent influence.

The very thorough manner in which the work of allotting those lands was done, and the practical instructions given them at the same time, has given those people an impetus which will never be lost. The thanks of every one of these people, and mine with them, are heartily given Miss A. C. Fletcher for her noble work. Henceforth the land follows descent according to the laws of the State, and the registry kept by Miss Fletcher will facilitate in securing the proper inheritance. This registry, giving as it does the exact status of the families as they will be recognized by the Government in the patents, will also render valuable assistance in maintaining the integrity of the family, a most important matter in the welfare of this people.

The increasing prosperity of the people and their contact with the white settlements makes the necessity of law as between Indians, and white men and Indians, of grave importance. The Indian court of offenses has proven efficient and effective in dealing with the class of disorders which came under its control. It is, however, daily more apparent that the three judges of this court should be compensated for their services, as they are frequently called upon to do unpopular things, and if true to the duties of their office often risk personal friendship and help. This is a just reason why they should be made independent and secure against loss. Another reason is found in the fact that the judges must be of necessity taken from the more advanced and progressive people, and such have farms that cannot be left without loss while they are giving their time to trials. Each convening of the judges costs them a day's time, which cannot be given without loss. With proper compensation and under proper provisions the duties of the judges could be enlarged and the order and discipline of the people enhanced.

Another step taken by these people at this time, which indicates a determination to march on to independence, is the closing of their shops as tribal institutions. They believe they are ready for the discipline of paying for their own work. If they can succeed in this way it is undoubtedly educational in its tendency, as it necessitates forethought in providing and retaining the means necessary for paying the carpenter and blacksmith for their work; and if they succeed in this they will see the necessity for forethought and preparation in other matters, and that is the beginning of economy and thrift, which solves the whole problem for them of self-support. The Omahas are a determined and progressive people, and in a very hopeful condition.

WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebagoes are in many respects as different from the Omahas as a Gypsy from a German. They seem to be by nature and practice a wandering and nomadic people. Some of them are continually on the move and embrace in their travels all the country from Minnesota to Kansas. They are always active, energetic, and indus-

witted, full of expedients in case of emergency or accident, and sharp. Many of them are good farmers and occupy their farms at all seasons. Their farms during crop season and then put their children in school remainder of their family to the timber for the winter, where they engage in logging until seed time comes again. They fully understand their labor and drive close bargains with their employers. They, as a rule, are day laborers rather than farmers. Seed time and harvest are too busy for them, and they prefer the quicker returns of the laborer, even at the expense of greater profit.

They have never been the subject of persistent missionary labor, and as a consequence are disposed to gamble and take a drink when occasion offers, and have more teachings of their medicine men than in Gospel teachings. Most of them, however, wear citizens' clothes, and when on the reservation live in houses and send their children to school.

The Winnebagoes were so unfortunate as to have money due them from land sold, and have, therefore, been the victims of political scheming and injudicious congressional interference. The bill passed by Congress in 1881, dividing the annuity between the Wisconsin and Nebraska Indians, in violation of their treaties, was unfortunate for them, as it tends to keep them floating between payments in Wisconsin and on this reservation.

Congress approved August 7, 1882, providing for the sale of the unoccupied land of the Omaha Reservation, after allotting to each person a homestead, and many desire among the Winnebagoes to do likewise. I think this a move in the right direction. Small reservations are decidedly the best for the Indians. It is the present condition of large reservations that affords shelter and protection to objectionable characters who demoralize Indians. These people cannot come near to good settlers. The opinion prevails in some places in the East that Indian people are not proper associates for Indians. I wish to state that the Indians on these reservations are sober, industrious, intelligent, and frugal. In all these respects will compare favorably with rural communities in our States. People are not all good about these reservations, but I hear that can be said even of Boston. The past fiscal year has been a year of progress for the Indians, and of a character that will result in great good in the future.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial boarding schools at both agencies are in a flourishing condition, and doing good work. The attendance has been satisfactory throughout the year, the Winnebago school being larger than ever before.

A large part of the education consists of farm and garden work, care of stock, and all the household chores about the house for the boys, while the girls are taught household dry work, cooking and baking, and sewing, both hand and machine. The larger girls can cut and fit clothing for both sexes. All the girls' clothing and the larger part of the boys' is manufactured at the schools. We cannot at present teach the different trades as they are taught at Carlisle and Hampton; but ought to be done in the way of teaching the use of carpenters' tools. A workshop should be fitted up, and there every boy should be taught the use of the square, and plane. These boys should have a practical farmer's education. The management of the schools is the same at both agencies. Two councilmen are school inspectors for a term of one month. They visit the schools once each month. This means all the council have become interested in the schools and secure better attendance. To these men the parents state their grievances, and they lay the matter before the superintendent and an explanation is given, and in nearly every case everything is adjustable harmoniously. Compliance has been practiced to a limited extent during the year, and I am convinced this is the only true way to educate the Indian. In this way every case is settled. I have moved very cautiously in this matter, so as to create no violence against it, but so far as we have gone in the matter it has met my expectations.

A number of the children are being educated at Carlisle, Hampton, and Houghsboro, and this is the true way to educate the Indian youth. I think those schools supplement the work of the agency schools, and the children taken should be the brightest and healthiest in attendance here.

The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, known as the "Board of Christian Education," is doing a good work. The attendance during the past year has been as large as it should be, owing to the fact that no boys were admitted. I think a mistake. Provision should be made whereby they may take a limited course under the age of ten years. This would increase the attendance and benefit the school and give better satisfaction to the Indians, especially to the young men who regard this school as their own, and naturally wish that their boys be educated in their church school.

STATISTICAL.

The number of Winnebago Indians on this reservation is 1,205. Number of males above eighteen years of age, 351. Number of females above fourteen years of age, 422. Number of school children between the age of six and sixteen, 246. There is one school-house at Winnebago Agency. The names of the school employ  s are as follows, viz:

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.
Charles H. Potter.....	Superintendent.....	\$700
Maria Potter.....	Matron	400
Josephine H. Babbitt.....	Teacher.....	300
Elizabeth Winkhaus.....	Assistant teacher.....	400
Mary M. Myers	Seamstress	300
Rosabelle Richmond.....	Cook	300
Joana Christopherson.....	Laundress	300

The number of Omahas on this reservation is 1,167. Number of males over eighteen years of age, 279. Number of females above fourteen years of age, 337. Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen, 303. There are two school-houses on the Omaha Reserve, one known as the Omaha industrial boarding-school and the other as the Omaha mission. The employ  s at the Omaha mission are as follows:

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.
Mrs. M. C. Wade.....	Superintendent.....	\$200
Marguerite La Flesche.....	Teacher	200
Miss M. C. Fetter.....	Industrial teacher....	200
Miss M. L. Burns.....	Matron	200
Ella Blessing	Laundress	100
Elma Taylor.....	Cook.....	200

The employ  s at the Omaha industrial boarding school are as follows, viz:

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.
William C. McBeath.....	Superintendent.....	\$700
Mary McBeath.....	Matron	400
Clara Nicklin.....	Teacher	300
Victoria Hull.....	Assistant teacher....	300
Clementine Warner.....	Seamstress.....	300
Ella Dearing.....	Laundress	300
Jane Johnson.....	Cook.....	300

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WILKINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CONSOLIDATED SANTEE, FLANDREAU, AND PONCA AGENCY,
NEBRASKA AND DAKOTA,
August 14, 1884.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions I submit this, my eighth annual report of affairs at this agency for the past year.

SANTEE AGENCY

is situated on the southwest side of the Missouri River. Townships Nos. 31, 32, and 33. Ranges 4 and 5 West, in Knox County, Nebraska, and contains near 115,000 acres of land.

y of which is bluff land suitable only for grazing. The land along and at the mouth of the streams is desirable for farming. The agency buildings are situated at the north edge of the reservation, near the Missouri River, nearly opposite Springfield, which is our nearest railroad point (about 4 miles) from which we have a daily train. Yankton, Dak., is 30 miles east, Bazille Mills and Creighton 22 and 25 miles north, and Niobrara City 14 miles southwest. These are all good business places where the Santees visit to dispose of their farm products and purchase their necessities in addition to those that they get from the trader at the agency.

POPULATION.

The Santees came here June 11, 1866, numbering about 1,350 souls; since then there has been a gradual decrease until this time, they now number 806. Some went to Minnesota, and quite a number died from the small-pox in 1873. In the last seven years they have remained about the same in number; some go away, some come to take their places; the last year there were 34 births and 37 deaths.

RATIONS.

The issue of rations has been discontinued to all except children who attend school at 50 old and infirm persons. Seven years ago I issued sugar, coffee, beef, flour, corn, pork, &c., to all the tribe at the close of each week, giving them about \$100 worth of provisions upon which they lived without much labor. This had to be changed, the rations were gradually withdrawn, and pressure brought to bear to have them commence to labor, and could not be done all at once; little by little the work was accomplished, so that no special suffering was known.

MANNER OF LIVING.

The Santees have gradually come from the dug-out to log and frame houses. They are supplied with horses, oxen, wagons, and farming implements. They have also been supplied with beefers, but quite a number of them have neglected to care for them, and have perished, or the Indians violated instructions by disposing of them to the trader for cash, and the cattle would be gone before the agent would know of it. In many of them have improperly gotten away from the agency. They all wear dress; generally live, work, and act like white people. They can do their planting, sowing, reaping, mowing, gathering, and thrashing without the aid of the white man.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

In order to bring some of the facts plainly before you, I will compare the issue of rations to the tribe and the result from labor in 1878 and 1884:

Issue of subsistence.	1878.	1884.	Difference.
Wheat.....pounds.	19,496	783	18,703
Do.....do.	514,430	84,183	430,246
Do.....do.	4,018	..	4,018
Do.....do.	3,785	1,382	2,403
Do.....do.	137,883	16,087	121,796
Do.....do.	2,900	..	2,900
Do.....do.	1,611	36	1,575
Do.....do.	6,520	..	6,520
Do.....do.	9,900	2,242	7,658
Do.....do.	530	..	530

Of which difference, taken at the contract prices delivered at the agency, is \$25,727, or \$36 per capita, leaving the school children out of the calculation.

Results from labor.

	1878.	1884.
Cultivation.....acres.	1,000	3,357
Wheat.....bushels.	..	200
Do.....do.	..	840
Do.....do.	800	12,500
Do.....do.	2,000	17,500
Do.....do.	500	19,500
Do.....do.	1,000	19,500
Do.....do.	800	2,700
Do.....do.	267	487

Farming implements in use at the agency are as follows: 75 breaking plows, 134 cross-plows, 189 wagons, 28 mowing, 25 combined, and 10 reaping machines, 22 horse-rakes, and 3 thrashing machines, besides numerous small implements and tools.

HOW TO HELP THE INDIANS.

From the above you can see that the rations have been decreased, the acreage and products from labor have been increased. This requires time, patience, perseverance, and labor, and can best be brought about by energetic practical Christian work, and in doing this we find that we have not only got to contend with and convince the Indians themselves, but we have to strive with the ideas of people who may wish to do good but are often a hindrance and a drawback to the Indian work. It is all right for philanthropic people to assist in the Indian work; so long as they act as auxiliaries to the Department and its agents they may do much good in assisting officers and Indians, but the trouble often is that they forget who the responsible persons are, and, as irresponsible parties, wish to take the lead and have the responsible officers act as assistance to them. I have been amused upon the receipt of letters of inquiry from persons in the East, who wish to get up a lecture on the Indian or Indian policy. They have never seen an Indian, and know nothing about the working of the Department, and ask for information. Yet they are willing to display their ignorance among uninformed people by making unkind assertions, as taken from newspapers, against the Department and its agents about their dealing with and work among the Indians. Then there are others who visit the agencies, many of whom are very acceptable; some of them come with words of comfort and kind advice, which brightens our pathway and helps us along; others come as critics and they feel that they must create some great reform, and they go to work to make the change, and in doing this they come in contact with the responsible parties whose duty it is to see that the law is properly executed, and then the contention commences, and the individual, Department, or policy is generally attacked, and time occupied that should be applied to a better purpose. It is one of the easiest things in the world for a person to get up a disturbance on an Indian agency. The agent is honestly required to withdraw the rations and make them work. This causes an unpleasant feeling in the stomach, and they will rally around any one who they think will fill them up and bring them back to easier times.

THE GENERAL CONDITION.

habits, and disposition of the Indians are good. They have come from a life of dependency to one of independence, acquiring habits of industry instead of idleness, with a disposition to try to make their own living and not depend upon the Government for all that they need; yet they never refuse to take what they can get and have a disposition to ask for many things that they should get for themselves. They are very regular in attending church on Sunday, generally live in peace with their neighbors, and comply with their word. True, there are exceptions to this, yet not any more so, and I think not as much so as, among white people. They need the continuation of a straightforward, honest pressure being brought to bear upon them to push them forward in civilization, the same as the enforcement of the laws of our land to restrict individuals from committing crime.

LAND AND CITIZENSHIP.

The Santees are having their land allotted to them under the latter part of article 6 of the Sioux treaty of 1868, which requires that they must have previously occupied the land for three years and made improvements thereon to the value of \$200; they then get a patent for 160 acres of land; 127 have received their application papers from me, but I think they have not all yet been filed in the land office. Under this law they become citizens upon the receipt of their patents. Although a number of their papers have been filed in the land office more than a year ago there have been no patents received by any of the Indians, but we live in hopes and all are doing well. I think the Department should act upon this subject so that the Indian is not required to wait twenty-five years before he can become a citizen. The law says: "and any Indian or Indians receiving a patent for land under the foregoing provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be a citizen of the United States." The patent should be placed at once in the Indian's hand with the restriction clause printed upon it, or, if the Department wishes to hold the patents, then a notice should be sent to the applicant, notifying him that a patent has been issued for him; this would entitle him to his citizenship. They would then come under the laws of the land and could vote—(for Blaine and Logan).

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

There are two missions at Santee—the Protestant Episcopal and the American Missionary Association. The Episcopal mission met with quite a loss on the morning of February 17, 1884, in having the principal buildings of the mission destroyed by fire, consisting of church and school buildings, together with dwelling-house, sustaining a loss of \$10,000. Saint Mary's school of 35 girls was closed by this fire, which was much to be regretted, for it was one of our best and most successful schools, and it was quite a loss to have it discontinued. Amelia Ives was principal, Mary S. Francis was the teacher, and Sister Mary, as we called her, was their missionary companion. They all have our true sympathy on account of their loss, and they are greatly missed among us as kind friends and workers. The mission is being rebuilt, but not so extensive as before. When this church is finished they will have three churches in which services are held by William W. Fowler and native ministers. This mission has a boarding school for both sexes at Springfield, Dak., called Hope school, under the care of Mrs. E. E. Knapp. They accommodate about 24 scholars; they are doing a good work; teach the English language entire. I witnessed the examination at the close of the school in June last. The children spoke the English language well and answered the questions promptly and did great credit to themselves and teachers. The mission is putting up new buildings for this school and by next year their school facilities will be much improved.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The Government industrial school is taught by Samuel H. Seccombe. There has been an increase in attendance during the year 84 scholars—55 male and 29 female—the largest number that has ever been at the school in one year. The children are more easily governed than formerly; have less disciplining to do; have had only one or two cases where we were obliged to resort to stronger measures than moral suasion or temporary confinement. We think the Indian child is more easily governed than his white neighbor. There has been less running away from school this year than ever before. There has been a steady improvement in the use of the English language. All the children except some who came this year talk English in all their conversation, in school and out. The girls talk English more distinctly than the boys, which, we believe, comes from the fact that the girls are kept more directly under the influence of their teachers in the house than the boys can be outside. The boys have exhibited more interest in the industrial work of the school this year than usual; this has been very noticeable in the garden work; they took hold and worked with a will, and they have a good garden, the best they ever had. We think if Indian children have a proper incentive for work they will not be found far behind the white in their willingness to labor. We feel that all the children have made good advancement in their studies. Our greatest source of encouragement was in the success we have met with in overcoming the natural timidity of the children and getting them to speak up loud and distinct in their classes and school exercises, which was a fact very noticeable in the closing exercises of the school. With but few exceptions I could hear them recite their pieces distinctly.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Last, but not least, among the good school and mission work going on here is that of the American Missionary Association under the general supervision of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs. His work and the gradual permanent progress that is being made I feel that I cannot so express it that the public will fully comprehend. The Indian work has been a long work with Mr. Riggs, also of his father, Stephen R. Riggs, before him, who, I regret to say, left us within the last year for higher fields of labor and rest. This mission has 21 persons employed as teachers and missionaries; they have 13 buildings connected with the school and school work; number of children attending school during the year, 144. School was continued ten and a half months; average attendance during ten months, 99. They have a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, shoemaker's shop, farm, and brick-yard in connection with their school. The Government has aided this school about \$8,000 during the year for the education of Indian children. The mission furnished all the subsistence, &c., for the children, and they have expended more than \$8,000 for the permanent improvement of the school buildings. The mission is being laid here for a lasting benefit to the Sioux Nation in Christianity, civilization, and industrial training. I could dwell at length upon the good work of this mission but will not occupy more space in my report, but respectfully call your attention to a report which Mr. Riggs kindly handed me and I ask that it be printed in other reports.

BUILDINGS.

For the industrial school at Santee are 1 building with accommodation for 45 and the employes, 1 building for laundry and store-room, 1 for woodshed and enter shop, 1 barn and 1 pig pen. Other agency buildings are, 4 dwellings occupied by agent, physician, superintendent, and clerk; 3 dwellings (2 rooms each), and log-houses occupied by Indian employes, saw mill, grist mill, 3 workshops, warehouses for agent and physician, 4 stables, 1 granary, and 10 minor outbuildings. They are generally in good repair, fairly accommodating the work that is being carried on. More room and better accommodation is needed, particularly in the blacksmith department. Other improvements could be made and profitably utilized in the future. The grist mill is now closed on account of the engine giving out, which is to be replaced soon by a new one, as correspondence is now being carried on with the Department in regard to it.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The rules governing Indian offenses have been in operation during the year. The court is composed of three judges selected from the police force, who are, Amos Campbell, John White, and George Redowl; they hold regular sessions once a month. There have been 33 cases before them during the year, as follows: 1 case damage to property, 1 drunkenness, 1 disputed title to personal property, 1 bringing up and selling stray hogs, 4 living together without due form of marriage, 1 deserting wife, 2 abusing wife, 1 bastardy, 1 breach of promise, 1 family trouble, 1 gambling (moccasin game), 1 harlotry, and 2 assault and battery. Amount of fines imposed and paid in: 12 fines, \$1 each, \$12; 2 fines, \$2 each, \$4; 5 fines, \$5 each, \$25; and 1 fine, \$15—total, \$56. We think the court is doing good service and conferring benefit to the agency in preventing and punishing crime.

FLANDREAU AGENCY.

The Flandreau Indians are a part of the Santees who left Santee Agency and settled on Indian homesteads along the Sioux River, Flandreau, Moody County, Dakota, about 25 miles north of Santee; they number at this time about 250 persons; they are civilized citizens, and live in peace with their neighbors. They have lived there 15 years, and I am told that during that time not one of the Indians has been arrested for stealing. They are honest and make good citizens, but do not possess the energy generally seen among white people, although this we believe has been much overcome within the last few years. Some of the most shiftless have moved on and left while the better class who have remained are applying themselves to their farms, &c. They have two churches conducted by native ministers, and the Indians are very regular in attending the services. They have been assisted by the Government in various ways so that they have a good supply of farming implements, cattle, &c. They have a school-house in which a day school is taught by a teacher employed by the Government, making a free school for them. The Government has built twenty houses for them during the year. They are becoming more permanent and doing better, and a larger proportion of them have kept their land remaining as permanent settlers than you will find among the same number of white people who first settled the country. The country around Flandreau is well settled up, a railroad runs through the county, and their lands are valuable. Indians deserve credit, should be encouraged, but not assisted too much.

THE PONCA INDIANS

Under my care are a part of the Ponca Indians of Indian Territory, who were removed from here in 1877, but came back under Chief Standing Bear. They number about 170 persons, are located on the north side of the Running-Water or Niobrara River, about 15 miles from Santee, they have log-houses and stables, are cultivating the ground and making an honest living supporting themselves. I am now building twenty houses for them, to be paid for from a special appropriation of \$5,000 for said purpose. They have had issued to them horses, cattle, farming implements, &c., by the Government so that they are all well supplied. They have a school-house, warehouse, blacksmith shop, and two dwelling-houses as agency buildings. Samuel Sullivan is the agent and does their blacksmithing, wagon-making, and looks after their other work. I expect to employ a teacher and start a day school in a short time, and have some religious services among them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians under my care are kindly treated by the Government and by the people with whom they come in contact, and all have cause for thankfulness. I have now been here nearly eight years; have two more to serve under my

pointment, but I do not feel that I can remain. True, this appears, to a certain extent, like a second home to me; the Indians call the agent father, and a number of these people do appear to me as my children. They come to me for advice upon all objects, and I have become more or less attached to them, and as we know each other's ways, we get along without much trouble; but I feel at present that I have given enough of my life to this work, and that in justice to myself and family I should leave and retire from public work, and devote the balance of my life to the interest of my wife and children in a quiet home, where I hope to be of use as a Christian citizen of the United States. In retiring from this, my responsible position, I wish to extend my thanks to the officers of the Department for kindness extended to me as an official during the time of my service. I know there has been much improvement in the Indian work since I entered the service; there is room for more. The agent should be better paid, so that such men as the service demands could be had. It requires good, energetic persons to act as agents, such men as are of use and can find employment at a good salary anywhere. I think the manner of making accounts, &c., should be simplified; there is too much red tape. Officers' accounts should be more promptly examined administratively. I think Indian agents are unjustly and unkindly criticised. In the first place, as soon as an appointment is made and the name comes before the public, a great many people are ready to look upon it as the name of a dishonest person; they should remember that the agent is required to give a heavy bond, and is held strictly responsible for his actions under said bond. In order to advance the Indians in civilization the agent is justly required to bring a pressure to bear that is in opposition to the general inclination of the Indian, and in this way often incurs their displeasure. The agent is expected to have great forethought, for his acts are all examined with afterthought. The Indians lay their grievances before the inspectors, and the agents are generally criticised.

The agent is expected to entertain the inspector at his house (so I am told), and if he sleeps a little long in the morning and the agent's business requires him to eat breakfast before the inspector rises the agent may expect to be scolded for thus eating at his own table; and if the agent's wife does not make the coffee to suit or the eggs are a little too soft or too hard she may expect to receive a short remark. They can get angry and swear or scold around in general; this is all right for them, but the agent must not do this. He must work all the week, go to church on Sunday, see that his children keep very quiet, do not go outside of the yard to play on account of the bad example. The agent must be affable and courteous at all times, no matter how much he has on his mind. In fact the agent must be a model man, and such men are expected to be had and serve for the small pay allowed for Indian agents. Then there is the missionary, who feels it his duty to look after some of the agency business, and if he is not allowed to go on, no matter if it does interfere with some one else, he takes offense at the interruption, and then the agent, who has given bonds to honestly perform the duties of his office and is responsible for the acts of his employes and the work of the agency in general, is censured, and he who would dare to go against such a would-be God-like missionary apostle must be put down. I am glad to say the above is not true of all inspectors nor all missionaries, but it is true of a few of them, and the agents need to be protected from such. I believe the Indian Department has as honest officers as any Department of the Government; that they have more labor to perform, heavier responsibilities, less pay, and less thanks from the general public for what they do than any other set of public men.

THE OLD AND INFIRM.

I find that I have omitted one very important subject, that of caring for the old, infirm, and blind people. At present we issue subsistence to about 50 of them at the end of each week in such quantities as allowed. What I issue is insufficient to sustain life, and it is eaten up in a day or two; themselves, and, perhaps, a friend will call and assist to dispose of it, then the persons thus partly assisted must depend upon getting food for the balance of the week the best they can. This is not as it should be, and at present I can see no better way for me to take care of them under the system by which they are now supplied. Many of them come to my house, sit down on the floor and beg for food, and I find my wife conducting an alms-house at her own expense. There should be an institution established here and supported by the Government for these poor people to come to and get the necessities of life, to have it as a home if they wished it, or as a place for them to come and get their meals, and issue no rations except at this house, the same as to school children. In this way the rations could be properly applied and given only to those for whom they are intended, the poor, infirm, blind, and old, who actually require direct aid.

With a desire that the Indian Department may continue to improve and advance the Indian so that he may grow in civilization and become a part of our nation, I remain thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1884.

DEAR SIR: In forwarding my statistical report for the school year now closed, I will call attention to a few points: First, the attendance has been remarkably regular. From the first of November to the last of June the average does not vary but 10.6. And among the boarding pupils the month of June shows the largest number for the year. The total largest average is in March. When we began work here fourteen years ago, and for some time afterward, the larger number stayed only during the three winter months. There has been like steady progress in the grade of the studies pursued and the proficiency in them. Very gratifying is the advance in speaking English and in English composition, and this has been accomplished without loss from the co-ordinate use of the native language in the school-room. In the boarding halls the English is the predominant language.

Our industrial department has taken quite a step ahead during the year. The farm has been enlarged and a commodious barn has been built 26 by 60 feet. The carpenter shop has been enlarged to double the size formerly, and a blacksmith shop has been built and fitted out with five forges, so that since January last the three shops, blacksmith, carpenter, and shoeshop, gave daily instruction to thirty young men and boys. Besides this, we have kept many employed on the farm and in the miscellaneous work around; and in the spring by your favor we took charge of the brick yard, and ten of our young men had industrial training there. Our object has been to give the fundamental ideas of industrial occupations rather than to make accomplished tradesmen. And yet the work we exhibited at the National Educational Convention at Madison, Wis., won great praise for its excellence. The hand-stitching of the shoes was as good as machine work, and there was no better forging work exhibited from any of the older industrial schools than that of our Indian boys. Last fall we began the building of a large dining-hall for the use of the whole school, and having capacity to seat 200 pupils. A good deal of work on this has been done by our pupils, digging for the basement, tending the masons, and also on the carpenter work. The industrial training of the girls and young women has been carried on much the same as before and with great efficiency.

The help that we have in our work from native assistants is worth noticing. Three men and one young woman have served as teachers in the school room, and two other young women have served in the industrial training department, all with very valuable results.

This normal training school sustains such a relation to the whole Dakota nation that it is a sort of an educational barometer, and we find an increasing number throughout the Indian country who are intent on gaining an education, not only for their own advancement in knowledge, but that they may become the instructors of their people. This is a most hopeful sign. For even though very many more of the best white teachers ought to be employed in the education of the Indians, yet before the work can be successful as a whole, we must raise up a strong corps of teachers from among the Indians themselves, who, though they may have less scholarly equipments, have the greater advantage of sympathy. From the condition of the educational and religious work among this people as well as from their progress in civil institution and their building of civilized homes, there is ground for great encouragement.

It is with great regret that I learn that you are about to resign your official responsibilities here and retire from the place you have so long and so acceptably held. I should feel that we ought to demur at your decision had you not fairly earned the right to rest from your unremitting labors for the advancement of this people. And it is right and fitting that I should bear testimony to the good work that has been going on among this people during all the years you have had the oversight of them, and for which the credit in large measure belongs to your faithful labors.

I am, yours respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Principal Santee Normal Training School.

Maj. ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebraska.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: Two tribes of Indians, the Pah-Utes and the Pi-Utes, and their reservations are embraced in the Nevada Agency. These Indians have acquired very many of the habits of the whites. They wear citizens clothes except only when too poor and unable to get them. They largely work for the whites in nearly every department of

make efforts to secure homes for themselves and are willing to work in that end. Quite a number are fair workmen at carpentering, at blacksmithing, irrigating, building ditches, fences, stables, and small frame houses. At least one-half the men can talk English sufficiently to be understood in English. They have done a large amount of the farm labor in Mason Valley, Surprise Valley, and the other neighboring valleys this season. Good herders and receive good wages from white men for herding cattle and horses. A number have places that they live on outside the reservation and get by working for the whites, as do laborers elsewhere, appearing no different from white laborers. Others have pieces of land that they cultivate and make a living, and some surplus which they divide with their families. They have done the work of raising this surplus but which they seem to think no title to.

At Pyramid Lake Reservation there has been constructed irrigating works made available four times the amount of land that could formerly be cultivated. During the past year about double the acreage formerly cultivated has been planted and although not all harvested, yet enough has been already harvested to show the crop is double what has been raised for years, if not double what was raised on this reservation. On the Walker River Reservation it is similar, a number of families farming over last year and more than double the crops. High water has caused great labor at both reservations to keep the irrigating ditches in repair, and they need much more work to repair them solidly. But the repairs have been sufficient to keep the water running, as the crops show, and there is sufficient and plenty running to waste. But the repairs are needed so that a succeeding high water shall not again do so much damage. In the fall the dam made and used by the whites washed out and they could not repair it. This is mentioned to show the difficulties met and overcome by the Indians this spring.

Many new ranches were allotted and the Indians partially fenced and broke up and put in such crops as they could, while those who made a start last year made crops this year, and now the great difficulty is to find land for those who have no land.

Fishing and their fisheries are valuable. The trout from the Truckee and Pyramid Lake were justly celebrated, and more than 70,000 pounds were shipped last season at the price of 6 cents where caught, making \$4,200 besides what the Indians use for their own use. The Walker Lake fishery is as valuable for food to the Indians as the trout is so salable.

School at Walker River was more prosperous last year and part of the time was very full. The Indians showed an increased desire to have their children go to school to learn white men's talk and ways. At the boarding school at Pyramid Lake there was a sickness broke out similar to the previous year, and it was more difficult to get a full attendance, but by earnest endeavor it was accomplished and all the scholars showed good progress. The boys built fences, cut and carried water, scrub and tidy up the school and school grounds. The girls made 36 articles, undergarments, bedticks, sheets, sun-bonnets, aprons, dresses, and some of them—two in particular, Mary and Cogie—excellent cooks, can make white bread as can be found in a white family. Some few learned reading and writing well in school, but all the girls seemed to like the industrial part of the school best, while some of the boys learned as fast as white scholars would, and some can write a neat letter, that would be taken for that of a white person.

The work of the police at this agency in suppressing outbreaks has been almost entirely successful. Two arrests were made last year, one for drunkenness and one for stealing. No other cases came to the knowledge of the agent that seemed to need attention. Several were sent for and reprimanded for little things, and warned against repetition. No case of stealing clothing or of wife-beating was reported last year, which is very different from what was the state of affairs three years ago before the police were appointed. It certainly seems that the police have proved one of the most efficient aids, if not the most efficient aid, to the civilization of these Indians, and to secure their respect for law.

It is not that they (the Indians) do not just understand is why the trespassers are sent from the reservation. The agent has informed them that the whole matter has been referred to Washington, and that soldiers have been promised to remove them. But the soldiers fail to come, and they think the law is all for the white man and not for the Indian.

As their dead two ways, the more civilized after the custom of the whites, but still adhere to their old tribal ways.

During the past year, besides working their farms, fencing, digging and performing all the public labor necessary on the reservation, assisted and employed by the Government, with no extra charge to the Government for their services except for their rations while doing this work, and earning the tools, &c., sent

by the Government for their use. This labor includes building fence around fields for agency and school use, digging ditches aggregating 12 miles, strengthening and repairing main ditch and dam, putting in flumes and boxes, building roads and freighting from Wadsworth to agency headquarters, 18 miles, goods and supplies, lumber, nails, &c., for agency and school use, aggregating 144,300 pounds. Certainly they are trying to do something.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. McMASTER,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
September 8, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my third annual report for your consideration, touching all of the operations of the Indians and white employes during the past year.

The general health of the Indians has been good, notwithstanding we have had no physician. Whatever medicines have been used have been administered by myself; I have only used well-known and simple remedies. The total number of deaths during the past year have been eleven, consisting of six men and two women, and three children, being a fraction over 4 per cent. of the entire Indian population on the reservation. The births during the same period are fifteen.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of improvement in a general way has not been so great during the past year as the year preceding it, for the reason we have not erected any new buildings. But the general farm improvements have been more extensive than heretofore. We have had to clean out and to a great extent rebuild all of our irrigating ditches. In some places they were filled up with earth and *débris* during the past winter, by reason of rain and storm, and high-water during the spring. The same causes have in many places washed away our irrigating dams, almost entirely. When it is remembered that the rain and storm of the past winter did not entirely cease until the 24th of June it will be seen that while we had a great deal of work to do in making repairs upon our irrigating ditches and rebuilding our dams, with the almost insurmountable obstacle of high-water to contend with. Nevertheless we succeeded in making these repairs, and rebuilding 2½ miles of new wire fence, planting posts 6 feet apart with two strands of wire. To make the fence more complete and effective against horses and cattle we excavated a ditch along the line of the new fence on the outside; the ditch is about 2½ feet deep, and 30 inches wide at the top and 20 inches at the bottom.

In addition to this we have repaired all of the old fence on that portion of the reservation known as Harris's place by replacing new posts in about half of the places where the old posts had become rotten. I also added one strand more of wire to this fence, as all of the public travel passing this way with stock go on the east side of this fence. We have also laid out and done considerable excavation work upon a mountain road leading to some timber about 5 miles from agency buildings. The Indians have themselves erected two new log-houses for winter residences, seven new corrals for cattle and horses, which was necessary for the cattle distributed to them this summer. These with other farm improvements have kept our Indians unusually busy during the past season.

The only white employes since last January have been a blacksmith, clerk, and farmer. Since the 30th of June I have had no white farmer, substituting two intelligent Indians in lieu thereof. The Indians have cut, cured, and stacked for themselves about twenty ricks of hay which I estimate will aggregate from 190 to 200 tons. We have plowed and sown about 250 acres of barley and wheat. While the crop is much better than the one of last year, yet it is not a full crop for the reason a great deal was overflowed after it was sown, in consequence of high water. I estimate the number of acres damaged by overflow equal to about 35 acres, leaving about 215 acres. As we have not gathered our crop as yet I am unable to determine what number of tons of wheat and barley we shall be able to realize. The grasshoppers have destroyed from 8 to 10 acres of wheat and about the same number acres of barley, principally on the east side of the river. All of the principal families or lodges of this reservation laid out and planted gardens during the past spring, consisting of potatoes, cabbage, corn, beets, rutabagas, turnips, peas, radishes, onions, parsnips, &c., the seed being furnished by the Government. Notwithstanding the gardens have been damaged some by grasshoppers they may be regarded as a success and much superior to all other efforts heretofore.

THE DAY SCHOOL

On the 15th day of last May in consequence of the teacher resigning on ill health; and the chicken-pox appearing among the children, no school has been held since, but hope to be able to reopen a day school at an early day.

POLICE COURT.

Given this institution, as yet, a fair trial so as to enable us to progress or a failure. Our Indians during the past year have been so very industrious and not committing a single misdemeanor of such a character within the scope and purposes of the Indian court. I have, however, organization of the court, and occasionally called them together, and the interpreter have explained to them the objects and purposes of their obligations.

POLICE FORCE,

The court, have not been very active during the past year for the reason good order has prevailed upon the reservation. Nevertheless they are prompt in reporting deaths, births, or the presence of any white man on any part of the reservation, and always appear on the Sabbath at court neat and clean, in their police uniform. The fact that we have a well organized state and on the alert has produced general peace and

there has been a single case of drunkenness on the reservation, or at Mountain View, a mile and a half east of the east line from the reservation, but I recognize considerable drunkenness and debauchery among the Indians, particularly along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, also at Tuscarra, a few miles west of the reservation. In a majority of the cases where liquor among Indians it was as usual traced to the Chinese quarters and houses but as no positive proof could be procured to fasten it upon the guilty party it had to be dropped. The local authorities have done their best to suppress it but have only succeeded in one case, that of a lewd white woman, charged with the crime, arrested, convicted, and sent to the county jail for thirty days under the laws of the State. I most earnestly urge on your honorable committee that some steps be taken at as early day as possible to abate

These Indians should be removed from the line of the railroad and from some other localities, or, more properly speaking, upon their respective reservations.

The young Indian children being brought up among these evil influences and surroundings will only result in fit subjects for the penitentiary or the gallows. They learn to steal, swear, drink whisky, fight, gamble, and murder. They are corrupted in this way have all the bad traits of the Indian and white man and are possessed of a low and vicious cunning. Their hunting and fishing are all about gone, and being too lazy to work hence they congregate in the mining and railroad towns.

They are virtually destroying themselves, and the Government of the United States is responsible for the condition of affairs, for the reason that the country has been opened up by the whites and what would have been placed on reservations has been fed. An Indian is less capable of working on half allowance than a white man would be, yet the Government expects him to perform labor on half allowance—flour a week, and two pounds of beef per week, and one pound of pig beef and bacon—that is, the week they get beef they don't get pig beef, and the week they get pig beef they don't get beef. They get one-fifth coffee, one-fourth of sugar, and three-fourths of beans per week. They cannot work on that small amount per week. The result of this semi-starvation is the destruction of these people on the reservations. If they were properly fed and civilized, for they then would abandon the chase for sustenance. The Government should provide food, if I may be allowed to use the term, one civilized and one uncivilized man, antagonistic to their physical improvement and health and to the permanent benefit has in view. I only mean those who remain upon the reservation and endeavor to learn the arts of industry. It may be said that although the food mentioned is not sufficient, yet this quantity, added to the game, berries that can be procured, would be an abundance. The answer to this important argument is that the game, fish, wild fruits, are about exterminated by the white man and the latter by the numerous herd of cattle and sheep who roam over the mountains and plains. But the most cogent reason for half feeding is that while the Indian is hunting his ranch work he soon acquires a taste for the wild mountain life and the work of progress in the arts of industry are retarded, if not retrograded. You

cannot harmonize these two conditions of life. The result is almost a total failure of the purposes of the Government.

If Congress would be governed by the wise recommendation of the honorable Interior Department in connection with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs the present heterogeneous system (if I may be allowed to use the expression) would give way to a more sensible, liberal, and humane policy, that would give peace and contentment to the Indian, and soon Christianize and civilize him so that he would be able to maintain himself and family. This condition of affairs has not been brought about by the policy of your honorable Department, but wholly by the penurious and insignificant appropriations made by Congress. The average Congressman knows no more about the wants of the Indians necessary to his civilization than the average Pinte or Shoshone knows about constitutional law.

REMOVAL TO FORT HALL.

The Indians of this reservation feel very much pleased with the decision of your honorable Department against their removal from this reservation to Fort Hall, and allowing them to remain, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of Inspector Benedict and Special Agent Beede to effect their removal. The decision of your Department was a just and humane one, and I do sincerely hope they will be allowed to remain upon this reservation until they shall have become qualified to support a home for themselves and children. Captain Sam, Captain Charley, and Captain George, and Captain Buck, with other headmen of this tribe, have frequently requested me during the past summer that when I have a big paper talk with the big chief at Washington that I say to him on their behalf "That they heap like Duck Valley; they no like go away from Duck Valley; they all born around Duck Valley and Humboldt country; they like to stay and die at Duck Valley; they no like Fort Hall; too many white men there; they no like the Bannocks; they steal their horses; they no sabe Fort Hall Mountains to hunt and its rivers to fish. They no want to go away from here at all; they hope big chief at Washington bring no soldiers to drive them away, but hope he will help them and be their friend, and by and by they will be able to take care of themselves, and be no further trouble and expense to their Great Father. All they ask is that white man leave them alone, and not remove them any more, as they have been already removed twice." I do hope this simple little appeal to a just, generous, and powerful Government will be heeded, and these poor Indians be let alone. I can bear testimony to their industrious habits and peaceable disposition. These people are strongly attached to the land of their birth and to the hunting-grounds and home of their fathers, whose graves are scattered from the snow-capped peaks of the Buneau to the Goshute, Humboldt, and Tybo ranges.

During a residence of some thirty years upon this coast, I can safely and conscientiously say that I have never come in contact with more docile or industrious Indians than those at this agency, particularly that portion of the tribe located and known as the Shoshone proper, from their present advanced civilization in the arts of industry. I have no doubt but a majority of the Indians of this reservation will within three or four years more be able and willing to sever their tribal relations, and be prepared to receive and locate upon a small portion or parcel of the public land. This subject is often a matter of discussion among these Indians themselves, and all of them that are advanced in civilization look forward to the time when they shall be able to receive from the Government an allotment of land to establish a home for themselves and their children, and receive a paper talk (as they put it) from the Government that the land is theirs, and no white man can drive them away.

Total population remaining permanently on this reservation is about 300.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
Indian Agent, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
MESCALERO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
South Fork, N. M., Aug. 15, 1884.

SIR: In response to your circular, dated July 1, last, I have the honor to transmit my annual report and accompanying statistics:

This being my fourth annual report, I am in a position to state, with exactness, the actual condition of the Indians of this reservation; and in compliance with your re-

t, as contained in said circular letter, will present a report divested of all rose ring:

THE JICARILLA APACHES

occupied a reservation at Amargo, on the Colorado line in north New Mexico, removed to this agency under instruction from your office, based on an act of Congress consolidating the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches. The following from my letter to you of date October 9, 1883, will explain the manner of removal and a few particulars in connection therewith:

The removal commenced on the 20th of August, 1883; the tribe arrived at Santa Fé on the 2d of September, a distance of 140 miles from Amargo. From Santa Fé we moved over to the Rio Pecos, striking that stream at San José, traveling down the Pecos as far as Fort Sumner, distance of 125 miles, arriving at the latter point on September 20. At San José the small-pox broke out among the Indians, and during the march to Fort Sumner six deaths occurred. It had been intended to continue the march down the Rio Pecos from Fort Sumner to Roswell, and thence to the right across the plains to the Rio Hondo, thence up the latter stream to the Rio Rindoso, and on to the reservation so as to be always in reach of water for the stock. But this plan of march was not carried out, for on the 22d of September, when near Fort Sumner, the Indians became alarmed on account of the small-pox among them, and, in consequence, broke across the country to the Capitan Mountains in the direction of Fort Stanton. The wagons and other out-fit followed and overtook most of the Indians at a spring on the east side of the mountains, some 30 miles from Fort Stanton. The distance from Fort Sumner to Fort Stanton is 137 miles, and from the last-named place to the Carizo 40 miles, where the last issue of rations was made to the Jicarillas on October 5, the total distance thus traveled by the tribe from Amargo to their present location being 502 miles, and the total number of days consumed in the removal of the tribe hither being forty-seven, not including the time required for the return. Thus far I find that the majority of the Jicarillas are pleased with the new place of location. Chief Huarito and his band, who objected to the removal from Amargo, are still discontented and dissatisfied.

The fact is that the Jicarillas, as a tribe, are a restless shiftless lot of people. Formerly they have roamed over the northern part of the Territory engaged principally in visiting Mexican plazas, trading off their goods, and drinking poor whisky. They are a class, confirmed drunkards, and never miss an opportunity to lay in a supply of liquor; they are also skilled in the manufacture of *tiswin*, their favorite strong drink. I have called the Indians together, and in council informed them that they must confine themselves to the reservation. I expect much trouble for some time to come in my effort to introduce law and order amongst them. The good example of the Mescaleros, who are now a temperance people, will aid in bringing about a better regulation of affairs. While at Amargo, where they had to go off the reservation to water their stock, there was some excuse for their going beyond the lines; but here, where no necessity for going beyond the boundaries exists, as the reservation has upon it good and sufficient grazing for their stock and an abundance of good water. These advantages, together with a healthful climate and aid and subsistence from the Government, give them no cause for dissatisfaction.

GENERAL NOTES.

A band of Huarito still continues discontented. It is not so much on account of being removed from their former homes, as the fact of the restraint placed upon them here. The trouble with this man Huarito is that he desires to continually pose as big chief, and requires that much talk in council be allowed him. He is opposed to education, to stock-raising, and to all advancement in civilization. San Pablo is the principal chief of the Jicarillas. San Juan continues to hold the position of principal chief of the Mescaleros.

The report of the agency physician, Dr. M. J. O'Rourke, gives a good idea of the sanitary condition of the two tribes. He says:

A malignant epidemic has prevailed, and while numbers have applied daily for treatment and many begged me to visit their camps, all, with but few exceptions, were suffering from simple diseases, requiring very little treatment. A little tea and sugar is considered the great panacea for all their ills. A great number of deaths have been reported, but I am inclined to think that more deaths have occurred than are reported. It is impossible to be accurate in these reports, owing to the tribes being so far removed from the observation of the physician, and they are loth to report the deaths through superstition or because they do not wish to reduce their already short rations by one—a likely reason. I am aided by the issue clerk that they do not fail to report a birth in order, I presume, to add one more number on their ration ticket.

In my experience compared with the statistics and reports of my predecessors in this department, I am happy to state that the confidence of the Indians in the treatment of the agency physician is vastly increased, while in some cases they still cling to the advice and treatment of their own medicine men.

I find that the medicine man is losing confidence in himself, as he frequently applies for assistance, and in all cases abandons the patient to my care and expresses a willingness to minister to the wants of the sick according to my directions.

With regard to the immorality and lewdness and consequent diseases so frequently reported as existing among the Indians, I have failed so far to find the Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache tribes suffering from any of the diseases consequent on those evil practices. I do not think there is much immorality among them. The diseases which prevail to some extent, such as scrofula and other blood diseases, are due more to their want of knowledge of sanitary law, and the use of improperly prepared food, and, in some cases, from want of sufficient food of any kind. The health and peace of the Indian depends largely on the promptness with which he receives his rations, and a good deal on the quantity. I have noticed this especially during the last month when, not through any fault of the agent or his employes, rations have not been issued regularly.

It is my opinion that by a continuance of the policy now being carried out energetically with the Indians of this agency, to wit, the fulfillment to the letter of all that is due them from the Government, encouraging them in industrial pursuits, and especially in using every means afforded in the education of the youth, in a few years the Indians will be self-supporting. The war-path and depredations committed on the white man will be a thing of the past.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

The farming operations have been fairly successful, and the following exhibit shows the quantity of land now under cultivation, viz:

	Acres.
Mescaleros:	
San Juan's band on the Rio Tularosa.....	285
Nantzilas band on the Rio Tularosa.....	85
Nantogolinje band on Three Rivers, 35 miles distant.....	150
Jicarillas:	
San Pablo's band on the Rio Talarosa.....	60
Huarito's and Augustin's band on Cariso Creek.....	15
Juan Julian's band at Three Rivers.....	55

A total of 590 acres in crops this season. The crops consist principally of corn; potatoes, pumpkins, and vegetables are also raised. All the cultivated land is under a good wire-fence. San Juan's band have constructed a new irrigating ditch 2 miles in length, which carries water to a large tract of land. The Government has borne at no expense for this ditch, except to the extent of about 3,000 feet of lumber to carry the water across cañons. One hundred and sixty-six acres of new land was broken up for the Indians this summer under authority from your office. San Juan's band have about 1,000 acres under fence, which includes grazing and all their cultivated lands. This fencing has all been done by the Indians under the instruction of the farmer. They can and will work when necessity compels them, and compulsion of some sort must be resorted to to teach them to labor steadily and become self-supporting.

The stock owned by the Indians consists of, Jicarilla: Horses, 2,500; cows, 250; Mescaleros: Horses, 500; cows, 250. The cows were furnished under contract by your office last spring, and it is the first attempt at stock-growing by these Indians.

THE RESERVATION.

The troubles in connection with the disputes over the valuable lands on Three Rivers, situated on this reservation, and which I reported on in detail in my last annual report, have been finally settled to the satisfaction of the Indians. Under orders from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Special Examiner John B. Treadwell examined the lines and found that the Indians were entitled to the lands in dispute. The result has been to strengthen the confidence of the Indians in the intention of the Government to protect them in their rights. No other encroachments on the Indian lands have since then occurred. The exterior lines of the reservation are now permanently fixed in accordance with executive order of March 29, 1883.

The two tribes of Indians have a sufficient quantity of land for agricultural and stock-raising purposes, aggregating 472,320 acres, and consisting principally of mountains and small valleys, well watered and portions of it well timbered. Last winter, while I was in Washington with a delegation of the principal men of my Indian, they urgently requested that something be done to permanently secure these lands to the tribe by title. They urged this point strongly. That portion of the Jicarilla Indians who are contented here, and who number about three-fourths of the entire tribe say that it is a waste of time for them to make permanent improvements so long as they have no guarantee of being allowed to remain here, and can regard the land as their own; that they might be moved again at any time, at the will of the Government. The fact that this last move from Amargo to this reserve is the fifth one within fifteen years rather demonstrates the truth of the sayings of these people. When individual Indians open up farms and continue their cultivation by their own labor such lands should be made secure to them in their possessory rights, even to the extent of giving them titles or patents therefor.

CIVILIZATION.

The "court of Indian offenses," organized during the year, has not been put in operation up to this date. The object of the court is a good one, and later on will be a success. The Indians still adhere to the custom of burning the entire camp equipage, clothing, and lodge of the family wherein a death occurs, and moving the whole camp on every such occasion. This custom must be broken up by scattering the lodges before they will adopt the habit of living in houses. Dr. Agnew of the Board of Indian Commissioners, recently visited this agency. He gave it as his opinion that with the present filthy habits of life of these Indians it was well for their health, and a preventive of the spread of disease, that they should move camp often. In cases where I refused to issue canvas for a new lodge to families who had burned their all in consequence of a death, good, neat substantial lodges of poles were built, better adapted for residence than the canvas tents. The issue of duck for tents should be discontinued gradually.

The Indian police force has done effective and satisfactory work. Indeed I do not believe that these Indians could be managed and kept under control without their assistance. It is due to them and their loyalty to the Government that the drunken habits of the tribes have been broken up. Information received directly from them has led to the arrest of several criminals. The pay of the police is too small, and this is a source of discontent with them. They are frequently called upon to perform duties requiring their services for a week or more continuously, and on such occasions are compelled to expend money for subsistence for themselves and their horses.

SCHOOL WORK.

The boarding school has been in operation but four months. It has accommodations for 15 scholars, and is now full. A teacher, matron, and cook are the employés. It is the intention to put up an addition sufficient to make room for about 40 children. Thus far the results have been satisfactory. The children are generally very apt and learn quickly.

CONCLUSION.

I am under obligations to the Indian Office and the Department for courteous treatment and prompt aid whenever it could be given. The supplies for the present fiscal year not being contracted for until late in July, on account of the failure of Congress to make appropriations, has made it very disagreeable to myself, the employés, and the Indians. The latter were loud in their complaints.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, *September 3, 1884.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my first annual report of affairs at the Navajo Agency for the year ending August 31, 1884.

I assumed charge of this agency July 1 of the present year, and although I have seen over a great portion of the "desert" set apart for their reservation since that time, I have not had either the time or means to gather all the information that would be necessary to render you a full and complete report, such as could be given by an agent who should only have a few hundred Indians under his charge, for I beg you will remember that there now are (supposed to be) at least 17,000 Navajos; that they are not only a large reservation (such as it is), but according to the terms of their treaty are allowed to scatter over a good portion of the adjoining three Territories, and as they do not get either rations or cash annuities issued to them, and are of a very roving disposition, and as the proper means have not been at the disposal of the agents here, for some years there has apparently been no accurate census taken, and therefore a good many of my statistics, as I suppose were those of my predecessors, are partly conjectures. They are, however, as accurate as can be rendered with the means at my command.

This reservation is about my ideal of a desert; and although very large, it might have been much larger without covering any land of the least value. It is merely a blot on the map of so many degrees and parallels. Three-fourths of it is about as valuable for stock grazing as that many acres of clear sky. As there are no running streams it can only be irrigated with buckets. Nearly all the water is bad, alkali. The valleys are composed of sand formed by wash and erosion; no soil worthy of the

name; about three-fourths of the entire tract is covered by rock and barren. Where springs of water do exist the water has usually found a channel through *débris* under the surface and is lost there.

Still these Indians manage to eke out an existence. They are patient and trious workers. Nearly every family has a small patch of corn somewhere although they may move their camp every month in the year, they always manage to put in a little crop and return at intervals to cultivate it. Corn, mutton, and flesh is their chief food. There is no game or fish on the reservation. They exchange their wool and pelts for calico, flour, sugar, coffee, and leather.

The first article they use for clothing, both sexes wearing calico suits throughout the year. The men wear calico pants and shirts (no underclothing) in the summer, the same costume, with the addition of a blanket, in the winter, and the greater part of them live at an elevation of more than 7,000 feet.

They own a great many sheep and goats, about the same number of each, of a very poor and degenerate quality. They also own a great many ponies; and, according to their custom, the women own and principally care for the sheep, and the men own and control the ponies. The horses do not seem to be of much benefit to them but only serve as a method of designating the financial importance of their owners and to furnish the means for the purchase of wives. Many of the Indians own as many as 300 or 400 horses. I am told that one Indian owns 800 head. They, of course, do not use, or even break, but a small part of these. They do not apparently speculate with them in any other way, or to improve the breed, or exchange for anything of value to supply either their needs or desires.

Their luxuries are flour, coffee, and sugar, the leather they use to make leggins, and soles for their sheep-skin moccasins.

They live in miserable huts, generally made of stone or brush, very low, with one whole side left entirely open for the smoke to escape through. They usually manage to build all their residences as far as possible from both wood and water—where they do not know.

They make a great many blankets. Only a few are experts at it. However, many of them are very nice, and I am told are frequently sold for as much as \$100. They keep the common ones for their own use. I think they manufacture about 10 per cent of all their wool into blankets and sashes, besides buying a good deal of "bacon" (an imported woolen cloth), which they tear into strips and use in their manufacture. They card their own wool, spin it into yarn with a stick, and weave with a loom made of four rough poles tied together at the corners; and so fine is some of this in texture that they will hold water over night as well as rubber blankets.

These Indians, unlike most other tribes, share the work about equally with the squaws. They do not consider it disgraceful to labor, and are very good workers.

If the Navajos were not the best-natured Indians on the continent they would cause a great deal of trouble, for they are continually told by their Ute neighbors on the north as well as by the Apaches on the south, that the only way to get any help from the United States is to go on the war-path and then be hired to quit. Mr. Apache says, "Look at me; I did all the injury that I could, for years, to the whites; see how they reward me for promising not to do so any more." The Ute says, "We have killed our agent and one belonging to the Navajos; we have kept the good people of Colorado, as well as others, in dread for years. Come over and see them pay us for our wives and babies, a good many dollars in cash each year, just because they are afraid of us. Go and kill a few women and children; then you will be noticed and rewarded; 'Uncle Sam' has forgotten you." It is hard for a poor Indian who has never seen much of this world to understand why the distinction is made, and I am obliged to confess that it puzzles me to know why it is so. The treaty stipulations, conditions, reservations, and all other things are exactly similar, only that the Navajos are industrious and peaceable, and the others are not.

The Indian police here are very efficient, and were it not for them it would be impossible to manage these Indians, scattered over so vast an area as they are, wandering continually, mingling with the white settlers, and with every opportunity to procure whisky, and subject to all other demoralizing influences, which are numerous as in most other similar localities, and yet I venture the assertion that there is less crime committed by these seventeen thousand people, heathens as they are, and untrained by any moral sense of right, than in a community of equal size anywhere in the civilized East. Since I have been here I have never seen an Indian intoxicated and I have heard of but one theft of importance enough to be ranked as grand larceny, and but few offenses that would even be rated as misdemeanors, and yet the agent and these fifteen Navajos are all the power that is or can be used to prevent lawlessness and crime.

These people are really without any political organization of their own, for although they have (alleged) chiefs, these "potentates" do not amount to much. The chief, "Ganado-muncho," is seventy-five years old, very feeble in body and antiquated in his ideas, although inclined to be friendly to the whites, and fair in all things.

er; but his hand has grown too weak and palsied to control his people as younger, more progressive and vigorous man might. The old chief, "Manuelito," was once a great and good chief, one whose voice was heard in council, but he has become a drunkard, and is now no more than a common beggar. Has lost most of his former influence and power. No means could be devised to place a strong, young, and progressive man at the head to advise them and look after their interests.

SCHOOL.

The day school for the past two years, has not been a success. My predecessor at this was mostly owing to his inability to procure competent employes for it, and that those who were here in that capacity were continually quarreling themselves. The superintendent (Mr. Logan) told me that during the time he had charge of this school (seven months) he did not believe there was one day when all of the school employes were on *speaking terms* with all of their co-workers. That the children would come and remain a day or two, get some clothes, and go way back to their "hogans." But few attended regularly; consequently, the school did but little real good.

I have adopted the plan of having one of the "police" in attendance, and if any children leave now without proper permission he promptly brings them back. I have made it a test of worthiness with Indian parents to send and keep their children at the school here, and have secured new employes, with one exception. I will guarantee that there will be more harmony and union of effort as well as efficiency among the school employes. I will also use every effort to increase the number of pupils, and to improve it in all other ways. We have a good school building, the only one among all of this people; therefore, I feel that it should be maintained, and shall use all of the power which you have given me to that end, and am quite confident that this term of our school will be a comparatively successful one.

The condition of the public buildings here has been so often complained of to me that I do not care to say much about them now; but they are very poor. Still, I have led me to believe that you would allow the expenditure of \$5,000 during the present season for the construction of a new store-house, and for repairs to the buildings now here, with this I think we can make them quite safe and comfortable while.

I am aided by competent judges, men who have known these Indians for years, that they have made more progress in dress and in their general way of living in the last five years than they did in the five years preceding this. They all wear clothes that cover them the same way now, and have recently begun to build themselves houses under the supervision of the agency. I have given all of those who were ready to build the necessary money for door casings, &c. There are now about twenty-five houses in process of construction, and I believe that at least fifty good snug little houses will be built by them during the present season. Three months ago there was not a single house or cabin built or occupied by any member of the reservation. In my opinion the most essential thing to do in order to elevate these Indians is to induce them to build better places of abode; they will then become less dependent on their habits, and that alone will create a desire to "accumulate," to improve their conditions and surroundings, and to better their stock. They should be encouraged to raise fewer and better horses and to speculate with them, better and more profitably, and to take better care of these.

There is not the slightest danger of these people going to war, or ever making a break; they are essentially peaceable, and have too much stock to go on a war path, even if that were their nature.

During the past year no crime of any importance has been committed, with one exception. During the month of March four of these Indians killed two prospectors, and McNally. This was done about 200 miles from here and near the northern limit of their reserve. The guilty Indians were members of a band whose name was not known to the agency, and of which but little was known. I have succeeded in effecting the capture of three of the guilty ones, and they are now in prison awaiting trial. The fourth criminal has left his people, and I have been unable as yet to find him. The motive of his crime seems to have been a desire of revenge for some real or fancied wrong done to one of these Indians by some other white man years before.

Indians practice polygamy to a great extent. Their marriages are not very solemnized; the "wooer" simply turns over the required number of horses, (this is about the only use they make of most of their horses) and takes his bride home with him, how many others he may already have. They seem to possess no more sense of the value of the horse; to them it simply represents a market value.

They still hold some slaves. They are the descendants of war captives, from the Apaches, Moquis, Mexicans, &c., but their condition is nearly the same as that

of their masters, and as they know no better, could not subsist in any other way, are in no way fitted to be free. I cannot see how it would be possible to liberate them. Mr. Riordan, while agent here, brought some of them away from their owners and set them free. They immediately took the shortest trail back to the "hogans" of their masters, and are there now. In my judgment the only way they could be free would be to take them away entirely, confine them, and subsist them at public expense.

In conclusion I believe if this tribe is allowed a fair proportion of the money appropriated by Congress, by improving their water facilities and the quality of their stock that they will make as long a stride toward civilization and self-support as any tribe under your charge. They are, I believe, the largest tribe on any one reservation in the United States, have the most arid and barren reserve, are the hardest workers, the most patient and peaceable, and I hope that the Government will reward them as they deserve.

Herewith I submit my statistical report as required.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BOWMAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
September 9, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with the Congressional act which combined the Maquis Agency with that of the Navajos, I submit the following additions to my annual report of the Indians under my charge:

In accordance with the system of nomenclature devised by the Smithsonian Institute, I have designated these Indians as "Makis." They term themselves and their ancestors "Hapitus," yet they have become widely and historically known as Makis and good-naturedly recognize themselves under that name. It originated with the Spaniards under "Caranado," who first explored this country in 1540, at that time occupied by the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indians. The Spaniards halted at the first stone-built village they encountered on their route from Mexico. The story of this march defines the direction as northeast from the Gulf of California. It is evident from the data contained in that story that the first villages of stone houses lying on their way were the famous "seven cities of Cibala," the vicinity of which is now marked by the comparatively modern village of "Zuni." The "Cibalas" told the Spaniards of their nearest neighbors, dwelling about 75 miles northwest, called "A-mo-kini," just as the Zunis call the "Makis" to-day. The Spaniards, journeying toward there A-mo-kini, made inquiry of the intervening bands of Navajos, who described the country as Tu-se-an—the Rocky Mountains; hence, until quite recently, this locality bore the corrupted aboriginal designation which, under the phonetic spelling of the Spaniards, appears upon the early maps as the "Maquis villages" of the province of "Tusayan."

The "Maquis" are the remaining remnant of the Western branch of the early house-building race, which once occupied the southwestern table lands and cañons of Southern Utah and Colorado and the adjoining portions of New Mexico and Arizona from the south side of the San Juan River. They now occupy seven villages of stone-built houses situated upon these "mesa mountains," jutting out from the level sandstone measures overspreading this area. These display the original plan of their village structure—terraced houses of several stories, fronting upon a court, the ground story approached by a ladder, and entered by a scuttle-hole through the roof. Windows were originally only inserted above the ground story in the form of loop-holes and embrasures; the doorways are universally small, and practicable chimneys are only of recent innovation. The stones composing the walls are rudely dressed and unevenly laid, but are plastered with adobe mud. The interior walls of the rooms are smoothly plastered, and, in many instances, whitewashed with a clayey gypsum. The compartments are small and badly ventilated, but well kept. That their villages have dwindled in size is evident by the ruined walls and traces of the foundations of former structures yet to be seen in all the villages. They are weather-beaten, dingy, and filthy; but their elevation and open exposure to every current of air has preserved their inhabitants.

Approximately, their location may be stated as 90 miles from the junction of the San Juan and the Colorado Rivers (south) and about 75 east from the point where the Little Colorado River joins its larger namesake. Three of these villages are upon the point of the first or most eastern "mesa." Seven miles farther west are three other

lages, similarly situated, upon what is locally termed the second "mesa," and about miles still farther west is the village of "Orabi."

The level summits of these "mesas," upon which the villages are built, is about 600 ft above the surrounding sandy valleys, and in these latter they cultivate gardens of corn and vegetables to the extent of about six or seven thousand acres. They produce Indian corn and the class of vegetables common to the Indian kitchen garden—beans, squashes, melons, and peppers. In the sheltered nooks of the "mesa" are groups of peach and apricot trees, which bear most delicious fruit. To an insignificant extent they also cultivate wheat, cotton, and tobacco.

In the domestic arts they are conversant with pottery, spinning, and weaving and basket-making, and produce many beautiful productions of these various pursuits.

The "Maquis," in common with all other branches of the Pueblo race, are mild and offensive, although their traditions tell of endless vindictive feuds among themselves, executed with the most relentless cruelty. Indeed, the decay of the race may be traced, through their legends, to the exhaustion of their resources during ages of intestine warfare. None of their modern productions equal those of their early ancestors, neither in architecture or in their fictile or textile production. Many traits of these people denote their descent from a race inured to toil and distresses. Only an ancestry which such a struggling life was common could have transmitted the patient care-free expression of face so characteristic of the "Moki." But their social bearings are a happy recollection upon the mind of the observer. Their hearty hand-shake and cordial greeting upon the trail is in cheerful contrast to the stolid indifference of their nomadic neighbors.

Economic habits are also manifest. They make provision against famine by storing a reserve supply of food sufficient for a year or two. Their conservative nature is also manifest in their persistent clinging to their inconvenient homes on the rocky mesa, and in the continued observances of all the ceremonial festivals as prescribed by their religious traditions. Still they assimilate more readily with a higher civilization than any of the nomadic tribes, because they have had for ages the advantage of dwelling in fixed habitations.

The Moki agriculture consists in the occasional occurrence of wide cornfields, cultivated by a rude system with both hoe and "dibble," usually producing bountiful crops, but this culture is closely confined to the near vicinity of the inhabited mesas. They, however, maintain a few outlying "ancestral" gardens and peach orchards, always near some spring within a few miles of their villages. These limited tracts are all of the Moqui Reservation which they themselves make any use of.

Quite frequently trifling quarrels arise between members of these two tribes; these are usually caused by careless herding of the young Navajos, who allow their herds to over-run these outlying Moki gardens. The Navajos are almost invariably the aggressors. These are the most serious difficulties that these two tribes have had for years. During a recent visit to them I invested one of the most prudent of my Navajo police with special authority concerning these affairs, and anticipate no further trouble from this source. The best of good feeling generally exists between these tribes; they constantly mingle together at festivals, dances, feasts, &c. The Moki gathers and reaps his crops with a nicety and care unknown to the careless Navajo. He barter his surplus melons and peaches with his old pastoral neighbors for their mutton, for the Moki herds are small, although they are now increasing. A few of the principal ones are beginning to gather herds of cattle. I submit herewith a report of their general resources of stock, &c.

They manifest an earnest desire to educate their children. After a careful estimate with some of the most thoughtful of their headmen, I am assured that out of their population of 1,920 they will furnish at least two hundred and fifty scholars of suitable age for schooling. I think with proper encouragement they would maintain a school and keep it well filled with their children, and I believe the Government should do something for them in this way during the present year. It is true the Government has no building which could be used for that purpose, nor are there any in the vicinity of their villages, but Mr. Thomas V. Keams, of Keams Cañon, has kindly offered to place at my disposal a comfortable building adjoining his trading post, about 12 miles to the east of the villages, easily accessible and centrally located for them as well as for the use of the western Navajos, and could be used for both as an experimental school. It would be but a trifling cost to start and conduct it. It must, however, be borne in mind that this locality is 75 miles from this agency. Keams Cañon is 12 miles east from the Moki village. The children being removed to school at this place would preserve them from the annoyance and interruption of daily visits from parents and relatives.

I have been given to understand that the attention of the proper authorities has already been drawn to the adaptability of Mr. Keams's property as an industrial school. The houses are well and substantially built of stone, are numerous and commodious, and well planned are surrounded with well-cultivated gardens, producing a more nutritive class of vegetables, hitherto unknown to these Indians, but which

must convey to them many practical ideas and suggestions of improvements. The place is well calculated in every way for an Indian school, where industry, books, and stock care could be done to advantage.

The lives of these people are as a rule uneventful; they are determined to live in peace and harmony with every body; no one ever heard of their committing a crime or a depredation of any kind, or trying to injure the person or property of any white man, since the advent of the Spaniards. They have no combativeness, not near enough to maintain their own rights; still they are contented, happy, and satisfied with themselves, know nothing of the world, believe themselves to be the main part of it, are appreciative and pleasant. It is a pleasure to deal with them, but they are "queer" "old people," odd, antique, seem to belong to some age beyond the flood; their future is hard to foretell. One thing, however, is certain: the race is doomed to extinction unless some stronger blood is injected. Communal manner of living, consequent intermarriage, has dwarfed their power and impaired their vitality.

There have been no employes at this agency, or rather among these people, during the past year. They have received nothing from the Government in the way of annuities or rations, and they do not ask for much now. I believe they were remembered by last Congress and given a small appropriation; this they will want invested—horses, plows, harness, seeds, perhaps a couple of wagons, and some cook stoves. They will not ask for clothes or rations, but I believe they should be furnished with a farmer, a good practical man, who could teach school "while he was resting." They will also need a physician. These two will constitute the entire necessary pay-rolls for them.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that you will interest yourself in the establishment of a school for them, believing that if you do so they will give it their hearty support and keep it full. If their little ones could be educated what stores of interesting legends of the dead past they could give to the world from the traditions of their race.

I submit herewith, the statistical report as per instructions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BOWMAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mer., August 1884.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions received from your office, dated July 1, 1884, I have the honor to forward the second annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

My experience of about thirty years among the Indians, as also that which I have acquired during my short administration as their agent, furnishes me some knowledge to form an idea of their true character, habits, and inclinations, and thus, recommend measures which, in my humble opinion, may tend to teach them the true art of living, thinking, and acting.

I am, indeed, extremely sorry to state that these Pueblos, with but two exceptions, *i. e.*, Laguna and Isleta, the former by the introduction of some whites who are business, well-to-do, honest men, as also by the school that has been kept in their midst, which has greatly contributed to their good, and in the latter by the enterprising spirit of its children, are debased and *idiotized* by the effects of ignorance, indolence, and superstition, to which they abandon themselves to excess. They never think of their future nor that of their children. They do not think of their children, because for these Indians their family is simply the consequence of the union of the sexes, and by no means the basis of future societies. As regards the actual society of the whites, instead of identifying themselves with it, they hate and fear it, because it attacks their superstition, loathes their vices, and punishes them for, their crimes. To this indigenous race the conquests of civilization are unknown and the law of progress utterly void. Resigned as they are in their condition, they prefer to be the slaves of ignorance rather than crime in contact with the white race; hence the reason why they avoid educating their children. They are afraid that the light of intelligence might make them give up their habits and customs, become ashamed of their abjection, and side with those whom they consider as the cause of their misfortunes since they were conquered.

Their children, in their conception, are not those dear beings that nature gives man to perpetuate his species and contribute to his happiness; they are an element of material life, and in the course of time the fuel to their brutal passions. Many an Indian hires his children to the whites in the capacity of servants, not that they may thus contribute to the current expenses of his family, not that they may be useful to themselves, but that with the exiguous product of their work they may encourage and help to keep up their father's odious vice of inebriety. I reckon there are, more or less,

ten hundred boys and girls in the nineteen Pueblos, who attend no school, but growing in idleness, in indolence, in superstition, and amusing themselves with most obscene and repugnant dances, to the eyes of a civilized society; and this I call a "sacred tradition" that they must carry on to their posterity untouched. Will an American Congress be willing to tolerate any longer such a state of things among their poor Indians? And will it, even in the presence of these facts, assume a slow gait as will not insure the happiness of these Pueblos for a whole generation to come?

This gloomy and truly sad picture, but true, has a way of being avoided by declaring by law that the education of the Indian youth is *obligatory* for every one of them between the ages of eight and eighteen years, under correctional pain; otherwise this matter will ever be a question of time and money, a burden which the people may be willing in all probability to carry on their backs all the days of their life. Compulsory and industrial education, as I said before, among the Indians, is what we really need to improve the poor condition they lie in, after having traversed through so distinct governments. So long as absolute discretion is given to indolent parents to abandon the education of their children, so long as the law in this particular respect is not compulsory, just so long will the Government and the people be ungarrisoned in the noble end they have proposed to themselves, i. e., the civilization and education of the Indian. The boys and girls that return from the Carlisle school, as well as those who attend the Albuquerque school, are the pride of every man that appreciates education and desires the welfare of these Indians; but when they return home they have to join hands with the agent, and thus deal with the gross ignorance deeply rooted in their people.

Man B. Lucero and José P. Abeytia, natives of Isleta, have two of their children attending school here at the Christian Brothers' College, at their own expense. These studies are progressing very rapidly.

There are three day schools under this agency, supported partly by the Government and partly by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. These schools make some progress. The teachers are able, honest, and energetic, and avail themselves of every means in their power to obtain a regular attendance. Their noble efforts, however, are not appreciated by the Indians, who show such indifference—enough to make anybody despair. This, and the little or no application in their youth, goes to show very palpably that the system of local schools among these Pueblos is not the best.

In this connection experience teaches that the best way is to take the brood out of the nest and send it to a place where, while they learn letters, they are also taught better habits and a thoroughly different way of living. This I believe to be, in my able opinion, the shortest and surest way to educate these Indians and to save them from the fatality of their former connections. Therefore I very respectfully recommend this measure.

Some one of my predecessors has said that these Indians are independent, and that their councils for the administration of justice are composed of wise men. I ask the American people what independence can there be in men whose true picture I have depicted above? It is only the civilized, educated, and energetic man that is independent. What wisdom is there in men who for centuries have lived among civilized people and are not yet ashamed to go naked?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PEDRO SANCHEZ,
Indian Agent.

be COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Gowanda, September 22, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the New York Agency.

owing to the delay in the furnishing of annuity funds, I have only visited two of the reservations (the Cattaraugus and Allegany) under my charge, and my report is necessarily be a very incomplete one.

The thirty-one schools in this agency being under State superintendence, it is only as a courtesy that I get reports from them. I have received twenty-two that show some progress. The Thomas Asylum, for orphan Indian children on the Cattaraugus reservation, under the present superintendent, Mr. Van Valkenburg, and his wife, is one of the best institutions of the kind in the State, and is doing a great work in civilizing the Indians of New York. The girls from the institution find ready employment, and are in great demand as domestics in the adjoining villages. The boys are instructed in farming and in the rudiments of some mechanical occupations, and

were it not for the curse to the red man—whisky and hard cider—would become useful citizens.

I would earnestly urge that legislation be had so that hard cider be placed by the United States statutes among the list of intoxicants. There is, I believe, hundreds of barrels of hard cider sold every year to the Senecas, on the Cattaraugus Reservation alone, and under the present decisions of the United States courts it is almost impossible to stop it.

The season of 1883 being a cold, wet one the corn did not ripen and was a complete failure; consequently there was a great deal of suffering on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reservations, but through the energetic work of the Rev. Mr. Tripp, the missionary in charge on the Cattaraugus Reservation, assisted by his wife, and the hearty co-operation of Mrs. Laura Wright, the venerable widow of the late Asher Wright, who has spent her life among the Senecas, there was no actual starvation. Through the assistance of benevolent friends, especially in Buffalo, seed-corn was furnished, and the present season promises an abundant harvest.

The Indians under my charge are making fair progress. They are improving their farms and stock. Their cattle and horses will compare favorably with their white neighbors.

The financial affairs of the Senecas of Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations are in a bankrupt condition. The funds received from lands leased are squandered by the councilors in useless legislation, and are largely used in bribery and corruption, and have been the principal cause of the election litigation for the past year.

The nation is in debt thousands of dollars, their orders selling at 50 per cent. discount, and there is no prospect of their paying their debts, unless there is some change in the manner of collecting rents and accounting for moneys received. I would recommend that the collecting of rents be taken out of the hands of the Indians entirely; but to do so will require additional legislation, i. e., an amendment of the act of February 19, 1875, as that act makes it the duty of the treasurer of the Seneca Nation to collect the rents in the villages on the Allegany Reservation.

Very respectfully,

W. PEACOCK,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Nantahala, N. C., September 3, 1884.

SIR: In accordance to your order I beg leave to submit this my second annual report.

I am of the opinion that the Indians of this agency are not going backwards, but are advancing slowly towards that civilization so much desired by their friends. The customs peculiar to the Indian are now almost things of the past as regards the North Carolina Cherokees; though at times some of them are induced and persuaded by white men to have an Indian dance or ball play, but in these things they get no encouragement from their head men.

A large majority of these people are firm believers in the Christian religion. The schools, conducted by the Society of Friends for these people, have been quite successful during the last year, and so far as I have been able to judge the Cherokee children in the boarding schools at Hendersonville, N. C., and at other points have all made considerable progress, and will, no doubt, be a great advantage to their people in the future.

The grain crop raised by these Indians this year is hardly a full crop, but this is on account of the unfavorable season more than the lack of industry. Yet I assure you that if this people could get to believe that they must make their living by honest toil, and the expectation of almost fabulous amounts of money from the Government was eradicated from their minds many of them would do better than they are now doing; and in my humble opinion the sooner the North Carolina Cherokee gets his dues from the Government, be it much or little, and is made to know that the world owes him a living provided he will go to work and make it, then he will begin to move alongside his white brother.

The greatest annoyance to this people is the unsettled and complicated condition of their titles to portions of their lands which have been entered and settled by white men, and so far we have been unable to get up title papers sufficient to eject them.

There has been some sickness and a few deaths among this people during the last year, but no serious epidemic has prevailed among them. This people are much in

need of a good physician, as there are none among them, and many of them are unable to pay doctor's bills and consequently they get but little medical treatment.

The statistical report, so far as I have been able to make it, is inclosed herewith.

For the courtesies extended towards me from your Department during the last year I shall ever feel grateful.

I am your obedient servant,

SAM. B. GIBSON,
Agent North Carolina Cherokees.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 19, 1884.

SIR: In conformity with instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit this my thirteenth annual report.

The Indians of this agency for the past year have been peaceable, quiet, and as a rule, industrious. These Indians no longer live, two or more families huddled together in one hut, as they once did. But each individual family lives in their own house, upon the small tract of land allotted to them, which they cultivate and improve to the best of their ability, and in a manner that would do credit to any community. All of the Indians of this agency wear citizens' dress, and make a commendable effort to conform to the customs of life and mode of living of the white people with whom they sometimes work. Many of them are experts in the management of farm machinery and frequently get jobs through harvest from whites outside the reserve. A few of them own threshers, reapers, and mowers, which they run at their own expense and for their own benefit. These Indians are purely an agricultural and stock-raising people. There are a few head of young horses on the reserve, owned by Indians that are as good as any in the country. Their small bands of cattle are of such quality that they are sought by the Portland and Salem markets. If a good young stallion for breeding purposes could be allowed these Indians the result would be that the pony would be, in a few years, replaced by a good serviceable farm horse.

I feel confident that when the land embraced in this reservation is surveyed and allotted to the Indians, as contemplated by the letter of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of 16th November, 1883, that they will by their industry improve the same, and by their frugality and economy soon become an important element in the community.

The yield and quality of the Indians' crops will be much better this than last year.

The condition of, and operations at, this agency for the year past has not materially changed from former years, but gradually improve each year. The mechanics in the shops and the miller and sawyer have all been busy in their respective positions during the entire year. The agricultural pursuits of these Indians require the constant employment of one blacksmith and one carpenter to keep the Indians' plows, harrows, wagons, and other farm implements in repair, thereby assisting them in sowing and harvesting their crop. From the mills they are aided to the extent of having their grain ground into flour, and such saw-logs as they may cut and haul to the mill sawed into lumber, with which they build houses, barns, fences, and otherwise improve their farms.

The agency physician is quite busy all the time attending to the sick, as the influence of the native medicine man is a thing of the past. The sick are at once reported to the physician; he informs me that the efforts made by the Indians to follow his instructions in the manner of attending the sick will compare favorably with that of white people.

The school at this agency is this, as it was last, year under the management of the Catholic Sisters of the Benedictine Order, whose efficiency and untiring zeal in the work is resulting in much good to the Indians in general, and to their pupils especially. I have every reason to believe that the school will continue to increase in number of pupils in attendance and efficiency of the work accomplished.

The missionary work of this agency is under the supervision of Rev. Father Croquet, who has devoted his entire time and energies for the spiritual and moral benefit of the Indians of this agency. Each year the reverend father makes frequent pastoral visits to the Indians on the coast, and also to those of his faith who are residents of Siletz Agency, for the last twenty-two years.

I respectfully call attention to the condition of the public building at this agency. With but two exceptions, the buildings for use of the service at this agency are by reason of decay unfit for the purposes for which they were originally designed. The dwelling houses for employes, shop, and barns are almost untenable. Attention is respectfully called to my estimate of funds, and letter of transmission dated 8th January, 1884, in reference to the subject of public buildings at this agency.

I would again invite attention to the necessity of making a special appropriation for Grande Ronde Agency. The practice of appropriating a specific sum for Siletz and Grande Ronde Agencies results, as a rule, in this agency receiving about 25 per cent. of the appropriation. If the appropriations shall be made for these two agencies in the future as in the past, a consolidation would be the proper thing to do—have one instead of two agencies.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES, POLICE, ETC.

The rules governing the court of Indian offenses have been enforced. I cannot see that the Indians have been benefited by the establishment of this court, as there has been a well-organized civil government at this agency for the last ten or twelve years, consisting of legislature elected by the Indians as well as court and court officers, all elected by the Indians. This additional court, without any compensation being allowed by the Department for pay of judges and officers, under these circumstances the judges hold court with great reluctance.

No police officers have been appointed at this agency. Nor are police officers necessary, as I have not at any time had any trouble to maintain peace and order without their aid.

Statistics herewith transmitted.

I am, very respectfully,

P. B. SINNOTT,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY,
Klamath County, Oregon, August 16, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to herewith submit my sixth annual report of Indian affairs at this agency.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Nothing of unusual importance has occurred during the year, except the falling of Williamson River bridge, a wooden structure of trestle-work having a stretch of about 240 feet. Fortunately, this falling of the bridge took place in September when the water was only about 12 feet deep. As the old bridge was built by the Government and was on the Indian reservation, the county authorities did not feel under obligations to rebuild it, and in fact were hardly able to do so. At the same time the interests of the military at Fort Klamath as well as those of the reservation required that a new and more permanent structure be built as speedily as possible. Through the joint labors of the fort and of the agency, the agency furnishing all the material and all the labor except the skillful labor needed, a very good and solid bridge, resting upon several wooden structures filled with rock, was built under the immediate supervision of Capt. G. H. Burton, of Fort Klamath, Oreg. Over 120 men worked two weeks each, many of them also furnishing their teams to draw materials during the entire time of their work. About 30,000 feet of lumber was used in the construction of this bridge, besides a large amount of unhewn logs and stringers for the planking to rest upon.

The success attending the building of this Williamson River bridge in the vicinity of the agency, and the pride which the agency Indians justly felt in its completion and fine appearance, aroused in the minds of the Yainax Indians a desire to rebuild a bridge in that vicinity, over Sprague River, which had been swept away by a flood a few years since. For this purpose, during the winter, and while the snow was on the ground, they cut and drew from the neighboring forests to the river's bank a large amount of timber and material for a more permanent structure than the old one. Owing to the unusually high water during the spring and summer, there has as yet been no opportunity to use this material. Before winter again sets in, we hope to be able to have another bridge which will be a credit to the energy and public spirit of our Indians.

The completion of the new school boarding house begun last year at the agency, and the opening of an enlarged school on the 1st of February, 1884, was an event of unusual interest to the Indians residing on this part of the reservation. This building, which is on an average 40 feet wide and 90 feet long, with two full stories of about 12 feet in height each, is a very fine structure and presents an imposing appearance. The Indians and Indian children are very proud of this building.

THE BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The average number of pupils in attendance during the entire year at the agency and at the Yainax schools has been over 100; and since the 1st day of February last, at which time the agency school was enlarged, about 120. Though this number may be considered a good average for an Indian population of about 1,000, yet I am satisfied that there has been no time during the year when the number of pupils might not have been easily increased to 200. Three hours of each day are devoted to school-room exercises, and five hours to labor and industrial pursuits. The progress of the pupils in both of these departments of effort has been very satisfactory. The girls are taught all that pertains to housekeeping and making and repairing school clothing, and the boys the various kinds of farm-work. Several of them have also been detailed to work in the saw-mill, the blacksmith shop, the carpenter shop, and in the shoe shop. All these pupils are to be commended for habits of industry and of neatness.

I have heretofore been encouraged to hope that authority and funds will be afforded for an enlargement of the school at Yainax and for further improvement of the school buildings at the agency. Though no such authority has reached this office, yet I am hopefully looking for it every day. It will be a great disappointment to the Indians in the vicinity of Yainax if, after they have cut and hauled the logs to the saw-mill to make the lumber, furnished men to help saw it and to take care of it, drawn about 40,000 feet of it a distance of 40 miles over a rough road to the place of building, their expectations of having an increase of at least 20 pupils should not be realized. Should the authority to go forward in this work come soon, I shall make every effort in my power and use all the available time before winter is fully upon us to so far complete the work to be done as to open the school on the 1st of November with two teachers' departments and 60 pupils in attendance.

INDIAN POLICE.

All of our policemen are poor men, and are likely to remain so while they retain or continue to hold the positions named. All but one of them have families who are dependent upon them for a living.

Under these considerations I have not thought it best to hold them to as rigid a performance of their duties as I otherwise would have done. When there has been a considerable number of Indians employed to do outside work, such as cutting and hauling wood or hay for the military and others, I have allowed one or more of these policemen to take charge of them and work with them for a compensation. I have also pursued the same course in regard to parties who have done freighting for the military and for others. Had it not been for such timely aid afforded them I would have had no policemen on duty at this time. Even with these favors, with the utmost industry and economy, they barely subsist from year to year. They have all been very active in duty and very useful and beneficial to the service.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The best and most intelligent Indians are really unfitted for the position of judges. They are apt to have their prejudices, and from their very limited legal knowledge, to make mistakes. The Indians are well aware of this, and almost unanimously prefer to have all law cases submitted to the agent. While they are progressive, they are not fond of frequent or radical changes. It required a struggle for them to give up their allegiance to their chiefs in all law matters and to submit to have their cases decided by the Indian agent. This, however, was finally done, and the authority of the agent as representing the Government was fully established. Then came the police system with an employé at its head as chief, the agent being ultimate authority to whom an appeal could be made. It was some time before they yielded cheerful obedience to police regulations and to police authority. They could not understand how an employé could take the place of an agent and try their law cases. When the court of Indian offenses was established the change was so radical that it was hard for them to comprehend its necessity or its requirements. Having been taught that the Government was supreme, and that it had a right to change old regulations and laws and to make new ones, they, however, accepted it as a matter of necessity. Our judges are the most intelligent and the best men we have for the position, but it has taken considerable time and effort to teach them that they are not to prejudge a case and that they are not to hunt up cases for trial. Still, they have done quite well, and are continually improving. I have no doubt that each year will add to their fitness for the position which they occupy, and the disposition of the people to respect their authority and to regard them with favor.

AGRICULTURE.

The experiences of the past year, like those of preceding years, have not been favorable to the raising of grain and vegetables except in a few favored and sheltered localities. These failures have been owing, as heretofore, to the frostiness and dryness of our summer climates. Our school gardens were so successful last year, the summer being unusually warm, that several acres were put into vegetables this year in the vicinity of the boarding school. During the month of June there were severe frosts which destroyed all but the hardiest vegetables, and even these were soon eaten by the ground squirrels, which were this year unusually numerous. The only results of the labors of our pupils in gardening this year will be from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of potatoes which were raised about 13 miles from the agency upon a little patch of moist land bordering upon the lake and sheltered by a range of mountains on the east. These mountains on the east and the lake on the west so moderate the temperature as to make the raising of vegetables quite certain on some 2 or 3 acres of good land. This land, however, is too limited in extent and too far from the school to be of any avail except for the raising of potatoes and turnips. Even here the squirrels are becoming numerous, and may hereafter interfere with the raising of cabbages and turnips.

It is in this vicinity that there lies that body of about 2,000 acres of good land for agricultural purposes, provided it can be irrigated from Sprague River, which is some 4 or 5 miles distant. In my last year's report I referred to this land, and to the practicability of constructing an irrigating ditch of some miles in extent. Further investigation has shown that this ditch will have to be somewhat circuitous in order to get around a projecting mountain, and hence will need to be some 6 miles in length. They will need aid from the Government to make such a ditch, but how much I cannot now estimate. The value of such a body of land divided into small farms would be very great to the Indians in this vicinity. It would furnish them with steady employment, and also furnish them with much of the grains, and all the vegetables and fruits needed.

FREIGHTING.

Last year these Indians earned about \$3,000 in freighting for outside parties. This year their earnings in this direction have been about \$5,500. The great difficulties they labor under in their efforts is, the want of larger, stronger, and more manageable horses. Some of them have succeeded in getting tolerably good American horses. Three of them have managed to purchase good American stallions, and are thus slowly improving their work animals. The recent purchase of 11 good young stallions, to be issued to such of them as are most trustworthy, will also be a great benefit to them, and will, no doubt, in a few years materially improve their breed of horses. The wagons which have been bought for them during the last three or four years have been too light, and built of poor timber. Larger and stronger wagons have been estimated for but have never been bought. Those they have, being too light to use with 4 or 6 horses, are continually breaking and needing repairs.

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

This is clearly seen by all visitors or persons passing through the reservation. They invariably express their surprise at the work that has been done and is still being carried forward. They see many well-built houses and many well-fenced ranches, as well as a considerable number of horses of American breeding, and a large number of as fine-looking cattle as can be found in any part of the State. They see a people who are industrious, energetic, and as temperate as any that can be anywhere found, and who have discarded their old modes of dress, their Indian dances, their Indian doctors, and the old modes of living and of burying their dead. Their burial services are orderly, and their burial outfits are fully equal to the average ones among the whites. During the last two or three years I have not known a burial where the coffin has not been covered with a good quality of black cloth or velvet, and where the trimmings have not been equally good.

As a supplement to what I have written and as pertinent to this part of my report, I have copied the introductory part of the report of Rev. T. F. Royal to the Oregon annual conference as a missionary and teacher in our agency boarding school. He says:

The Indians of this reservation having been formerly assigned by the Government to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have had superior advantages for several years. Faithful men of God as agents and wisely chosen employes have toiled and sacrificed in laying deep and broad foundation work for their Christian civilization. Tribal relations, polygamy, wife-beating, and slavery, the "Indian doctors'" superstitions, the heathen dances and orgies, and all forms of idolatry and pagan prejudice against Christianity seem to be thoroughly broken up. Instead of these an intense desire for the arts of civilization and a knowledge of the facts and experiences of Christianity has been created; respect for the General Government, a high regard for law, and the true spirit of loyalty have been

inspired, and the fundamental lesson of wisdom, "the fear of the Lord," has been carefully inculcated and quite generally received. Of many an Indian here it may be truthfully said, he is "a devout man, and one that fears God with all his house, which giveth much alms to the people, and prays to God always;" and when assembled here in great numbers in their church their solemn, anxious appearance seems to express what Cornelius did in words, "Now, therefore, are we all present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God." A few individuals give evidence that God hath also granted to them repentance unto life. The masses, however, are still groping in darkness, with the growing conviction "that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him."

SANITARY CONDITION.

Under this head I do not think that I can do better than to quote the language of our agency physician, given in a report just received from him concerning the sanitary condition of these Indians.

In this report he says:

The position of agency physician on a reservation such as this, where the Indians have entirely abandoned their native medicine men, is one of considerable responsibility and anxiety. Having laid aside all efforts of their own, however simple or ineffectual they may have been toward the curing of disease, they now depend entirely on the physician, expecting him to act also in the capacity of a nurse.

The very best thing the Government can do for these Indians, in order to further their advancement in this direction, is to furnish suitable hospital accommodations at the agency for the benefit of the school pupils, and of a few other persons whose cases could only be properly treated at such a place. While the children are being instructed in school branches and in various industrial pursuits, they have no proper conception of the art of caring for or nursing the sick. With good hospital arrangements in connection with the boarding schools, quite a number of pupils could be instructed yearly as nurses of the sick. The death rate among these Indians during the past year has been large, being nearly if not quite equal to the number of births. The majority of deaths have arisen from consumption or from lung complications which have followed the whooping-cough, which was prevalent last winter. These cases of consumption were mainly among young persons and were the result of a syphilitic taint, inherited from their parents, who about twenty or more years ago came in contact with a low class of early white settlers and with a degraded soldiery. This constitutional taint has proved, and will still prove, a serious hindrance to the physical welfare of these Indians. It is only by these Indians being freed from the polluting influence of immoral men for one or two generations, and placed entirely under the care and influence of men of high moral and humanitarian views, that we can hope to see them grow up into a nation of hearty moral and intelligent people.

Very respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 20, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1884.

AGRICULTURE.

This has been a peculiar season. The first part of the season was dry and cold; was bad for gardens, also for crops. The grain turned yellow. Later came rains that put the crops ahead so that the yield will be better than last year. What I said last year in regard to land is true now with the feeling intensified. The Department has kindly given us some work in the line of surveying.

There is a marked improvement in some directions in regard to settling on the farm and making homes for themselves. I am very much encouraged in this matter.

The crop of hay is secured, but not in as fine condition as last season. Rains fell and fogs came so that part of the hay was damaged somewhat. I am still of the opinion that good wheat can be raised here, and that we could save to these Indians the price of the flour that we buy abroad, if we could get them started; and the money to purchase the right kind of seed is wanted.

Number of acres under fence, 3,000; under cultivation, 1,350; new land broken, 100 acres; new fence and old repaired, 2,000 rods. Some lands classed under cultivation is in pasturage, making the actual land plowed and sown, also in hay, about 1,000 acres. Average yield of oats, 35 bushels; hay, 2½ tons; wheat, 20 bushels; potatoes, 250: giving of us oats 22,130 bushels; wheat, 875; potatoes, 26,350 bushels. Of course these figures are approximated, as at this writing there is no possible way to get an accurate account of these things.

TRANSPORTATION.

There is a prospect of better transportation facilities. A railroad line is building from the heart of the valley to the ocean, and will come to Toledo, 8 miles from us. As soon as that is built there will be a line of steamers plying between our port and

San Francisco, and also Portland and Yaquina. We have to have our supplies sent to us earlier. They did not reach us till midwinter this last year and we were greatly inconvenienced by it. One matter connected with the railroad is a constant annoyance, and in mentioning it brings me to the police affairs.

I have trouble with the low tramps about whisky, and they tamper with my police as well as others. I am happy to say that my captain, appointed a year ago, is faithful to me, and makes an efficient officer. I have to weed out the force occasionally. Some few are faithful and true. We are just now making some changes.

SANITARY.

I am satisfied that the health of the Indians, taking them altogether, is far better than it was a year ago. Number of births, 28; deaths, 31 recorded; but I am satisfied that these figures are not correct, so far as births are concerned. I think there are more births. Number receiving medical treatment during the year 550, but very many of these cases were of no moment.

Buildings are not in as bad a condition as one year ago. Thanks to a generous administration, we have a good, commodious boarding-house and school-house, furnished from top to bottom. The long-talked of Alsea houses are now built. By dint of pushing, we got them built in time to secure the money allowed us for the purpose. Our mill needs repairing, and some new buildings put up for agent and employes. We need also a new barn, but these we hope to secure in the near future. I have said from the first that lumber was the great desideratum.

EMPLOYÉS.

With one or two exceptions they have done good service, many of them doing as good service as could be asked for; in fact, no person in any position could have better service than I had from most of my employes. Most of the exceptions are in the police force. The teachers I have changed.

Educational work is the great object now. After getting our school-buildings and getting them furnished we feel that this work is paramount to all other work, and we have planned to make this year tell on this line. We have taken new land for the school gardens. We have a new school barn; we have a herd of cows for the school; we have a fine lot of brood sows, some chickens, &c., for the school; we are getting into shape to drive ahead. Some changes in the employes, and the help given us by the Department, will place us on better footing for the future than in the past, and we shall try to merit your approbation. The work of this year, comparatively speaking, has been preparatory.

Up to this time there have been no children gone from this agency to the Forest Grove training school, but I have been in correspondence with the superintendent, and I expect him here in a few days to take several of them to that institution, where they can have better advantages in industrial training. We have not the means and appurtenances to instruct in trades that the Forest Grove school has, and in this connection I am highly gratified to find a strong desire on the part of leading men among this people to send their children both to Forest Grove and to our own school.

The church work, under the supervision of the Rev. J. S. McCain, an accredited minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is being looked after energetically, and we hope to see our church matters overhauled, worked over, and where thistles and brambles now grow we hope and expect to see roses blooming.

CONCLUSION.

This year, past and gone forever, with all of its trials, joys, and sorrows, has been one of hard, unremitting toil. I have gone at every call, night and day, visited the sick and dying, given of my own means, and when I say this of myself, I can truly say the same of most of my employes. We have built a new boarding and school-house, nine houses for the Alsea's, refenced the Government farm, looked after the whole reservation in such a manner as that I can without egotism say that I am firmly of the opinion that the agency is in better condition than one year ago. I have made three several trips to the Salmon River country. I have made several allotments of lands to the Indians there. I find that these Indians have been sadly neglected. Some Tilamook and Nestucca Indians who were induced to come upon the reserve by Hon. Benj. Simpson under instructions from the Government, have not had the fulfillment of those promises. I intend soon to bring this matter fully before you.

I have looked out a road along the coast connecting that part of the reserve with Newport at Yaquina Bay. I find that if we had the matter of \$1,000 we could build a road that would give us a market for all that country and would assist us very much in inducing our young men to settle that part of the reserve. We need the road.

I have not yet instituted the court of Indian offenses, but shall do so in the near future, as I am now satisfied that there is but little hope of getting any unity of action in governing themselves, nor is there patience enough to wait for the results.

Many thanks are due the Commissioner and his assistants for the uniform courtesy and kindness received from them. In fact, nothing that I have asked for has been denied me during the year, and I, as an agent, and all connected with me in this work, feel deeply grateful.

Very respectfully,

F. M. WADSWORTH,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 7, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with circular of July 1, 1884, from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the years 1883-'84.

This reservation consists of about 268,000 acres of land, situated in Umatilla County, in the eastern part of the State of Oregon, and through which flows the Umatilla River, a beautiful stream abounding in fish of nearly every variety. The reservation is also watered by numerous streams, tributaries of the Umatilla, such as Wild-Horse, Birch, Butter, Cottonwood, Meacham, and McKay Creeks, and numerous springs of the purest water; and in those portions of the reserve where these streams are not convenient irrigation is easily obtained with but little labor.

About one-fourth of this land consists of timber for building and fuel purposes, and the supply of the latter is ample for many years to come, but the trees suitable for building purposes, where the Government saw and shingle mills are located at present (mouth of Meacham Creek), will, after this season, be about exhausted, and it will be necessary to move said mill to some other suitable point, as there are vast amounts of good building material at other places on the reserve which will last a long time.

The Indians who are located here consist of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, together with about one hundred and sixty half-breeds or mixed bloods, principally belonging to the Walla-Walla tribe, and as the latter people have been principally raised and educated among the whites they are a good acquisition here, and show directly to the full-blooded Indians the advantages and benefits of civilization. As a general rule, however, all of those people are civilized, having lived so long surrounded on all sides by the white race (thirty years), and the great majority, if not all, are perfectly well able to enter civilization and take good care of themselves.

In consequence of the large immigration of persons to this country from the Eastern States, which is increasing every year, almost every piece of land of any value in Umatilla County has been located on, and lots of people are awaiting the time when those Indians here will have their lands in severalty, so that they may have a chance to have the balance of the lands thrown open for settlement; and indeed it is very natural that this should be so, as the arable land (which is about one-half) is amongst the finest in Oregon, or indeed in any other State of the Union.

A majority of the Indians here would, I think, be much pleased and satisfied to have their lands in severalty, properly surveyed, &c., but before this can be done the whole reservation must be resurveyed, as the old landmarks of the boundaries of the Moody survey are nearly all obliterated, and constant disputes as to the exact boundary lines are taking place, and always will, until this matter is settled beyond all dispute.

The Indians are, in my opinion, civilized as much as ever they will be. They are self-supporting and cost the Government but little beyond giving them a small supply of agricultural implements, axes, rakes, hoes, scythes, grain-cradles, &c., and keeping their wagons and plows in repair and helping them to build their houses, which with my small number of employes (three) I try to do as much as possible. I am pleased to be able to state that there is a great improvement within the past year amongst the Indians, nearly all of whom are now and have been busily employed in fencing, and doing all kinds of farming work, and it is very seldom you will see any adult Indian doing nothing, or loafing around on this reservation.

There are now under fence 13,000 acres, and about 12,000 acres under cultivation. This includes the farms of the mixed-bloods, who reside principally on Wild Horse and vicinity, and the estimated crops this season will amount to 40,000 bushels of wheat and about 23,000 bushels of corn, barley, and oats, besides a large amount of cereals of all kinds, melons, squash, pumpkins, potatoes, &c., nearly three times as much as ever

before; so that their condition with but few exceptions is remarkably good. Although the crickets caused serious damage to several farms on the Too-to-willow (southwest of agency), also at the school and agency gardens—yet at the larger part of the reservation they were not found, fortunately. In fact, the Indians are more and more impressed every day with the necessity of working for their own living, and being independent of all assistance from the Government, except in certain cases, and if they keep on as they have been doing, they will soon be entirely independent. My employes have helped to put up six houses for them, and they themselves have put up about seven others; all materials paid for by themselves as well as the expenses of cutting the logs and sawing the lumber and shingles. Nearly all of the families want houses, and they are now engaged in getting out logs, preparatory to the sawing of the lumber at the mill, and so soon as they get through with their harvesting will no doubt commence building.

The 640 acres authorized to be sold to Pendleton, for the enlargement of that town, per act of Congress of August 5, 1852, was sold in town lots after survey and being appraised by the duly appointed commissioners, at public auction in May last. The amount realized I have not learned officially, but I know the lots, or most of them, were sold at a good price.

The institution of the police court for the trial and punishment of Indian offenses on reservations, as per instructions of March 3, 1883, has worked admirably and made a radical change, especially among the young men of the tribes, for the better, as all disorders or offenses that come before the judges here are inexorably punished, and the police force are active and zealous in suppressing all disorders, and reporting such cases as might require the action of the court, which cases I am glad to say are not many, and the principal ones, as usual, caused by whisky.

There have been during the past year some half dozen of whites, 4 Indians, and 1 Chinaman sent to Portland for trial before the United States district court for selling or disposing of liquor to Indians; but as they all plead "guilty" and give the usual excuse of ignorance of the law, the punishments awarded are but slight and tend more to the encouragement of this business than its suppression and makes the matter a mere farce, but a very expensive one for the Government, as every person sent from Pendleton to Portland for trial costs the Government nearly \$100, whereas the fines are usually but from \$5 to \$25. As I have before reported, as well as, indeed, as the honorable Commissioner himself in his annual reports, the only way to at all suppress this most nefarious traffic is to punish on conviction, the full penalty allowed by law in every case, as this plea of "guilty" or ignorance of the law, so far as this vicinity is concerned, is all nonsense, as I am confident that there is not a single person of any intelligence, of whatever race or color, in this vicinity, but what well knows they are committing a serious offense against the laws of the United States whenever they either sell or give liquor to an Indian on or off the reservation. Until the severest penalty is imposed for this offense it is useless to try and stop it. In fact, as you so ably state in your last annual report, all of those Indians should be under the jurisdiction of the laws of the State in which they reside, both for protection and otherwise; and it is my impression that both the whites and the Indians would be far better satisfied than they are now. I am pleased to be able to state that this vice of drunkenness is not increasing here, as, in almost every instance, it is the same persons, and a very small number, too, who are guilty of this offense. The greater part of the Indians do not indulge in this vice.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road from Pendleton to Centerville, as per right of way and contract with the Indians, forwarded September 4, 1883, has been completed some time ago and the terms of the agreement faithfully complied with on both sides. In fact, the employes of the road and the Indians get along in the most friendly manner together. The officers of the company rigidly exact the observance of the intercourse laws and faithfully comply in all respects with the terms of their contract. As was to be expected, some cattle and horses have been killed and otherwise injured on the road, but they have all been promptly settled for and in a satisfactory manner to all parties concerned.

One of the Indian policemen, named William, was shot and killed by white men on the 13th of May last (duly reported at that time), and, from the evidence adduced, without cause. The men, whose names are Anderson and Barnhart, were held by the examining justice at Pendleton without bail to appear before the grand jury of Umatilla County at the June term of the State district court, but notwithstanding the fact that the grand jury found a true bill against both for murder in the first degree, yet at their trial before the district court at Pendleton, as I expected, they were acquitted. As the crime was committed on the reservation those men were immediately rearrested by the United States marshal and taken to Portland before the United States district judge, who at once placed them under \$5,000 bonds each to appear before his court for trial at the next term, which, I understand, is in October. The bonds were furnished. The Indians were much excited at first, but now appear very reti

ent on the subject, doubtless awaiting the action of the United States authorities in the premises. William, the murdered man, was one of the very best Indians here, well known to the merchants and other persons in Pendleton for his integrity, sobriety, and other good qualities; but since the Bannock war of 1878 the prejudice against Indians here is very great, although it has never been satisfactorily proven that any of the Indians of this reservation were engaged with the hostiles at that time, but, on the contrary, a large number were engaged and had several fights with the hostiles on behalf of the whites.

The customs of the scalp, or sun dances, or other barbarous rites that used to be observed, are no longer known here; and the occupation of the so-called medicine men is a thing of the past. Every Indian (or nearly so) who is sick or unwell, goes now to the agency physician for medicine and treatment, which shows a good deal of progress among them, to say the least.

The boarding school established here, and in operation since January, 1883, has been very successful, and the progress made by the children, under the able efforts of the teachers, very satisfactory and gratifying. The school has now 72 scholars (44 boys and 28 girls), and their attainments in reading, writing, English speaking, geography, history, &c., as well as plain and fancy sewing, knitting, and all kinds of household work, suitable to their age, have been rapid. At the examination held at the school June 29 last, previous to the annual vacation, and which was attended by a great many of our most prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen, all expressed themselves not only as well pleased but greatly astonished at the proficiency displayed by the pupils of both sexes, especially in so short a time; and the question of civilizing the coming race of these Indians is no longer problematical.

Thanks to the generous munificence of the Department, the school is amply provided with everything sufficient for a sound, practical education, the children are well and comfortably clothed, and the provisions furnished are of a superior quality. The main building is now thoroughly renovated and painted throughout; also an addition of a good dining room and kitchen has been put up last spring, and there is now under construction a bath and wash house and wood-shed, all of which has been authorized and approved by the Department. The health of the children has been good, and every effort has been and will continue to be made by every person concerned to improve and teach them all the elements of a proper civilization, in accordance with the noble and generous policy of our Government.

There have been fourteen deaths during the year, including one suicide (which seldom occurs), and one homicide, reported above; the rest were mostly cases of a chronic character of long standing, a few of which are still on hand, and always will be most probably, particularly among the old people. The general health of the reservation, however, has been good.

The seeds for planting purposes purchased for the agency and school were duly distributed, and very fortunately of those for the agency I distributed a good many to some of the poorer Indians, and with good results, as the crickets did not trouble their little farms this season—as they did the agency and school gardens as well as the tree-to-willow farms, causing serious damage.

I have forwarded during the year a large number of depredations claims arising from the Indian war of 1878, and some of 1855-'56, and recommended them (except one) for favorable action after a strict compliance to the best of my ability with the rules and regulations furnished me on the subject.

In January last the agency blacksmith shop was partly destroyed by fire, the loss, however, consisted but of 250 bushels of charcoal, among which the fire accidentally took place, as all the iron, steel, tools, &c., were saved, owing to the exertions of ourselves and some Indians who happened to be at the agency at the time. There are no arrangements here of any account against fire, and although it is hardly possible to be more careful about fire than we are, yet it is possible that such a thing might occur, and more particularly so at the school-house, which might (if such should unfortunately happen) prove very serious. I will forward to the Department in a short time some recommendations on this subject for the action of the Department.

In conclusion I beg to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and all other officers of the Department for the promptness and courtesy extended to me in my official transactions, as also for valuable advice and instructions in the performance of official duty. I also have to express my thanks to Hon. J. F. Watson, United States district attorney, for valuable advice and assistance in regard to Indian matters.

Statistics of agency and school are herewith respectfully inclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. SOMMERVILLE,

Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

6088 VOL 2—13

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON.

August 15, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to make my first annual report, as directed in your circular letter dated July 1, 1884.

On assuming my duties as agent, on the 2d of last March, I found that the public property showed unmistakable signs of age and decay, and all needing repairs very much, the progress of which I find to be very slow, in consequence of a lack of a sufficient number of employes to successfully carry on the agency work, much less to make very rapid advancement in improvements. All the buildings are old and arranged with a seeming view to being inconvenient. The farm (if it would be proper to call it a farm) is located some three miles from the agency; inclosed with only an apology for a fence; the ground foul with cockle, and other noxious plants; and in this connection it affords me pleasure to say that, in very many instances, the Indians have risen far above the Government, in both buildings and in farming, showing clearly that if the Government will only teach by precept and example rather than by words, that the people here will soon become civilized, and sufficiently informed in regard to the laws and fundamental principles of our Government, to become citizens, and thus relieve the Government of their care and especial protection; a thing certainly much to be desired by all those who have the interest of the Government, as well as of the Indian at heart.

SCHOOLS.

In regard to schools, I would say that when I came here I found one school in successful operation at Sin-e-ma-sho, in so far as the means at the hands of the teachers would admit. On June 6 I started a boarding school at this place, the demands of the Indians being so great for another school, although the buildings were totally unfit for a school of any kind, much less a boarding school. The buildings occupied are in a very poor state of repair, and as I had not the means to repair them I was compelled to use them as the best that could be done. Some of the windows were broken out entirely, sash and all, and I was compelled to board them up, as there was no material here for repairing any kind of buildings. The furniture was very primitive in its make-up, more so than the people that are to be taught, and unless there are new school-houses built and furnished, the schools at this agency must be discontinued, a thing much to be deplored, inasmuch as the Indians are very anxious to have their children taught at least a fair English education. They look forward to the day when their children will have an education and have a sufficient knowledge of our laws and customs to become citizens; for they regard our people as being great and wise in all things; and could they only attain to that degree of intelligence and civilization that we have reached, they regard it as all that they would need to complete their happiness and prosperity, which is natural, there being a wide difference in our modes and success in life and their own. And they are firm believers in education, as the only channel through which they can reach to that degree of civilization that we as a nation have risen to. Their children compare favorably with the white children in school, so far as books go, and they are much easier governed, but more indolent when it comes to physical labor than the white children. In fact some of them are rather inclined to indolence when it comes to other work, other than their studies in school, and this is one of the defects that the teacher has to constantly guard against. And in this connection I would remark that I regard it as absolutely necessary that almost the whole energies of the Government, in so far as they relate to the Indians, should be directed toward schools and agriculture, with a moderate degree of attention to the trades.

But, however, I think unless there can be good schools established and maintained here, with good, comfortable, and convenient buildings for such schools, with competent and a sufficient number of teachers and assistants, it is almost a waste of time and money to carry on an agency school, for, while the child is getting his education he naturally falls into the way of half doing things in conformity with his surroundings; i. e., "anything is good enough," which seems to have been the motto here in the past, judging from the Government buildings. My remarks can only be appreciated by viewing our surroundings. There are now two schools established at this agency, and nearly half the children of school age upon this reservation attend these schools. What children attend do so without any compulsion or persuasion, and more have voluntarily come in than could be accommodated comfortably. I think there is no doubt but what over three-fourths of the children would come to school, with their own or their parents' free volition, could we only provide for them; but as it is they cannot be provided for; hence may go without any opportunity to get an education.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians here seem to be growing steadily but slowly into civilized habits. Nearly all have adopted some of the habits of the whites, while a majority have taken

ided step toward the modes and habits of our own people, and especially who have attended school show a decided preference for the customs be-civilization, but, of course, are held back somewhat by the prejudices of people. The latter are, as a rule, conservative and "stand by their time-honored customs and principles," as handed down to them by tradition; but this class will pass away, and the young who are, or at least should be, educated will take the place of their parents, and intelligence will rule instead of superstition.

MORALS.

As to the morals of the Indians upon this reservation, they will compare favorably with those of the agencies, and in fact would compare rather favorably with many communities of civilized races. There is scarcely any drunkenness upon the reservation, and but little theft. They are, as a rule, peaceful, and try to observe the laws of the reservation, as well as the laws of the State when they are off the reservation. It is to think it a duty to be law-abiding, showing conclusively that they have received moral training in the past.

MEDICINE MEN.

One of the greatest hindrances to the advancement of the Indian here is the medicine man who opposes everything that is likely to elevate the people. He is extremely conservative; he is tyrannical, indolent, worthless, and dishonest. He only pretends that he may deceive his people so as to gain a living without earning it; and he is only too well in his pretended necromancy. And either through fear, ignorance, or superstition there are none but what admit his power to cure or kill at will. It is perfectly natural for all when sick to hunt relief, and the Indians, like ourselves, are continually catching at every quack nostrum that is presented to them and claims to benefit the patient. The magnetic healer, or the patent nostrum-vender, will grow and thrive in the midst of people who have attained to the highest degree of intelligence. Then it is not to be wondered at that the Indian, who is very superstitious, should be a firm believer in their doctors and naturally look to them when sick. Only by education and the dissemination of knowledge can the influence of the medicine man be deprived of his influence among the Indians.

AGRICULTURE.

The importance to education to the Indian is agriculture. Without it all else is comparatively useless. It will not only keep up civilization, but it is one of the best auxiliaries to its promotion, and the benefits to be derived by the Indians are many fold, even though it be in the most simple form. When an Indian sees a small tract of land by cultivation yielding himself and family a good living, he naturally arrives at the conclusion that the ways of his savage life are not the ways of his more fortunate white neighbor. He sees that the new way of living affords himself and those depending upon him a sure living from a small piece of land, while by his old way it took many hundreds of acres for his support, and that the new way is by far more meager at the best; he longs for a change that will better his condition, and wants the knowledge how to make the change to at once do it. The Indians on this reservation have made very fair progress in farming, some raising a large quantity enough to supply their own wants, while quite a number only raise a few bushels of grain, &c., and still a class that do not make any pretensions at all. This reservation, taken as a whole, is not well adapted to farming; it is better for grazing purposes than for farming, but there is enough farming land for all to have a home, if they desire it, and most of them do, so far as I am concerned I would regard it as wisdom to encourage farming as much as possible, and to divide the lands in severalty, so that each one would feel that he was living on his own place, and not only his, but that which is to be his children's after him, and that he would reap the fruits of his labor.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The church organization at this agency. The religious work, as far as I am concerned, has been mainly carried on by my predecessor, Capt. John Smith, assisted by a number of his employes. Agent Smith died January 18, 1884, after a protracted illness at this agency on account of ill health early last fall, never to return. I have since made George his clerk, who had been here with him over six years, and who carries on the religious work at this agency after the agent left, and also since his death. Services were also held regularly at Sin-e-ma-sho, conducted by one of the

teachers. The religious teachings of the past, I find are not forgotten, and he through whose instrumentality a church was organized, and whose efforts up, and increased its membership, has passed away, yet his influence still lives long service here and earnest work, in trying to elevate and Christianize these Indians will ever be remembered.

STATISTICAL.

A brief summary of the statistics accompanying this report gives the following figures:

There are as near as can be determined 819 Indians belonging to this reservation, males, 392; females, 427. During the year ending July 31, there were 40 births and 25 deaths, giving a gain of 15 over last year's report, as far as births and deaths concerned; but there is a loss of 5 by removal, and these were Pintes. Of the present tribes occupying this reservation there are, then, Warm Springs, 427; Wasco, 74; Temnoes, 74; John Days, 52; Pintes, 5. There are 80 adults and youths who can read. There is one church building and 63 church members, Indians, and 40 members of other churches. No contributions have been made during the year from any religious societies or parties. Nearly all the Indians wear citizens' dress, and all do more or less.

Of lands cultivated, I estimate 2,000 acres, but owing to very hot weather early in the season a part of the grain sown was destroyed, so that I estimate only 4,000 bushels wheat; 1,000 bushels oats; 200 bushels corn, and other grain in smaller quantities.

Of stock I estimate 6,000 horses; 500 head of cattle, and 350 of sheep. The value of lumber sawed, but only 5 houses were built, owing to the want of carpenters, and the limited supply of nails, &c. I think fully ten-sixteenths of the subsistence was obtained by labor in civilized pursuits, and six-sixteenths by hunting, &c.

An industrial and boarding school was maintained at the Sin-e-ma-sho Valley from November eleven and a half months, or up to the 18th ultimo. Total number of scholars attending one month or more during the year, was 38. Average attendance, 26½. Largest average one month, was 34½, and was in March last. The day school at this place was discontinued June 30, 1883, and was reorganized as a boarding school for the present year. Whole number of scholars attending one month or more was 38. Average attendance, 27½. Largest average one month, was 28½ in July last. At present time both schools are having a vacation until the 1st of September.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has been organized, but not fully, and the sessions have been rather irregular. It does not seem to be well adapted to Indians situated, and as much civilized, as are these. In my judgment it would be better to adopt the criminal laws of the several states and Territories wherein reservations are situated, and try the Indians by such laws. One hindrance here is the absence of a good jail. It may not be needed, but it is an important factor in dealing with refractory offenders.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

I find on record what purports to be a supplementary treaty with the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon and the United States, executed November 1865, on the part of the Government by Superintendent of Indian Affairs J. W. Huntington, and on the part of the Indians by the headmen, as Mark, Kuckuk, Chinook, and others, which is beyond a doubt a forgery on the part of the Government in so far as it relates to the Indians ever relinquishing their right to territories on the Columbia River; and as a matter of justice to the Indians, as well as to the Government, the matter should be made right and satisfactory to the Indians as soon as possible, for as it now stands it is very unsatisfactory to them; and I do not deem it the part of wisdom to in any way shake their faith in the belief that the Government will do them justice, for when once you have lost the confidence of an Indian it is difficult to get along with him or to do business. As both the agents who presented me, Captain Mitchell and the late Captain Smith, have called the attention of the Government to the alleged supplementary treaty, I hope that now some action will be given to the matter. All the Indians say emphatically that when the treaty was read to them no mention was made as to their giving up the right to fish in the river, that was said was that they were to agree not to leave the reservation without proper passes, and, as an inducement for them to agree to this, they were promised 30 head of oxen and 100 blankets, and they agreed to this. The 30 oxen, I represent the \$3,000 mentioned in this treaty, and the blankets, &c., the \$500, all, \$3,500. They received the cattle, &c., as stipulated, but never knew until several days ago that the treaty made mention of any definite sum of money. Therefore they were wilfully and wickedly deceived.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

perhaps out of charity for the former agents at this agency, I should refrain from making any further mention of the public buildings here. In appearance there is nothing to commend them. The dwelling-houses for the employés are old and comparatively worthless and badly in need of repairs, if it is the intention to have them occupied for some years to come. It is but justice to my immediate predecessor, Captain Smith, to say that he called attention to their condition several years ago, but had not since that time been furnished with the means to keep them in repair and at the same time make new improvements, while some of those who preceded him had had ample help and funds at their command to erect good substantial buildings and made no adequate showing for the means furnished them, only on paper as it appears, giving rose-colored reports to the Government of the extensive improvements made at this agency, when in fact there is nothing to show that the funds were judiciously expended and for the greatest good of the Indians.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The implements used here in farming as a rule are very inferior, and in most instances worn out. As to labor-saving machinery, there is but one mower on the reservation, and that is the private property of an Indian. They cut their grain as a rule with the ordinary mowing scythe, or old-fashioned grain cradle, while some have to use the old reaping hook. The plows, when new, are not such as would sell among farmers in this vicinity, not being considered a good plow for working our soil. Some use harrows with wooden teeth, while others, more fortunate, use iron-tooth harrows. There is no machinery of any kind that will clean grain fit for sowing, in consequence of which the land has become very foul, so much so that a crop can scarcely be raised except on the newest lands. Hence the necessity for the Government, to remedy the many defects in the present system of farming, furnishing the Indians with better implements to work with.

As farming is now carried on it is at best only a drudgery, and it is only the Indian's wants and desires that keeps him on the farm. Agriculture is one of the great civilizers of men, and it certainly will be the part of wisdom on the part of the Government to make more liberal expenditures in the future than it has in the past; for as soon as the Indian becomes self-reliant and self-supporting it relieves the Government from any further care, so far as he is concerned; and instead of being an expense he becomes a tax payer and a citizen, a thing that the Government and the agent should try to bring about at as early a date as possible.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

In making my annual report, it would hardly be complete did I not make some mention of the late agent, Capt. John Smith, who had charge of this agency most continuously for the last twenty years previous to my taking charge of the same. He labored honestly and faithfully in discharging his duties. One of his great desires in life seemed to be to elevate and civilize the Indians under his care, and he never tired or faltered by the wayside in carrying out his purposes. He taught not only by precept, but by the example of his every-day life, what was right for them to follow and imitate, and warned them of the evils around them, and admonished them to ever do right. Thus for the last twenty years of his eventful life he had been doing his greatest work, faithfully discharging his many duties, and at last, in an old age, he gave up this life, with the consciousness of having done all things well, the Indians feeling that they had lost one of their truest friends, and the Government may well feel that it has lost a faithful and honest officer.

Respectfully submitted,

ALONZO GESNER,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONKAWA SPECIAL AGENCY, FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS,
August 9, 1884.

IN: In compliance with instructions received from your office, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs at this agency. The Indians under my charge consist of 78 Tonkawas and 19 Lipans. These two tribes are so intermixed that, for all purposes of this report, they may be considered as belonging to one tribe. Between these Indians and the whites there exists the most

cordial relation, the latter well remembering of what inestimable value were the Tonkawas during the troubles with the Comanches and Kiowas, only a few years since. Not a single case of difficulty between the Indians and whites has come under my observation since I took charge here nearly three years ago.

During the month of December, at several different times, the Indians suffered the loss of thirteen ponies in all, five of which were recovered, and there is strong probability of more being recovered soon. This place being only about 100 miles from the border of the Indian Territory, it is easy for thieves to steal ponies and get them across the line almost before the theft is discovered. The last raid which was made the thieves secured six ponies, but being closely pursued by the Indians and deputy sheriff they were forced to abandon the stolen stock in order to make good their own escape.

The liquor traffic with my Indians I consider entirely broken up, not a single case of drunkenness having come to my knowledge for more than a year. In this good work I have been ably seconded by the county sheriff and his deputies. Three cases against whites for selling liquor to Indians, continued from last year, were tried before the United States district court for the northern district of Texas, at Graham, Tex., at the February term, but the prosecution failed to convict, simply because Indian testimony, on which we had principally to rely, was not considered of any weight by the jury. Nevertheless these prosecutions have had a salutary effect upon the violators of the law, as it brought them to a comprehension of the fact that they were subjecting themselves to a prosecution, even if there was a small chance of their conviction.

The Indians have, on a limited scale, tried farming again this summer, but the result is a total failure, as has been the case every year since I have been here. In the spring everything gave promise of a bountiful yield, but the dry weather coming on in June completely ruined every prospect. It is abundantly proven that neither white man nor Indian can make a success of farming in this country so long as the climate remains as it is present.

The Tonkawas and Lipans have been occupying lands belonging to private parties, and it has been through the kindness of those parties that the Indians were allowed to remain here. Were the Indians going to remain here another year it would be absolutely necessary that the Indian Department provide them with land, either leased or purchased.

The buildings occupied by the agent, for public purposes, have been rented from private parties, at reasonable rates.

For the support, civilization and instruction of the Tonkawa Indians, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, there was appropriated by Congress the sum of \$3,000. This amount was hardly sufficient to keep the Indians from actual want, aside from the other objects for which the money was intended. In this part of Texas game is very scarce, and these Indians are forced to depend almost entirely upon the Government for their subsistence. By hunting and working at odd jobs they have managed to clothe themselves after a fashion, but the fashion is rather a poor one.

In the way of schools I presume this agency is behind every other agency in the United States, and I am forced to report no progress in this important direction.

It has been expected for the past two years that a change in the location of these Indians would be made, and now, I am pleased to say, there is every reason to believe that the time is near at hand when the long-desired change is to take place. Active preparations are being made for their removal from this place to the Quapaw Reservation, in the Indian Territory, and there I trust they may have the same advantages as to schools and churches as other tribes not half so deserving have had for years past. Had the Tonkawas followed in the footsteps of their neighbors, the Comanches and Kiowas, and taken up arms against the whites, instead of assisting the whites against their red brethren, they, too, might be enjoying the advantages of a good reservation, large herds of cattle, and, in short, all the advantages enjoyed by the Comanches, who formerly roamed over the immense plains of this portion of Texas, killing the defenseless whites and driving off their stock. On the contrary the Tonkawas, on account of affiliating with the white settlers and United States soldiers, suffered a loss of about 400 men, women, and children at the hands of the Comanches and Kiowas. Having no reservation, they are forced to depend upon the miserable pittance granted them by a generous (?) Government, a sum hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together. I trust that the time of their deliverance is at hand, and on their new reservation in the Indian Territory they may be dealt with in a manner worthy of the great service they have rendered their country.

I have not found it necessary to organize a court of Indian offenses at this agency, but I satisfied myself that was impracticable. The principal difficulty I encountered was to find persons suitable for the position who were willing to sit in judgment on their fellows, especially when there is no salary attached to the office and when there is great chance of incurring the enmity of members of the tribe. None of the offenses characterized as Indian offenses have been committed at this agency, to my knowledge, since the orders relating thereto have been promulgated.

The health of the Indians at this agency this year has been better than for any pre-

ous year within my knowledge. Four deaths have taken place and three births. There being no physician here authorized to treat the sick, they are forced to rely upon their own medicine men, and, to do the latter justice, they sometimes perform seemingly wonderful cures by means of their medicines. There is a slight increase in the number of ponies, cattle, and poultry over the number reported last year, but the gain was not as great as it might have been had the Indians possessed a fixed place of abode. Before the time comes again for the report of the condition of these Indians I trust a change will have taken place for the better.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS CHANDLER,
Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
August 10, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular from office of Indian Affairs dated July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report:

I assumed charge of this agency on the 15th day of November, 1883, relieving my predecessor, J. F. Minniss, since which time I have endeavored to perform the duties of the office in accordance with instructions received.

The agency is located at the junction of Green and White Rivers, near the western end of the reservation, about 35 miles southeast of Fort Thornburgh and 160 miles from Green River City, Wyo., the nearest railroad station.

The Indians belonging to this agency are known as the Tabequache band of Utes and number, as shown by the last census, taken January, 1884, 652 males and 598 females—1,250 in all. They are remarkably peaceful, quiet, and temperate in their habits. I have never seen one of them under the influence of intoxicating liquors since I came among them.

This spring I succeeded in getting 23 of my Indians to commence farming in a small way, 11 on Duchesne and 12 on White River, and with the assistance of the agency employees broke up and planted about 118 acres in wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and garden truck. Just after they had all planted and in good shape the flood came and destroyed everything on the White River farms; the crops on the Duchesne, however, remain well.

The buildings at this agency are all of a temporary character, built of round logs with mud roofs, insufficient for proper storage and quarters for agents and employees. No schools have been established at this agency or missionary work been performed during the year.

There has been no crime committed on this reservation during the year punishable by law.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is good. During the past year there have been 13 deaths and 32 births reported. There are only three cases of venereal disease among them and they are of long standing.

A new survey of this reservation is very much needed in order to settle beyond dispute the boundary line. This unsettled question is a source of constant difficulty between the Indians and the whites, especially upon the eastern boundaries.

The unparalleled severity of the past winter and the floods this spring and summer have told heavily on the stock cattle on this reservation, many of them having been drowned. I estimate the loss at from 20 to 25 per cent.

The annual statistical report of the agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

J. F. GARDNER,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
August 21, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the same under my charge.

A careful census of these Indians was taken early in January, which has been changed as births and deaths occurred. The complete census is as follows :

White River Utes:	
Men over 18 years.....	149
Women over 14 years.....	160
Boys between 6 and 16 years.....	76
Girls between 6 and 16 years.....	59
Boys under 6 years.....	43
Girls under 6 years.....	44
Uintah Utes:	
Men over 18 years.....	143
Women over 14 years.....	157
Boys between 6 and 16 years.....	71
Girls between 6 and 16 years.....	54
Boys under 6 years.....	55
Girls under 6 years.....	48
Total.....	1,

While we have had to contend with many difficulties, incident to the growth and development of the country around the reservation, the increased facilities to obtain intoxicating drinks, the attractions of gambling and horse-racing in the neighboring settlements, I am pleased to be able to report steady progress in civilization, kind disposition of the Indians toward the agent and his employes, and withal a successful year.

FARMING AND AGRICULTURE.

Comparing my accompanying statistical report with previous ones, it will be observed that the Indians have more land under cultivation than ever before. They have tilled about 265 acres, planted to oats, wheat, and potatoes, a little corn, and some garden vegetables. In previous years they have used the agency teams to do a large part of their plowing; this season they did all their farm work with their own teams. The past was a very severe winter; the spring was fully six weeks backward. Cereals are usually planted in March; this year very little sowing could be done before May. The Indians were discouraged and did not take hold of farm work with much enthusiasm. Feeling confident that the season would be too short to mature wheat, I advised them to sow oats instead. Their oats will be the principal crop. I anticipate the real reason of this is in the fact that many cattle and ponies died last winter from starvation on account of unusually severe weather. The Indians are now harvesting their oats. We estimate that they will have 3,900 bushels of oats. The wheat crop, not yet harvested, will probably fall a little under 2,000 bushels, and they may have 1,000 bushels of potatoes. Our reaper was out of repair, so cradles and sickles were issued to the Indians and they have cut most of their grain themselves. My farmer has superintended most of their work. Their farms are for the most part located on the river bottoms, 5 to 10 miles from the agency. It is impossible for one farmer to do them justice, much of his time being consumed in going and coming.

The Indians have built 4,000 rods of good pole fence during the year. They have made a good road, 8 miles long, into the Uintah Cañon over which they haul their wood and logs. The employes put up about 50 tons of hay for agency use and the Indians have made as much more. The Indians are expected to pay for their hay by work in the hay-field. It is safe to estimate that these Indians raise one-third of their subsistence supplies; one-third they obtain from the chase, and one-third is issued to them in Government rations. Each year witnesses an increase in the number that would be self-sustaining if they were thrown upon their own resources. I observe that the more thrifty are the most persistent in drawing their little portions of flour, sugar, and coffee, and they would be the first to rebel if supplies were cut off. I am convinced that far better results would be accomplished by employing more practical farmers, more mechanics and artisans, and curtailing the subsistence supplies.

STOCK.

Four or five Uintahs own a large per cent of all Indian cattle on the reservation. However, a number have purchased one, two, or three cows during the year, for the most part exchanging ponies for them. The old White River herd has dwindled down to about 150 head. Such a small herd is of no practical use to an agency. Much good would be accomplished by adding a few hundred heifers to the herd and

ting all among the Indians. This purchase could be made with funds, "removal support of confederated bands of Utes," of which there is a balance to the credit of these Indians. They take excellent care of the cattle they have. I have never seen them to kill their cows or young stock except in extreme cases. I have induced upon them in council and personally the utter uselessness of their ponies and great profit in raising cattle. I believe they only need to be started.

SCHOOL.

The agency boarding school did not open till the 19th of November. It was maintained till the last of June with an average attendance of 19 pupils. The employees consisted of a teacher, matron, and cook. The cost of each pupil, including salaries of teachers, has been \$108.83. The expense of the school has been entirely sustained by the Department. The pupils made gratifying progress during the short time school was in session. They had regular hours for work. The boys in the autumn and winter cut all the wood for the school-room and kitchen and in the spring they were taught gardening. The girls were taught sewing, washing, cooking, and general housework. I regret that no industrial shops are connected with the school. I do not expect to make scholars out of these children, but I do hope to teach them habits of industry and carefulness. They possess bright minds, but the new pupils are not able to speak a word of English and being constantly thrown in contact with their home associates they naturally acquire it slowly. Great results can be reached by sending the Indian youth to Eastern industrial schools, where they will be entirely free from tribal relations.

DRUNKENNESS.

We have been greatly annoyed during the year by drunken Indians. I first adopted the plan of putting the drunken Indians in jail. This was not a permanent relief. In the latter part of May I employed two Indian detectives who succeeded in obtaining evidence against a white man of Ashley, Utah. He was arrested, but being able to secure bonds was let loose, and began immediately to sell whisky again. He was again arrested the latter part of June and taken to jail at Salt Lake City for the action of the grand jury in September. Since that time I have not seen an intoxicated Indian. The Indians will all drink if they can get whisky. In a drunken row in June one of our policemen was shot and killed, and another Indian severely wounded. On several different occasions Indians have been fined for drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

POLICE FORCE.

Our police force numbers 7 in all—1 officer and 6 sergeants and privates. They are not as efficient as I could wish. The salary is so inconsiderable that it is not possible to secure the best men. Their intentions are good; they will do anything if paid, but they are not aggressive.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

In several of my monthly reports during the year I have given my views upon the question of having the arable land of the reservation sectioned and surveyed and allotted to the Indians. The question of boundary lines between Indian farms is constantly arising. This matter cannot be satisfactorily adjusted till the land is defined by notes and bounds in actual survey. The natural jealousy between these two tribes aggravates the matter. When the White River Utes were brought to this reservation three years ago the Uintahs occupied all the best lands either for farms or range. Believing theirs a prior right they were reluctant to yield to the White Utes. If the lands were surveyed we would feel justified in confining each Indian to his treaty rights, and not allow him to roam over four or five times as much as he is properly care for. If lands were allotted to the Indians with the assurance that they would be the rightful owners after a period of years, they would be stimulated to make improvements, build houses and barns, fences and ditches. I do not pretend that the majority of these Indians are far enough advanced to receive land in severalty, but some of them are. Such a measure will be a practical solution of many of our difficulties. It is an inevitable consequence, and the sooner the good work is begun the better. The Indians will gradually avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring to their land.

FREIGHTING.

Indians hauled with their own teams 87,201 pounds of Government supplies from broad terminus at Park City to the agency. The distance is about 150 miles. For this work they were paid \$2,180.02.

HABITS AND CONDITION.

These Indians cannot be classed with the so-called civilized tribes. For the most part they live in "wickeups." Several houses have been built for them, but they are soon abandoned and used only as granaries or storehouses. Most of them dress in blankets and leggins. Their children are brought up in squalor and filth; very little attention being paid to the boys, none to the girls. Whenever dirt and rubbish accumulates in such quantities as to make ingress and egress difficult, they seek other places to pitch their tents. The above is true of the majority of these Indians, though it cannot be said of all. They are honest and virtuous in their social relations. There are not over half a dozen mixed bloods in the tribe. They are fond of gambling and horse-racing. It is always possible to find some gambling whenever there is any money among them.

MISSIONARY WORK AND RELIGION.

No missionary work has been done during the year. We have no churches, no preachers, and no Sabbath-schools. The only training of this kind the Indians have is what they get in the school.

Most of these Indians are Mormons. Nothing else could be expected, surrounded as they are on all sides by the "latter-day saints." I am told they find hearty sympathizers in the Mormons in all their little troubles with Gentiles. The Indians apparently accept the Mormon religion, not because they have any profound religious convictions, but because the polygamy of the Mormons suits their taste. I will say this, that the influence of the Mormons in encouraging the Indians in agriculture has always been good.

"Medicine men" still retain a strong hold upon most of the Indians, though it is evident that their power is waning. A few years ago no white man was permitted to attend the burial of an Indian; they are now frequently invited to be present at the funeral. The practice still obtains among them of killing ponies, burying blankets, robes, and presents with their dead. They used to destroy all the property of the deceased; much of it is preserved now. Our only hope is in educating the young; the old men will never outgrow these superstitions.

SANITARY.

These Indians are strong and healthy. Little or no constitutional disease exists among them. They are learning to have great confidence in white men's medicine, and patronize the agency physician more than ever.

In conclusion, the chiefs of these two tribes, having confidence in the Department, have worked in harmony with the agent to carry out your instructions. The Indians must depend upon the courtesy of the Government for several years to come, but they are on the right road to become independent. The reservation is ample for all their present needs; it affords abundant facilities for farming, grazing, hunting, and fishing. The Indians only require encouragement to develop its resources.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Indian Agent.
Per FRANK PIERCE,
Clerk in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 12, 1884.

RESPECTED SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report on the condition of the Indians intrusted to my care. There are three reservations, the Colville, in addition to the Colville (Spokane), and Cœur d'Aléne, on which and the adjacent country are located the Colvilles, Lakes, Okanagans, Methows, Nespiluma, San Puella, Spokane, Calispels, and Cœur d'Alénes, in all making nearly 4,000 Indians.

I assumed charge of affairs October 23, 1883, relieving John A. Simma, a faithful officer who has done much for these Indians. I found the employé force so much reduced in numbers as to render the service nearly ineffective, no interpreter even being allowed, and how an agent could get along here without one is more than I could conceive. But, thanks to the Department, an interpreter was allowed in March, for with the continued press of land business nothing could be done without one.

December I had the pleasure of a visit from United States Indian Inspector Henry and Special Indian Agent Cyrus Beede, gentlemen who have the good of the Indians at heart, I believe. They visited our schools and gave the teachers some valuable advice.

CONDITION.

First of the Spokane Indians first, who are living in the vicinity of Spokane Falls. A lamentable condition of affairs exists among them. They were living in peace along the banks of the Little Spokane River, cultivating small patches of land sufficient for their needs, until the whites came in and gradually took their lands from them (they refused to enter their homesteads), until now some 50 families are wandering here and there.

Unwilling to go to the reserve, they prefer to hang around the town of Spokane and be supported in their miserable laziness by the drudgery and prostitution of their wives and daughters. Disreputable whites who sell them whisky are easily deceived by them, and until of late intoxication has been very frequent. An estimate of the cost of removing them to the Cœur d'Aléne Reserve (where they could soon become prosperous and thrifty) was submitted in due time at the first session of the present Congress, but for some reason failed. They should be removed at once to the reserve without any sentiment in the matter, as the life they are now living can only result in death and misery to them.

The Okanagans depend more on the raising of stock than on the products of the soil for support, and are in the main doing well.

The Colvilles, Lakes, and the Spokans of Whistlepoosum's band are making an honest effort to support themselves, and by so doing have received much encouragement from me during the past year.

The Calispels still retain many of their wild ways, and are cultivating the soil only in a small way. A few of them in the vicinity of the agency are making some progress and are not opposed to accepting a knowledge of the "white man's" way.

Of the Methows, San Puells, and Nespilums but little can be said. They are peace-loving and are cultivating the soil in a small way where they have been located many years.

The last tribe to come under this notice is the Cœur d'Aléne, who, by the testimony of the Jesuit Fathers, were accounted the most cruel and barbarous of the tribes of the great Northwest are now the most civilized, receiving nothing from the Government, only the support of their schools. They are, step by step, taking the lead of even their white neighbors. Their farming implements are of the latest and best approved kinds, and the instructions from the lips of their resident farmer, James O'Neill, have been well received and carefully carried out. I respectfully call attention to the accompanying report of the resident farmer, showing them to have raised 45,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels oats, 10,000 bushels potatoes, &c. and over 6,000 head of horses, 2,500 cattle, 4,900 swine, in the enjoyment of two excellent schools, they may be classed as among the fortunate ones of earth. For the happy state of things the Government can thank the missionaries who have faithfully labored among them, and their able instructor, Resident Farmer James O'Neill; in this connection I would respectfully recommend that a comfortable dwelling be erected on the reserve for him during this year.

TRESPASSERS.

The mining excitement in the Cœur d'Aléne Mountains attracted many people to the vicinity of the Cœur d'Aléne Reserve, and as a consequence the attention of the Government has been called many times to that reserve to stop the cutting of trees for lumber and other purposes. The people passing over the reserve have not interfered with the Indians. For the benefit of the Government and the adjacent settlers living near the reserve there is great need of placing monuments in reasonable proximity to each other defining the lines of survey of this reserve, so that settlers will not encroach on the reserve and cause trouble among the Indians.

CRIME.

And on my arrival that several murders had been committed on and off the reserve, and the murderers still in the country. I sought at once to correct this evil, and instructed the chiefs to arrest and punish the guilty. As a result of my endeavors I arrested Theodore, who murdered Francois, and as a result of the trial before the jury and headmen he was found guilty and executed. Previous to his death, in a speech to the assembled Indians of his tribe, he warned them of the direful effects of the white man's way, pointing to his death as a dreadful warning to them to shun forever the white man's way. Through the able co-operation of Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, Assistant at Fort Spokane, who caused the arrest of Michel, who murdered Shafer,

Smoolmool, who murdered a squaw on the Columbia, and some horse-thieves (all awaiting trial), the reserve is comparatively free of cut-throats. The chiefs have one other case on trial a Lake, who murdered an Okanagan Indian, and if satisfactory evidence of his guilt exists he will be hung. The last week in July, at the fishery on the Spokane, an Indian was stabbed by a drunken Indian, who in turn was killed by the brother of him who was stabbed. The affair was settled by payment of nine head of horses.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is a vice much indulged in by some of the Indians of this agency. I have had a conference with Tonasket, Seltice, Victor, Ka-to-lo, Or-a-pac-kan, and Whistlepoosum, principal chiefs, and they have each promised to try to reform their people in this respect. On one of my visits to the Cœur d'Aléne Reserve I had occasion to send from that reserve some 70 white men who came to participate with the Indians in gambling and horse-racing. Seltice informed me that every year bands of renegade Palouse, Cayuse and Nez Percé Indians came on his reserve for the purpose of gambling, &c., saying white men who came with them furnished them liquor, setting his people a bad example. I finally sent the renegades, some 350, off the reserve, ordering them to mend their ways before paying a visit to Cœur d'Aléne again. No matter how vigilant an agent may be, bands will stray away from the reservation. These two evils, gambling and drinking, have existed since man was first created, and never can be eradicated from among the Indians until the whites cease to encourage them in their pernicious practices.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians is good, no very serious illness being reported by the agency physician. During last winter the measles made sad havoc among the children, and many, from the want of proper care and attention, died. At one time, at the Colville girls' school, 27 were sick; but owing to that loving care and devotion of the Sisters not a case was lost. The medicine men are seldom consulted by the Indians.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

It has been my pleasure to enter, under the act of March 3, 1884, several homesteads outside the reservation limits, and in my efforts to locate the Indians on these claims I have been ably seconded by your office and the local land office at Spokane Falls. The place of birth is as dear and cherished a spot to him as is the home of the white man, and an Indian should be protected in his rights to that home. All honor to the authors and promoters of the amendment to the Indian appropriation bill giving the Indian a chance to secure his 160 acres of land without the payment of fees or commissions.

EDUCATION.

There are four schools connected with this agency, two located at the Colville Catholic mission and two on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation. They are supported by the Government under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian missions. These schools are industrial boarding schools, the only schools which can be a success among the Indians, I believe. During the months from November to April a day school was maintained at the Mission, near Spokane Falls (average 20 Indian pupils) under care of Father Cataldo. I have seen the schools increase at Cœur d'Aléne from 65 to 104, and I hope before the fiscal year expires to see them numbering 120. I believe Cœur d'Aléne to be the model Indian school of the Pacific coast. The schools at Colville were retarded somewhat during the winter by sickness, but through the efforts of the Sisters they are now in a prosperous condition. The annual exhibitions were attended by many whites and Indians and much praise can be awarded the Sisters and teachers for the pains taking care that has brought these schools up to the high degree of excellence they have attained. A new school building has been erected and another is in course of erection at Cœur d'Aléne for the schools. Much hard work has been undergone and money spent by the Jesuit Fathers to erect these buildings for school purposes, and they ought to be (partly at least) reimbursed by the Government. I am a Protestant, but I must testify to the unswerving love and devotion that the Jesuits have for these schools. How much labor is expended by them in rescuing these children from the vices and miseries of the camp will perhaps never be known, but in the end they will receive the mandate "come up higher."

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious instruction these Indians receive is from the lips of the Jesuit Fathers, who for the past forty years have been performing their labor of love—they call it

their simple duty—among the Indians of the great Northwest, aiding the Government much in preserving peaceful relations towards the whites, restraining the natural vindictiveness of the savage, teaching them that the only “trail” to follow, to meet with success in this life, is the white man’s path. Their untiring devotion and earnest zeal for the elevation and welfare of the Indian is great, and is seen at every step the agent takes in his visits among the tribes of this agency. Their work exhibits thoroughness plainly perceptible.

CIVILIZATION.

In the ratification of the agreement between the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Moses, Tonasket, and others, providing for the erection of mills, school buildings, and the furnishing of agricultural implements, I see only the hand of justice. Money spent for the education and civilization of Indians is well spent, no matter if in the eyes of some it may appear to be extravagance. We who are toilers in the field know that it is spent in a noble cause.

The Indians of this agency have nearly all adopted the dress of the whites, with the exception of those who lead a nomadic life. I have felt it to be the agent’s duty to go among the Indians of his agency and familiarize himself with their manners and customs, and in doing this it has been a labor of love. I have tried in my feeble way to teach them that the only source of contentment and happiness lay in leaving off their bad habits of gambling and drinking, and to take up the plow-handles and go to work, to be men, to educate their children in our industrial schools, preparing them for the battle of life. As it is hard to break from habits; so is it hard for an Indian to quit his nomadic way of living. Civilization has been cruel to the Indian in some respects. It has brought in its onward march that terrible curse to the red men, whisky, and its blight is always upon us.

My greatest trouble and anxiety has been with the Indians of the vicinity of Spokane Falls. Five prosecutions of liquor sellers have been successfully undertaken, and in all cases a heavy fine was imposed. One of the parties is serving his sentence in the penitentiary.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would urge the recommendation made so often by my predecessor the urgent necessity of agency buildings being erected at some locality convenient to the Indians on the Colville Reserve. Much need exists for a farmer to help these Indians, and encouragement is of much account to the Indian. Give the Indian his land in severalty, extend the United States laws over him, compel him to send his children to school, and we shall be far on the road toward solving this Indian problem. The report of Resident Farmer O’Neill and the statistics required are herewith appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY D. WATERS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

July 26, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to hand you the report of the farming operations of the Coeur d’Aléne Indians. The rapid progress they are making, and the great interest manifested by them in their farm work, in their fences, cultivation, in improving the breed of their horses and cattle, and in fact in all things to make their farming a success, is commendable. It was feared in the early spring that the great rush to the Coeur d’Aléne gold mines would cause considerable tresspassing upon their reserve, but happily so many other routes were opened to them that there were but few crossing the reserve, and now it has nearly ceased.

In anticipation of the great demand for their farm products, large quantities of wheat and oats were sown last spring and more potatoes than usual planted. Upon the reserve there are about eighty-four inclosures; some of them including the smaller farms of a few. These inclosures will average more than 200 acres each. Some of the leading farmers, however, have larger bodies of land inclosed. Regis and his brother have about 2 miles square; Aeneas, between 400 and 500 acres; Leo, 250 acres; Peter and Sebastian and Charles Louis have each about 1½ miles square. All of these farms are well cultivated, fences well built, some few with post and board fences. During the plowing season, Saltise, head chief, had two whites with sulky plows working for him, as did also Regis Basil, Bartelmy and Marcella; Alexi and Louis

had each one white man with sulky plow. Saltise, Pat, Basil, and two others have each self-binders machines. Regis, Aeneas, Bartelmy, Alexi, Louis, Camille, and Augustine have each combined reapers and mowers. Most of them have sulky hoes and rakes. Saltise, Stallam, Aeneas, Fidele, Pierre, Peter, and one other have each spring wagons for from four to six persons, costing them an average of \$130 each.

Their crops this season bid fair to be large, say nearly or quite 45,000 bushels wheat and 35,000 bushels of oats, and 10,000 bushels of potatoes.

There is still some dissatisfaction in regard to the boundary line surveyed by deputy United States surveyor last fall; the monuments and marks along the line being as definitely defined as they ought to be, both whites and Indians locating the line as occasion requires to suit themselves. Many of the white settlers living at a distance of 40 to 60 miles have to depend upon the borders of the reservation for the necessary fuel and fencing material.

Much praise is due the Fathers of the De Smet Mission for the valuable advice and assistance they have given these Indians since they began their systematic course of farming in 1875 and 1876.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
Resident Farmer, Cœur d'Alène Reservation

Hon. SIDNEY D. WATERS,
United States Indian Agent.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 11, 1884

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. Since my last annual report there have been important changes in the condition of these Indians, nor can it truthfully be said that they are rapidly attaining a high standard in morals and civilization. There is, however, a gradual improvement among all that are susceptible of improvement, but, in my opinion, years of care, toil, and instruction will be required to bring them to a full and complete knowledge of civilization and qualify them to participate in such business transactions as are necessary to be self-supporting in civilized habits and pursuits. The idea expressed by some members of Congress during the last session that there was no perceptible improvement in the status of the Indians is borne out by facts that are easily seen by any one familiar with the Indian service and the honorable gentlemen in making such expressions were evidently ignorant of the subject or governed by the opinion, often expressed by worthless, idle, dissolute mercenary people, that the only good Indians were dead ones. There are a few old Indians of both sexes that adhere with the greatest tenacity to their ancient heathenish rites and superstitions and all efforts to induce them to adopt and practice civilized habits have failed. But there is a gradual improvement among the young adults, and the improvement among those who have attended school is very marked. There are no skilled mechanics at this agency to instruct the boys, and to employ apprentices without some one competent to instruct them would be a waste of time and money.

The teacher, in addition to his duties in the school, superintends the out-door work of the scholars, such as gardening, farm work, cutting wood, and any mechanical work they are capable of doing, and in this labor the boys are becoming quite proficient. In addition to their school lessons the girls are taught general housework, cutting and making garments for the scholars, and some of the older ones are a credit to their sex. Under the supervision of the matron and assistant teachers they have cultivated quite an extensive flower garden in which they take great delight. Strangers visiting it have expressed surprise and gratification to see such evidences of good taste and refinement as this floral display indicates. The full number of scholars borne on the school register at the Neah Bay industrial school is 59, and the largest monthly attendance is 57. The yearly average attendance is 52, and the full number of school age in the Makah tribe is 82. Fully one-third of these Indians live within 15 miles from the agency, and I have not thought it advisable to take children under ten years of age from the distant villages. All living within a reasonable distance are in attendance, except four or five that are physically disqualified. The salaries of teachers and school employes was \$2,520, and all other expense, including food, clothing, lights, fuel, and \$500 expended in repairs on school buildings, was \$2,711.75 making the total expenditure for school purposes \$5,231.75. The school buildings as now arranged will accommodate 75 scholars very comfortably, and I am confident of having about that number in school if means are provided to feed, clothe, and care for them. Not being yet advised of the number of school employes and their compensation and the amount of funds for school purposes allowed this agency

fiscal year, I am not prepared to state how much of an increase there beral compensation encourages employes to make the greatest possible t a niggardly compensation corresponding with the salary of agents has ; influence.

ructions from the Indian Office I organized a day school at the Quillehute iles south of the agency, on the 27th of November, 1883, and the result has istified my expectations. The total number of children of school age at is 54, and there has been an average attendance of 36, and the total num- g and borne on the school register is 40. This is all that can possibly be ed in the building. I have arranged to have the building enlarged this to accommodate the full number of school age, the work to be done before on of the first year's lease. It will be borne in mind that the Quillehute t on the reservation and the building occupied by the school is leased, at ntal of \$50, and the rent has been paid up to and including November 26, idential funds, Class II. From that date the annual rental will be \$75, ng is completed by that time. The teacher's salary is \$500 per annum, een paid \$291.66 from date of commencing service to June 30, 1884, and een paid for lumber and repairs on the buildings, and supplies for the ng the total cost of the school for seven months \$377.57. This school has rogress. None of the children had ever been inside a school-room before, know the alphabet. Others spell in words of one and two syllables, and brighter ones read very well in words of two syllables, and have learned al pieces quite creditably. The short history of this school completely tatement made by honorable gentlemen in the last session of Congress, useless expenditure of money to attempt educating Indian children in a

s of the Indians belonging to this agency shows an increase of 17 in the akahs, 3; Quillehutes, 14. The increase is made by the return of three o were absent when the last census was taken, and there were three fam- ehutes, living up the river of that name, whose names I failed to get at census was taken last year.

o increase in numbers by an excess of births over deaths, and my obser- ven years that I have been among them, shows that there is a slight ex- is over births. The past year the births among these Indians were 14, and 5. This may not be exactly correct, but it is as near as can be ascertained y physician, the Indian police, and myself, and we are particular to get mation possible. The number of cases attended by the agency physician is last year, but there are not so many deaths. This change for the bet- te to improvement in their sanitary habits.

in former reports, the lands occupied by these Indians are almost worth- culture. Where susceptible of cultivation the soil is thin and sandy, and ilized every year to produce a crop; consequently very little farming is statistics accompanying this report will show. There are a few hundred lands that afford excellent grazing during the summer and the greater ie winter, and nearly all the hay for the agency and the Indians is grown ds, but oats, wheat, barley, and vegetables natural to this climate can- ssfully raised. The ocean tides overflow nearly all of it in winter, and it ry wet in summer.

ians, however, are not dependent on agriculture for subsistence. The great harvest field, and from it the industrious ones derive a fair income. past year they have realized fully \$25,000 from the sale of seal skins. fish, d it is a rare thing to find a healthy Indian without a goodly supply of fish food. Those who do not raise vegetables enough for family use usually und during the hop-picking season, work for the hop raisers until the red, then work for the farmers until the fall harvesting is done. From of their labors they usually return home with their canoes laden with potatoes, and other vegetables. It is a rare thing to find an Indian be- his agency who has not a reasonable supply of food on hand for his simple as it is a sick one or one too old to work, and these are furnished from the lies.

ie past two years the Protestant Episcopal Church has taken some interest re of this agency. Mr. Bell, the former teacher, and Mr. Buckwood, the , are authorized missionaries of that church, and they have done what they ch and inculcate a reliance on that Higher Power that rules and governs ev. Bishop Paddock, D. D., of this diocese, has visited us twice to give al, aid, and encouragement as he deemed necessary, and has baptised twelve r scholars and confirmed five, and the Episcopal Church at Cleveland, Ohio, substantial gifts that were distributed to the scholars on Christmas. Rev. Able, of Lebanon, Pa., has also sent a liberal supply of leaflets and mag-

azines for the Sabbath school. These attentions and efforts have materially aided in the advancement of these Indians, and they are fully appreciated.

The amount heretofore allowed for the payment of employes at this agency is too small to admit of employing other than Indians, and as they have but a limited knowledge of mechanism or farming the agent is compelled to supervise and assist in all the agency work, and this adds very materially to the labor and care of the agent, and he should be compensated accordingly. I am aware that the Indian Office made a vigorous effort to have the pay of agents increased to a reasonable amount, but the wisdom of the nation assembled in Congress assumed to know more of Indian affairs and the Indian service than those who have had years of experience; and being troubled with a disease that might be aptly termed spasmodic economy, they failed to see where any good would result in paying a reasonable salary for faithful service performed among the Indians, and indicated by their action that an Indian agent ought to deny himself and family all the comforts of civilized life, be clothed in a blanket, and conform to Indian habits and customs instead of trying to civilize and enlighten those placed in his charge. Their estimation of the services performed by agents is appreciated at its true value.

I transmit statistics for the agency, and regret that I cannot truthfully make a better showing, but the facts will not admit of it, and rose-colored statements are not wanted.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
July 26, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated July 1, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

THE AGENCY.

This agency is situated 30 miles north of Grey's Harbor, and is only accessible by way of the ocean beach at low water. The Indians belonging to this agency are scattered over a large tract of country, and it is almost impossible to ascertain the number belonging thereto. At Quinaielt village there are 70 persons, old and young; while at two localities on the Quinaielt River, distant from Quinaielt village 2½ and 5 miles respectively, there are 36, making a total of 106 persons residing at the agency village and along the river. During the summer months none but the old people remain at the village. The younger portion of the tribe are then employed in various ways on the Chehalis and Columbia Rivers.

I arrived at Quinaielt village December 8. The unpainted, unwhitewashed, and dilapidated appearance of the buildings, surrounded as they were by old and weather-beaten fences, produced a most painful and disheartening impression. The small areas of land under cultivation was occupied to a great extent by stumps. The gale that inundated the village soon after my arrival, washing in a large deposit of pebbles from the sea-shore upon the inclosures of the Indians, covering their fences and sweeping away a large part of the natural breakwater formed by logs that had hitherto remained undisturbed for many years, filled us with reasonable apprehensions concerning our safety during the winter to come. As soon after my arrival as the weather would permit, I began removing the stumps from the inclosures to afford a larger extent of ground for crops.

Of the buildings at this agency nothing can be favorably reported. They are emphatically a disgrace to the service, and are no credit to my predecessor, who was for six years in charge. The two new dwellings erected in 1882 are mere barns, affording very imperfect protection from the storms of winter, and are unworthy the names of dwellings. I sincerely hope that the Department will authorize the erection of new school and agency buildings at the Anderson House. This will remove the school from the heart of an Indian camp, whose near neighborhood is a drawback to its progress in many ways. The construction of the school and agency buildings is such that entirely new constructions from the ground up are required, and they can be erected at the Anderson House at a less cost than at the present location, also saving the annual expense of keeping the mountain road open during the winter months.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The school has thus far been well attended. The teacher, L. Lefèvre, has labored faithfully to advance his pupils in their studies. Some of the older ones have under

ction given proofs of very marked progress, while the younger scholars are y adding to their knowledge of English. The school buildings are ill o their uses, and a boarding-school discipline has not been previously main- uth regard to keeping the children as much as possible from the Indian Five school children have died since the 1st of December, all from and incurable diseases.

EMPLOYÉS.

ployés have been attentive in their various departments, some accustoming of the school to the use of agricultural implements as far as possible, while on and cook have instructed the girls in their household duties.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PURSUITS.

ea of ground cultivated by the Indians on the river bottoms has not been by the dry season, and the yield will be as great as in former years, while ing at the agency village and planting on higher ground will not realize suf- o carry them through the winter. The boys of the school, assisted by the , have broken 2½ acres of river bottom land, and planted it in potatoes. I that the yield will not be far from 500 bushels. Their turnip and carrot as well as the hay fields, will not yield as much as usual, on account of hav- overflowed by salt water during the winter months, and the dryness of the weather.

y last I visited the Shoalwater Bay Indians. Their reserve is worthless for ural purposes. It is, in fact, nothing but a sand-flat, almost destitute of veg-

These Indians seem quite industrious and earn their livelihood by oystering ing, and working in logging camps and saw-mills. This band of Indians is xious to have a school established in their village.

AGENCY SCHOOL HERD.

y last, acting by authority, I purchased 11 head of stock cattle, to be known agency school herd. They arrived at the agency June 3, in fine condition, pplying a long-felt necessity.

POLICE.

force consists of four members; one sergeant and three privates. They have ad good service, and have been the means of counteracting the gambling and ag propensities of their brethren, by reporting at once any case of the kind ; to their knowledge. I have solicited from the Department an increase of the and rations for the whole force, as their present pay is inadequate to the service ed. While on duty they miss many a chance of earning a few dollars, and their ould be greater in consideration of the extent of country over which they have el constantly in the discharge of their duties.

TRADER.

re is at present no trader at this agency. Isolated as it is, this is a great incon- ce to the Indians, while, at the same time, the amount of ready money in cir- on among them, and their own exorbitant demands while trading, furnish nducement to new comers. All arrangements had been made by the former , Mr. J. W. Hume, for starting a cannery here, but the price demanded by the s for their salmon was too great to leave any margin for profit, and the enter- ras abandoned. The trader removed his goods, as the store alone was not ble.

CIVILIZATION.

not be said that these Indians have made any very marked progress during t few years. The older ones, and many of the younger, retain their old super- , especially with regard to the power of their medicine man. They believe has absolute control of their diseases and can cure any sickness that any In- y have. Professing this belief, they fail to explain why the medicine man is ays successful. He is also believed to have the power of casting an evil spell ose who do not obey his wishes, causing them to waste away and die. ribe, these Indians are peaceable and easily governed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary is stationed here. The Episcopal service is read and the school children are instructed in the catechism. A box of Christmas gifts for the school children of this agency was kindly sent them last December by the Episcopal Sunday-school class of Miss Grebe, from Los Angeles, Cal.

STATISTICS.

I have been unable in many instances to furnish the Department with exact statistics. Some of them are taken from the report of 1882.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY,
New Tacoma, Wash., August 21, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourteenth annual report, giving an account of the progress made and the present condition of affairs at this agency.

About the middle of last year I moved the headquarters from Tulalip to the Puyallup Reservation. During the month of September is the usual annual vacation for all of my schools, and also the great hop-picking season for this section of the country. Large numbers of Indians from all parts of the surrounding country, aggregating several thousand, assembled in the Puyallup Valley and vicinity to pick hops, trade horses, contract marriages, collect debts, and enjoy a general recreation as well as engage in a profitable employment. The gathering together of such a large course of Indians entails many heavy duties on the Indian police, as the temptation to drink and practice other vices is great. Owing to the vigilance of the police and the general good disposition of the Indians but comparatively few excesses occurred, and these generally of misdemeanors rather than crimes.

Early in October my several schools reconvened, the total attendance numbering about 135, which has been increased during the year to upwards of 175.

During the month of November I had the Nisqually Reservation reallocated and the descriptions of the several claims forwarded to the Department for patents, the claims taken on this reservation numbering thirty. This reservation is about 20 miles distant from headquarters, and has no white employé residing on it. It has all been fenced by the Indians, and is a valuable range for stock, of which they have considerable. The only Government employé here is an Indian police private, who not only looks after the police regulations of the reservation, but on the Sabbath conducts religious services in the little chapel built by the Indians with the aid and under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The children of this reservation attend the Puyallup and Chehalis boarding schools.

During the month of December I visited the Squakson Reservation, which is situated on and comprises a small island about 5 miles from headquarters. Here I also reallocated the lands to actual residents, and forwarded the descriptions to the Department for patents. Twenty-three heads of families took claims. The land here is mostly poor and covered with a heavy growth of timber, making it very difficult for them to do much in the way of farming. Their children of school age are divided between the Chehalis and S'Kokomish schools.

In January I had the S'Kokomish Reservation reallocated and the descriptions forwarded to the number of 50. The boarding school at this reservation has for the past year numbered about 40 scholars most of the time, and has increased in attendance about 20 per cent. in the last twelve months.

In February and March the land on the Puyallup Reservation was reallocated to the Puyallup Indians. One hundred and sixty-seven took claims, and have made sufficient improvements to entitle them to patents. This is much the finest and most valuable reservation attached to the agency, and correspondingly excites the cupidity of the average white man. The Indians, however, are entitled to great praise for their enterprise and industry. Their advancement and the development of their land has kept pace with the onward rush of improvement made by their white neighbors and have merited and received the commendation of strangers from the East who have visited the reserve. The boarding school here is well attended, and numbers 55 scholars. The general good order, discipline, system, and thorough training of the scholars of this school has placed it in a high rank even when compared with the white schools. The credit of this is mainly due to the fidelity and ability of the head

er, Mr. G. W. Bell, who, with his estimable wife, has spent nearly five years of inuons service in the Indian schools of this agency, and who will soon terminate his ection with the service, much to the regret of his associates and scholars. The ol buildings here were much improved during the winter, and are now a credit to Department.

ehalis Reservation is about 60 miles distant from the agency headquarters. Not g a treaty reservation, there is no authority of law for granting these Indians uts for their allotments. Consequently, nothing has been done in this way for d during the past year. There is a good boarding school here with an average dendance for the past year of 40 scholars. The location is very eligible and healthy. premises have been kept very neat and tidy, and the order and system in the agement of the school have been excellent.

arly in January I succeeded in organizing the day school at Jamestown. The dendance has been fair and the progress good. These Indians are all tax-payers, own land purchased with their own earnings from white settlers. They com- very favorably with their white neighbors in industry and morality.

he health of the Indians has been fair, and although many have died, and in some ities their number is decreasing, they do not diminish as rapidly as is generally osed.

th of the physicians employed at this agency belong to the homeopathic school. s been an experiment whether that practice was adapted to the Indians, but the ss of these two gentlemen during the past year would indicate that it does well hem.

ree missionaries—two white and one Indian—have labored for the spiritual wel- of the Indians at this agency with fair success. They belong to the Congrega- d and Presbyterian denominations. The good order and morality prevalent g the Indians is largely due to their efforts.

has been seen, there are five reservations connected with this agency. On these ept up three boarding schools and one day school, with an average attendance of cholars. Beside this there are perhaps 50 more children who have been sent to ndian training school at Forest Grove, Oreg. Twenty-five left here a few days

Efforts made in this way for the benefit of the Indians will surely accomplish a good in the hereafter, if not immediately. With the Indians well settled ou homes, having good titles thereto, and their children well trained in good schools, est results are to be expected, and the Indian problem soon to become a thing of ast.

ake great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and kindness with which I been treated by my superiors and the faithfulness and industry of my employés. ove all, our thanks are due to the Giver of all good for the gratifying condition hich the affairs of this agency are at the present time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
Indian Agent.

6 COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 1, 1884.

AR SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as principal of the Puyallup indus- school, detailing its operations and facts of importance therewith connected, for ear ending at this date.

you are aware, the school buildings are conveniently located on the agency farm, within sight of, being less than 3 miles distant from, the Northern Pacific Rail- headquarters, in the city of Tacoma. Though neither expensive nor extensive, form quite an attractive feature of the scenery hereabouts to eastern visitors nthropically inclined, and interested, as all good citizens should be, in a wise Christian solution of the Indian problem. Numbers of such persons have visited school. All have seemed to be well pleased, and many have so expressed them- a. But of these facts and many others you are so well aware that I need not e time in detailing them.

SCHOOL.

ported last year 65 pupils in actual attendance. Eighteen of those have gradu- or have been excused from the school for various good and sufficient reasons. : places have been more than supplied by 28 others, who have entered in their . The total number of pupils now under my supervision is 75, and these exhaust pacity of our buildings. Of the pupils 61 are full-blooded Indians, to wit, 39 boys 4 girls. The remaining 12, viz., 5 boys and 7 girls, are half-cast children.

GRADED.

The school is graded into two departments, each under care of a teacher, and having separate rooms. All the pupils are required to be in their respective school-rooms four hours every forenoon, viz, from 8 until 12 o'clock. The smaller children spend two hours each afternoon in the school-room under care of the assistant teacher.

All pupils spend one hour each evening in study, namely, from 6.30 to 7.30 o'clock, the girls in their own study-room and the boys in one of the school-rooms. At half past 7 they are summoned to the large school-room, and half an hour is spent in singing, which many of the children enjoy very much. At the close of this exercise a portion of scripture is read and prayer offered, which ends the duties of the day, and the pupils retire for the night.

On Saturdays the smaller boys are divided into two divisions, each in charge of one of the larger boys, and detailed to scrub school-rooms, boys' dormitory, and clean the yard. They work from 8 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., allowing one hour at noon. Afterward they bathe and change their clothing.

On Sundays the pupils are required to attend services in the Presbyterian mission church, to which most of the tribe belong. This building is situated only about 100 yards from the school-house. Dinner is served at 1.30 p. m., and at 3 o'clock the children repair to the school room and an hour is spent in Sunday-school exercises. An hour every Sunday evening is also spent in singing, scripture reading, and prayer.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

During the afternoons the larger boys are under the supervision of the industrial instructor, whose duty it is to initiate them into the secrets of manual labor, practical farming, &c. The girls are at the same time under care of the matron, who pays attention to their physical and moral development. She also arranges the details of the several departments of industry connected with the boarding house. Some are sent to the sewing-room, where they are instructed by the seamstress in the art of making and mending clothes for both sexes; several of the larger girls use the sewing machine with ease and skill. Others are sent to the kitchen and laundry, where they are taught the duties of those departments, by Mrs. C. M. Hannan, who will not allow the children under her care to put the meals on the tables half cooked or in any other way than in most perfect order. The ordinary bill of fare is according to the schedule prepared by the department, plus milk and vegetables raised on the school farm. The details are so arranged as to give every girl an opportunity to learn the different forms of household service.

FARM.

We have 20½ acres of land under the plow, besides a hay meadow, from which 60 tons of hay have been cut this season. We have 13 acres in oats, 4 acres of potatoes, and 4½ acres of carrots, cabbage, beets, and other vegetables.

ANIMALS.

We have 6 horses belonging to the Government on this reserve, 12 cows, 2 oxen, 1 bull, 7 yearlings, and 10 calves.

In concluding this report, which I expect shall be my last, as you have my resignation on hand, it will not be out of place for me to say that the progress of the older Indians of the Puyallup tribe, during the past few years, has been almost as marked in their homes and throughout the whole reservation as has been that of the pupils in the industrial school.

The Indian problem is being rapidly solved among the Puyallups. Comfortable and tidy homes, substantial barns and fences, clearings so extensive as to show much labor, and hundreds of tons of hay, with large crops of grain and vegetables, plows, wagons, mowers, &c., all bought and paid for by the Indians, together with a church well filled with devout worshippers on the Holy Sabbath, give evidence of Christian civilization of a very gratifying character. Should this tribe progress in the future as during the past ten years it will not be long ere they can assume all the responsibilities of intelligent American citizens. Such a desirable consummation would be much hastened by the securing of regular titles in fee simple of the homesteads on which they reside. I sincerely hope that your laudable efforts towards this end may be speedily crowned with success.

With grateful memories of all your past kindness, and prayers for the continued progress of that good work in which we have been collaborators for so many years.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. BELL,
Teacher Puyallup Indian School.

EDWIN FIELDS, Esq.,
United States Agent, Nisqually, S' Kokomish, and other Indian Tribes.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, TULALIP AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to forward this my second annual report.

This agency comprises five different reservations described as follows:

The Tulalip Reservation, which is the largest of the five, contains 22,490 square acres about thirty-six sections on the northeastern shore of Port Gardner and north of the mouth of the Snohomish River. Including Tulalip Bay and Quiltsehda Creek, nine-tenths of the lands thus described are covered with a heavy growth of fir and cedar timber, except where it has been logged in former years. The remaining one-tenth is mostly under cultivation. The population are estimated at 500, and many of these are absent from the reservation the greater part of the year; a great many of the young men find remunerative employment in the saw-mills and logging camps. Those who remain continually on the reservation give their attention to farming, but it is not carried on very extensively. The leading industry is the cutting of cord-wood. 3,500 cords have been sold this year to the steamers at \$2.50 per cord. With the money thus procured the Indians are enabled to purchase for themselves and families many of the necessaries of life. The majority of them dress well, and many, especially those who have been educated in the schools at Tulalip, keep their houses clean and have them neatly furnished. During the past year 94 allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians.

The Swinomish Reservation, situated about 25 miles north of Tulalip Reservation and occupying the peninsula on the northeast of Fidalgo Island, contains an area of 15,000 acres. This reservation is about two-thirds timber land; the remaining one-third is excellent farming land especially the tide land on Swinomish Slough; 300 acres of this is diked, but until the present year none of it has been cultivated on account of the difficulty of plowing it and turning the heavy sod with which it is covered. The Indians with the assistance of the farmer have this year plowed and sowed oats 45 acres of this land; it is well attended to, and an abundant crop is anticipated. Besides this they have worked faithfully repairing the dike, ditching, building fences, and have realized quite a revenue from the sale of cord-wood to the steamers. The Swinomish Indians number 175; about three-fourths of these earn a living by civilized pursuits, the remaining one-fourth by fishing and hunting; during the past year forty-five allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians.

The Lummi Reservation, situated 75 miles north of Tulalip, contains an area of 3,112 acres, three-fourths of which is excellent agricultural land. The Lummis number 275, are a proud people, being both industrious and intelligent; 75 of them have received their allotments in severalty. They are a home-loving people, and give their attention entirely to farming. Many of them have excellent farms, good dwellings; houses and barns, and every family has cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. They raise large quantities of grain, hay, and all the garden vegetables, and during the past year have made 1,200 pounds of good butter.

The Madison Reservation, situated 50 miles south of Tulalip at Madison Head, contains an area of 7,284 acres, and this is covered with a heavy growth of fir and cedar timber, which makes it very difficult to clear for agricultural purposes; therefore very little farming is done on this reservation. The Madison Indians number 150, support themselves by working in the mills and logging camps; also by fishing, trapping, and gathering berries, which they dry in large quantities for winter use.

The Muckleshoot Reservation is situated on White River, 70 miles south of Tulalip, contains an area of 3,367 acres of very good farming and grazing land. No reallocation of land has been allotted to these Indians in severalty, but it is fenced into 100 tracts and each family has control of all within their respective inclosures; 2,000 acres are thus inclosed and much of it is well tilled and promises an abundant yield. The Muckleshoot Indians number 85; they are well advanced in civilization and many speak English understandingly; they all wear citizen's dress, and several of them have good homes and plenty of stock.

AGENCY.

Tulalip Agency, beautifully located on Tulalip Bay, is the headquarters of the Indian and employes. The agency buildings comprise the agent's house, five houses for employes, the store-house, in which the goods and supplies for the Indians are stored; a store which is occupied by the trader, one store-house on wharf, one barn, and one saw-mill. They are all wooden frame buildings and all except the store are therefore requiring a great deal of work to keep them in repair. The agency is run by water-power supplied by a creek which runs through the reservation, having a sawing capacity of 1,000 feet of lumber per day; there is also a planer and mill attached. At this mill is sawed, planed, and matched all the lumber made at the agency for building and repairs; also that used by the Indians for building their houses.

The agency wharf has been rebuilt during the last year. The piles were got out by the Indians and the lumber and sills were all sawed at the agency mill. One hundred and two piles were driven, capped, and planked for \$4.50 each; therefore, by an expenditure of \$459, we have an excellent wharf.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés allowed this agency are 5 in number, as follows: physician, clerk, millwright, sawyer, and farmer.

The millwright keeps the mill in order and does all the carpenter work, repairing, &c. The sawyer, who is a half-breed, runs the mill and does the blacksmith work.

POLICE.

The police force, consisting of 9 privates and 1 officer, have been very efficient in making arrests and prompt in reporting all cases of misdemeanor and other unusual occurrences on the different reservations under their supervision.

SCHOOLS.

The agricultural and industrial boarding schools located at Tulalip Reservation, about 1 mile south of the Tulalip Agency, are composed of children from the five different reservations herein described. These schools are maintained by a Government contract under the management of the Sisters of Charity, who receive \$25 per quarter for the boarding, clothing, and tuition of each child. The school buildings are 6 in number, 3 for the male and 3 for the female department. They are all wooden, frame, or box buildings; 4 of them are quite old, having been built since 1865, and are much in need of repair.

SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

The school employés are 8 in number, 2 male teachers and 6 Sisters of Charity; they are all competent and well qualified for their various duties, taking a great interest in their work and sparing neither pains nor trouble to advance the general welfare of the children under their care, and it can be truly said that a more zealous, energetic, and efficient force of teachers cannot be found.

MALE SCHOOL.

Fifty-five boys have been in attendance during the past year. The school hours are from 8 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m., and instructions are given by the industrial teacher from 3 to 5.30 p. m. each day. The school exercises consist of prayer, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, composition, history of the United States, book-keeping, and familiar science. The manual labor taught is type-setting, attending to live stock, procuring and chopping fuel, gardening, farming, and carpenter work. The system of teaching is the same as that adopted by the leading schools of the Territory and the progress made by the pupils is astonishingly great, comparing very favorably with that made by white children. I have taken great interest in these schools, and after careful examination I must report that they are in every way well conducted, the pupils making extraordinary progress, and the amount of good done them by the instructions they receive in these various branches of industry can scarcely be overrated.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Forty-five girls have been in attendance during the past year; the hours for school and the manner of instructing is the same as that of the boys. This school in its various departments is really a model for neatness and good order. The organization and discipline of the house are so complete and perfect that the pupils cannot help but learn well and profit by it. The industries taught are general housework, washing, ironing, mending clothes, cutting out and making garments, gardening, dairy work, crochet, braiding, embroidering, and different kinds of fancy work. The teachers are in every way competent, and the example and instructions of six intelligent zealous women cannot but produce a great impression on the minds of the children, to whom they devote their untiring attention. The girls' school at Tulalip is considered a model school throughout this part of the Territory, receiving the greatest praise from those who have had the pleasure of visiting it.

The good done the Indian people by this school is incalculably great. With the church, the school is the great civilizing element and those who have been brought

up in both form the better class among our Indians. Their houses are neater and better furnished, their partners and children are better dressed, their gardens better cultivated; they attend church regularly and are industrious and well behaved.

RELIGION.

These Indians with a few exceptions belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are very sincere and devout in the performance of their religious duties. During the past year 141 of them were baptized, 52 confirmed, 38 received first communion, and 40 marriage ceremonies were performed. Their pastor, Rev. J. B. Boulet, works with untiring zeal and perseverance to advance their spiritual welfare. He visits from time to time the various reservations, upon each of which is a neat little church; his spare moments are devoted to the publication of a neat little monthly paper, dedicated to the advancement of the Indian youth; it contains much good advice and pleasant reading and is highly valued by the Indians. It has quite a large circulation, and as at least one Indian in each family can read, it accomplishes much good, and I find that education and Christianity promote the most healthy and permanent progress towards civilization.

Very respectfully,

PATRICK BUCKLEY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, FORT SIMCOE, WASH.,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your circular letter of July 1, 1884, I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report as United States agent for the Indians of this agency.

YAKAMA RESERVATION.

This reservation is 60 by 40 miles in extent and contains over 800,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is arable, and a large part of this arable land is the richest in Washington Territory. All of the lands of this reservation not arable are mountainous and hilly and afford excellent pasturage, and most of the mountain lands are well timbered with pine and fir. The reservation is comparatively well watered. It is bounded on the northeast by the Yakama River, and on the north by the Ahtanum, a branch of the Yakama. The Satus, Topnish and Simcoe Creeks all head in the mountains on the west side of the reservation and run east through the reservation 50 miles or more, and empty into the Yakama. The Simcoe and Topnish unite about 20 miles before reaching the Yakama. The Satus, Topnish, and Simcoe have all rich valleys with low bench lands between, all timberless prairie lands. Much of the valley land is covered with rye grass and the bench lands with bunch grass and sage brush.

PRODUCTIONS.

Wheat, oats, barley and rye grow luxuriantly on the arable lands when properly put in and attended to. Also potatoes, turnips, beets, and other root crops produce abundantly when rightly cultivated. A corn crop cannot be depended on except for small table corn. Fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, and all small fruits, can be produced in abundance by proper attention. Wild hay, such as rye and prairie grass is so abundant that but little attention has been given to raising timothy hay, but it succeeds well where it has been tried. The seasons are usually so dry that irrigation is necessary to successful farming on this reservation, though not much attention as yet has been given by the Indians to irrigation. In the low valley lands the usual crops mature well without irrigation, but on the sage brush lands when reduced to cultivation irrigation is indispensable to successful farming.

CROPS, THIS SEASON,

have not been as good as usual on account of the early and continuous dry weather. I have had cut and stacked for use of the Department stock 445 tons of hay. There have been harvested and thrashed for the Department 1,986 bushels of wheat, 588 bushels of oats, and 345 bushels of barley. None of the root crops have yet been gathered except for daily use; but from appearances the Department potato crop will

amount to about 1,500 bushels, besides turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, squashes, &c., as per statistics herewith inclosed. The crops raised by the Indian farmers of this reservation are short for the reason stated, but will be sufficient for their subsistence, supplemented by many with wild roots, berries, fish, game, &c. As but a small portion of the grain raised by our Indian farmers has yet been thrashed, the amount of the same can only be estimated from observation as follows: Wheat, 15,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; barley, 3,500 bushels; hay, 3,000 tons; potatoes, 10,000 bushels; turnips, 6,000 bushels; carrots, 5,000 bushels; cabbages, 20,000 head; melons, 500 tons; squashes and pumpkins, 800 tons.

CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITION.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is various, the most advanced in civilization among them being about up to a level of the lower class of the civilized among the whites. This advanced class of the civilized among the Indians of this agency is not more than one-tenth of the whole. From this class they graduate down in civilization to the lowest barbarism, which lowest barbarian class embraces fully one-third or perhaps half of the Indians belonging to this agency. The greater part of this lower class are non-residents of the reservation and seldom even visit the reservation, and have no fixed homes, but like wild animals go wherever they can obtain a subsistence with the least exertion and most securely. They are lazy and indolent, have retained all the vices of their savage ancestors and absorbed largely the grosser vices of the whites. They mostly encamp in the vicinity of the Columbia River, whose abundant supply of salmon has always afforded them an unfailing source of subsistence. But this supply is being rapidly diminished by the avaricious hordes of white fishermen on the Lower Columbia with their improved methods of catching fish. The habits of the Indians of this agency, like their condition, are various. Industry is an acquired habit, not natural to any human being. Want is the parent of industry. Persons driven to industry to satisfy want of some kind for years, acquire the habit of industry, which in time becomes second nature. The wants of civilized man being animal, moral, and intellectual, are innumerable, and drive him to ceaseless industry to satisfy them. The lower order of Indians being on the animal plane, have only animal wants, which are few and easily satisfied, hence they are not driven thereby with sufficient continuity to create habits of industry. Civilization increases wants which drive to industry. The higher order of Indians having a taste of civilization, have more wants than the lower order and acquire habits of industry more or less, in efforts to satisfy their wants.

The disposition of these Indians is uniformly peaceable. Surrounded as they see themselves by white men with their railroads and telegraphs and rapidly increasing numbers, they will never again attempt war as they did twenty-nine years ago, in the infancy of the white settlements, and got badly whipped then, so they will never again go on the war-path against the white man.

PROGRESS MADE.

Civilization is a plant of very slow growth, especially during the struggling period while starting from barbarism. With the Indian it is very difficult to make the start and emerge from the barbarism of his ancestors deeply incrustated in the rude habits, superstitions, and veneration of many centuries. Therefore it requires microscopic powers of observation to detect the amount of progress made by any Indian tribe in one year. The Indians of this agency are not retrograding, that is certain, and as nothing in nature stands still, this is conclusive proof that some progress has been made during the year, especially among those who have heretofore broken loose from their primitive barbarism. Their wants are increasing and they are making efforts to satisfy these wants, and are becoming industrious in such efforts. They want more comfortable houses and outbuildings. They want wagons, hacks, buggies, threshing mowing, and reaping machines, and better farming implements, &c. But the slow approach of civilization can only come to Indians by the rising generation through

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There is but one on this reservation, though the fifth article of the treaty by the Indians with the Government, ratified over twenty-five years ago, stipulated they should have established within one year after the ratification of the treaty schools, &c. But this is but one of the hundreds of broken promises by our Government to Indians. The one industrial boarding school which I found here has improved considerably in many respects, both by additions to the number of pupils, which have been increased to over 150, and by a commodious addition to the boarding house building, by which the dining room, kitchen, and laundry acc-

ons have been adequately enlarged. The additional buildings to the boarding and school buildings authorized by the Department have not yet been completed, but are in forward process of construction. If all Indian children of school belonging to this agency on and off the reservation were gathered up there would be in the neighborhood of 500 of them. It is my desire to make provision for and bring these children into the school here as fast as means will permit, as properly conducted schools are the only hope and the only avenues through which our Indians pass from barbarism to our degree of civilization. Our Government has greatly failed in not providing ample means and power for running all Indian children through educating mills—Indian boarding schools.

A MISTAKEN AND PERNICIOUS POLICY.

Congress, at its last session, made provision for giving Indians homesteads free of charge, and inalienable for twenty-five years. In other words the Government, by purchasing and paying the Indians for the public lands, now donates back to them all of these lands they choose to take. This policy is most pernicious to the Indians of this agency and unjust to the whites in the surrounding country. Nearly all Indians of this agency who have made a start from barbarism reside on this reservation, and are making efforts, more or less successful, to support themselves by agriculture and stock-raising. The lazy, indolent, vicious, anti-civilization portion of the Indians of this agency—the largest half—live off the reservation, with no fixed abode, subsist mostly on fish supplemented by wild roots and berries, steal from the whites and prostitute their women for gain, and many of them are addicted to drunkenness and gambling. An Army officer, a Major MacMurray, has been going around among this outside vicious class of Indians for some weeks recently, armed with plat maps from different United States land offices of the districts embracing lands along the Columbia River, and showing these Indians the vacant United States lands, advising them of their rights to take said lands gratis; that, upon taking or accepting a homestead, they would be released from the control of the agent and from surveillance of the Indian police, and could not be forced to go on the reservation or required to send their children to school; and upon accepting a homestead it could not be taken from them by debt, taxes, or otherwise for twenty-five years.

This premium of privileges and immunities held out to this wild, lawless class to accept 160-acre homesteads has and is proving so tempting to these wild outside as well as inside Indians that they are rapidly condescending to accept homesteads under the fostering care and direction of said major. But no improvements will ever be made upon more than one in fifty of such homesteads beyond occasional pitching out thereon, and in some cases a little patch fenced by brush or poles cultivated in potatoes by the women. Said policy of inducing Indians to accept homesteads on public lands is grossly unjust to the whites for the following reasons: When these Indians made their treaty in 1855 they reserved over 800,000 acres in this reservation for themselves. About one-third of this reservation is splendid agricultural land. More than one-tenth of the agricultural land has been settled and occupied by Indians, so that this fine body of land which is free to all Indians and always has been, and is held exclusively for their use, and no white man dare take or can acquire a foot of it without the consent of the Indians and of the Government, is left mostly unoccupied by the Indians of this agency; and the Government, instead of urging them to come on this reservation and take homesteads that belong to them, and where they are protected from the rapacity and vices of the white man, and their children schooled, clothed, and boarded gratis, is now giving them homesteads made of lands they had sold to the white men and been paid for, and thus depriving the increasing tide of white immigrants of their right to take homesteads where they have a right to, and on lands that, in nine cases out of ten, are greatly inferior in quality to the unoccupied arable lands on this reservation, all of which white men could gobble up by homesteads in one month if permitted to do so.

As before remarked, the greater portion of the Indians belonging to this agency who are non-residents of this reservation are wild anti-civilization Indians. They nearly all are known as drummers, dreamers, or pumpummers who have a wild superstitious belief, in which they are very fanatical, that renders them unalterably opposed to the white man's ways. They believe that if they will continue faithful to the old habits and beliefs of their ancestors, that the Great Spirit will in the near future suddenly bring to life all Indians who have died for the last thousand years or more, and will enable the Indians to at once expel or exterminate all the whites and have the whole country to themselves the same as before the white man came. They have rude dances and meet in crowds on Sundays and indulge in drumming and wild, fanatical dances, and the old men make speeches to them, telling them of the good old times of long ago, and of the good time coming if they will continue faithful to the ways of their ancestors, &c. They are therefore strongly opposed to letting their children come to school and do all they can to counteract in their minds the teachings of the

school, of the employes and of Christianity. I have therefore frequently had to use the Indian police in bringing their children to school. This is the class of Indians among whom Major MacMurray has been making a pilgrimage in a four-mule ambulance, driver, interpreter, and a young engineer. I am informed that these Indians regard the major as a deliverer. They easily arrange to get squaw-men or other vicious whites to enable them to obtain from the United States land offices the desired homestead papers, which papers have a much greater value with the holders than the lands therein named, as said papers constitute charters to freedom from agency control and constraint.

These Indians are thus obtaining homesteads, or rather occasional stopping places, among the white settlers, to whom they become nuisances and constant sources of annoyance. As every Indian man and woman have more or less ponies which subsist as they can by pasturage, summer and winter, and often break fences to get feed, and every Indian family has a lot of dogs which often subsist at the expense of neighboring sheep, pigs, and chickens, and as these people move about on horseback much of their time, they are opposed to having their way obstructed or to being turned aside by the white man's fences, and will take the trouble to throw down but never to put up fences in their way. I frequently get letters from white settlers complaining of Indian trespassers and asking me to have them removed to their reservation, where there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest pasture and arable lands unoccupied. But, of course, under the policy of the Government I can do nothing for such complaints, the just grounds for which will be greatly increased by gratis homesteads to Indians. The fact that there is an ample sufficiency of rich, arable lands in the reservation to afford homesteads for three times as many Indians as belong to this agency, including Moses's band, which belongs here by treaty, and that whites are excluded from these lands, most of which are not and never will be used by Indians and the fact that hundreds of Indians of this agency are being induced to accept homesteads outside among the whites, which few of them will ever cultivate and which will be withheld from white men for twenty-five years, is an unjust and a dog-in-the-manger policy that is and will prove a prolific source of trouble.

CONFLICT OF DEPARTMENTS.

I have understood that the Indians of this agency were wholly under my charge as officer of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, and that all complaints by Indians of this agency to the Government must pass through me as such officer, and that in my official acts I am amenable only to officers of the Interior Department and that no officer of the War Department has any legal right to hear complaints of Indians of this agency, or to examine into such complaints, or into my official conduct or that of any employe of this agency. But either I have been mistaken in my understanding of these matters, or an officer of the War Department has usurped authority wholly outside of that Department. On the 23d of July, Major MacMurray arrived here with his retinue, after visiting camps of non-resident Indians of this agency on the Columbia River and appointing a council to be held on this reservation 24 miles from the agency on the Yakama River with the outside bands of anti-civilization Indians and those who stop on the reservation that are opposed to progress. The fact that he had appointed said council on the reservation was carefully concealed from my knowledge while he was here. And in order to disarm suspicion in my mind he stated in my presence through his interpreter to the Wild Dreamer Indian, at whose camp he had appointed his council, that he would stop at his camp on his way to Yakima City and look at his farm. I knew nothing of his council of some days with Indians of this agency till it was over. He had a newspaper reporter with him from Yakima City, and I see by his principal speech as published in one of the Yakima City papers that he expressed himself much pleased to meet Smoholly, the great chief and high priest of the Dreamers, with so many of his people who had not been on the reservation before for years; that General Miles had heard many complaints from Indians belonging to this agency of wrongs by white people, both off and on the reservation, and had sent him (Major MacMurray) to investigate these matters, although he did not show me any authority from either General Miles or the War Department. He further said that General Miles sent him to tell the Indians about their rights to take homesteads on Government lands without the payment of any fees, &c.; that General Miles advised that old Indians take homesteads on reservations where they can be helped and protected, but that young men should take homesteads among the whites so as to learn white man's ways and to hasten to take homesteads before the land is all gone, &c. The anti-civilization Indians of this agency are thus taught and encouraged to look to officers of the War instead of the Interior Department for advice, protection, and direction, and to refuse to obey or respect the authority of the agent. The Government should place the Indians wholly under the authority of the War or under that of the Interior Department. This mixing of the authorities of two Departments over them is unwise and pernicious.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Indian police of this agency continue to prove very useful and efficient. They are apt in their obedience of all orders given, and in the performance of all duties laid upon them. From my observation of Indian police, I feel very sure that if better and more efficient laws and regulations were enacted defining their powers and confining them on and off their respective reservations, that they could be everywhere relied on to preserve order and peace among their people.

My allowance is too small to always obtain voluntarily the best and most energetic among them, and there is no law or authoritative regulation giving or recognizing their official power outside of their respective reservations. This is unjust to them and a gross neglect. Of necessity agents have to assume the responsibility of directing their police to pursue and arrest lawless and refractory Indians outside reservations. Should agents fail to assume this responsibility, and each recognize the boundary of his reservation as the limit of his authority over his Indians, it would be a failure to his control and to good order. I speak from experience; hardly a week passes but I do not have to send some of my police beyond the boundary of this reservation frequently many miles, and sometimes across the Columbia River into Oregon. When I send them outside the reservation I always give them a written order naming the Indian to be arrested, the offense committed, &c., and requesting the civil authorities of the county to assist the police when necessary. The authority of my agents to make such arrests has never been successfully resisted, but has been several times questioned, and I of course have been unable to refer to any law or order giving this assumed authority. But, as before stated, it was and is a choice between assuming said authority or abandoning the control of the lawless and refractory Indians of this agency, who by simply crossing the line of the reservation could defy our authority.

PIUTES.

According to the report of my predecessor, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, for 1879 (see report Commissioner Indian Affairs, p. 158), the Piutes, to the number of 543, were brought to this agency as prisoners by the military on the 2d of February of that year. But they were never been contented here, and commenced stealing away soon after they were brought here. By the census of 1880, they only numbered 472. From the time of their arrival they continued to draw rations weekly. Their language and that of the Indians of this agency are totally dissimilar, and there has never been any fraternal feeling between them and the native Indians of this agency; and I have been unable to induce any of them to take homes in severalty. About 300 of them left last summer, leaving only two bands, that of Paddy Cap and Oitz. Paddy Cap, with his band of about 50, left in the forepart of June last for the Duck Valley Reservation on the line between Idaho and Nevada, and Oitz's band of about 70 left on the 15th instant for the Warm Spring Reservation in Oregon, except about 20, who remain till after hop-picking. This disposes of the Pinte element of this reservation. I had over 20 of their children in school here, but let them go with their parents.

FISHERIES.

As in time past been the main item of subsistence of the Indians of this reservation, in their treaty they were careful to reserve the exclusive right to all fisheries and adjoining their reservation, and the right of free access to all their other fisheries in common with the whites. The last-named right was invaded by a white man on the Columbia River above the Dalles a few miles, in this Territory, who fenced up and excluded the Indians from access to two of their oldest and most important fisheries. After trying in vain by reason to obtain for the Indians free access to said fisheries, I had to resort to law, and applied through the United States Attorney for this Territory to the judge of the courts for this district for, and obtained, a permanent injunction till the next term of court, when it will be tried and the injunction made permanent if the treaty is regarded as the highest law of the land.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The separate and permanent family homes with sure titles to homesteads is one of the most important factors in progressive civilization, is so self-evident to the minds of all that it needs no argument. My views on this point were fully expressed in my annual report for 1872. (See Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, pages 329 and 330.) But I am unable to assign and designate homesteads to Indians for the reason that the imperfectly marked lines and corner surveys on this reservation have become entirely obliterated. The arable lands of this reservation are all either prairie or sage brush lands, so that there are no

trees by which to mark lines or corners, and if corners were ever marked by the contract surveyors such marks have entirely disappeared. Frequent disputes about boundaries of farms and claims come to me for settlement, but for the reason that there are no visible lines or corners I have had to postpone the settlement of all such conflicting claims till a resurvey of these lands can be made and corners permanently established and marked. I trust that funds for obtaining such a resurvey will be speedily allowed as I have repeatedly requested.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary system and reservation autonomy established by me in the early part of last year, consisting of three reservation judges, a clerk of the court, and five justices of the peace for the judiciary, and three reservation commissioners, a reservation treasurer, and eight road supervisors in completion of the reservation autonomy as fully set forth in my last annual report (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1881, pages 153 and 154), continues to work satisfactorily and is improving in efficiency and in the esteem of all Indians who favor civilization. Elections were held in the five justice of the peace districts of this reservation on the first Monday of April last for the election of justices of the peace, and resulted in the re-election of three of the former justices of the peace and two new ones. Elections for justices of the peace are annual. I have heretofore appointed the three judges of the reservation court and the clerk of the court, the three reservation commissioners and reservation treasurer, and the commissioners appointed the road supervisors at their spring term. I have informed the Indians that at the time of the general Territorial election next fall they are also to hold an election for three judges, a clerk of the court, three commissioners, a treasurer, and a prosecuting attorney for the reservation. This election will be on the 10th of November next. The reservation commissioners hold four sessions each year, and the reservation court two terms each year. The Territorial code is taken as the guide as near as possible in the duties of the court, clerk, justices of the peace, commissioners, treasurer and prosecuting attorney. Policemen perform the duties of sheriff and constable for the court and justices of the peace.

MILLS.

The agency grist-mill 7 miles north of the agency is old and badly worn out. The dam, too, has become rotten, and requires much patching to hold water. The mill is at one side of the valley and out of the settled part. The Indians are anxious to have this mill moved, or rather a new mill built about 15 miles southeast of the present mill in a much more central part of the reservation where a stronger and more durable water-power can be had from the Topnish Creek, and they consented to the continuance of pasturage of stock by white men on the reservation on condition that the proceeds of such pasturage be applied to building a mill at this central site. The water-power at the old mill on the upper Simcoe Creek becomes very weak in dry seasons, only sufficient to grind a few hours each day, and if it continued there the building and dam will have to be entirely renewed soon. The agency steam saw-mill 14 miles south of the agency is also old and nearly worn out, and needs a new building, and mostly new machinery. The timber, too, for saw logs in the vicinity of the mill has been cut off for miles away. This mill, too, should be moved to a site more convenient to timber and more accessible to settlements on the reservation.

NEEDED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Our national laws in relation to Indians is a hotch-potch of incongruous acts by nearly every Congress since the organization of our Government, and much needs revision, or rather the enactment of a new code defining the powers and duties of inspection of agents, and of the Indian police; creating an Indian judiciary system, and defining the powers and duties of its officers; fixing a practical and common-sense business system of settling accounts between agents and the Government. But above all the enactment of a law by which an Indian can become a citizen of the United States. We have naturalization laws by which a foreigner, however ignorant, can acquire all the rights and privileges of a citizen in a few years after his arrival in the United States, but there is no law by which a full-blooded Indian, though born and raised in the United States, can acquire the full rights of a citizen. The privilege of taking homesteads on public lands has been extended to Indians, but this does not confer the right to vote, hold office, or to purchase any alcoholic beverage—a right so highly prized by many of our citizens both native and foreign born. By the code of this Territory it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine not to exceed \$500 and imprisonment not to exceed three months, to induce or offer to induce an Indian to vote. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 178, sec. 910.) By the same code it is a

ninal offense, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25, "to sell, barter, give, or in any manner dispose of any wines, spirituous liquors, ale, beer, porter, cider, or any other intoxicating beverage to any Indian or Indians," &c. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 183, sec. 942.) If the provisions of this section were extended to persons without regard "to race, color," &c., it would be much more just and beneficial.

The wholesale provision in the Indian appropriation act approved July 4, 1884, giving homesteads on public lands to all Indians gratis who will accept them without regard whether any such Indians have free access to homesteads on Indian reservations containing arable lands as good or better than they can obtain on the public lands, is the offspring of more sentimentalism than good sense, and for reasons stated is unjust to whites, and, in most cases, of no benefit to Indians. Said provision should be amended by a proviso that no Indian be permitted to take a homestead on public lands while there are arable lands equally as good on the reservation of his tribe unoccupied and free to him.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency. The Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee tribes comprise the Indians under the supervision of this agency.

THE ONEIDAS.

The Oneidas reside upon their reserve near Green Bay, in Brown County, Wisconsin. They are comparatively self-sustaining, and receive only \$1,000 per annum from the Government under treaty stipulations besides being furnished six day-school teachers without cost to the tribe. Referring to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1865, it will be seen that the Oneidas then numbered by the then last census 1,064, while in December last the annuity pay-roll shows that the tribe numbers 1,628, an increase of 564, or nearly one-third of the present number of the tribe. Farming is the principal avocation of these people and the present season they are blessed with a bountiful harvest.

Laws.—The most intelligent class of these Indians realize the need of the enactment of a simple code of laws for their government, to be well executed, for they now live virtually without laws of their own; and owing to this fact the domestic relations of many of the members of the tribe are considerably mixed. There being no tribunal authorized to dissolve the marriage relations in proper cases, or which in fact does exercise that power, the practice is that when the bonds of matrimony become intolerable to either party the aggrieved party deserts the other, and in many cases takes to himself or herself another mate at one clear jump without the usual steps of divorce and a second marriage ceremony, and in the relation so constituted rear families.

Some of the members of this tribe the last year have been clamorous for an allotment of their lands in severalty, but thus far the efforts made in that direction have been unsuccessful from the fact that the members have been unable to agree upon a division. Now the lands are held in common and each member of the tribe selects such an amount of the public domain not already appropriated as he or she can cultivate or improve and holds the same as long as desirable. The improvements made upon the lands so held are sold and transferred among all the members of the tribe the same as personal estate.

Schools.—Six day schools are now carried on to accommodate the children of this tribe at their reservation, besides accommodations for about 50 pupils at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, but all these accommodations are insufficient to provide for the children of this tribe, owing to the fact that the parents and guardians of these children are scattered over a reserve of nearly three townships of land in extent, and in many cases are too far situate from the school-house to attend, and in other cases the children are provided with an insufficient amount of clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Knowing that only a limited number of Oneida children could be accommodated at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, I gave a preference first to the orphans, and second to those children without father or without a mother, and it was found that a larger number of these classes existed than could be accommodated who were willing and desirous of attending the school and presented themselves at the opening of schools for admission. A full quota

for Carlisle was readily found in this tribe which has not before had a representative there.

The language spoken.—A mistake has clearly been made in the earlier reports of this tribe as to their speaking the English language, for at this time it will be found that nearly the whole of the tribe speak the Oneida dialect at home and when conversing with each other, and their children are reared to hear scarcely any other spoken language, except when at school, which renders their school progress slow with this double burden.

THE STOCKBRIDGE TRIBE.

There is but a remnant of this tribe remaining, numbering only 136, several divisions of the tribe having been made, and a part each time becoming citizens. Under the existing laws of the State of Wisconsin nearly all the male portion of this tribe over twenty-one years of age are qualified electors, and I am unable to see any reason why the whole tribe should not become citizens and their tribal relations abandoned, and they brought under the influence and control of the laws of the State, but leaving their lands held in trust by the Government and exempt from taxation for a limited period; and I am inclined to the opinion that such a course would have a beneficial effect upon the morals of the members of this tribe and greatly improve their present condition.

THE MENOMONEES.

The Menomonee tribe now numbers about 1400, and they reside on their reserve in Shawano County, Wisconsin. They are engaged in lumbering winters, and to some extent in farming in the summer season. An increased interest in the agricultural pursuit is observable, but this is far from what could be desired. Two years ago the farming pursuit was almost wholly abandoned. The Indians having become distracted by the glittering prizes they fancied they saw in the lumbering enterprise, turned disgusted from the plow and field, and it has taken all the influence I have been able to bring to bear upon them for the last two seasons to even get them back to the point where they then were when they commenced lumbering. The farms of those who pretend to farm will not exceed 4 acres in extent on an average, and as yet there seems to be no great desire to increase their acres or labors in that direction. The condition of this tribe at the present time will not compare favorably in an agricultural point of view with its status twenty-five years ago. Five hundred dollars were expended in procuring potatoes, beans, and seed-oats last spring for this tribe, and distributed among its numbers, and in many cases the potatoes and beans were eaten by those who received the same, and the oats fed to their stock, and in some cases the fields were abandoned after being planted or sowed.

Lumbering.—Last winter this tribe cut and put in about 4,500,000 feet of pine saw logs, cut from dead and down timber, but the prices for which it was sold were so low that it barely covered the expense of putting it in, and the logs were found to be a drug upon the log market when offered for sale. The experiment of keeping over the logs cut the year previous for a better price than was offered last summer proved to be a sad mistake and a clear loss to the lumbermen of about \$6,000.

Standing green pine.—It is estimated that the Menomonees have about 300,000,000 feet of standing green pine, which would sell for \$5 per thousand feet standing, netting a sum total of \$1,500,000. This pine, if sold and the funds placed at interest, would make the tribe self-sustaining financially, and render any further appropriations by Congress out of the United States Treasury unnecessary for the support and civilization of this tribe and the expense of all necessary schools for its children. This pine is exposed to damage and destruction by fires and other casualties, and the harvest is ripe, and I would urge upon Congress and the authorities that active measures be at once taken to save this fortune of the Menomonees and insure it against possible loss, and render this tribe independent of the financial support of our Government. At the present speed the lumbermen of this tribe are making cutting logs, it will take them fifty years to make this pine into logs and put them in, and will be a hand-to-mouth affair all through and the proceeds used up as fast as received, and the whole fortune gone at last and the operators forced to seek other fields of labor.

Boarding schools.—The boarding schools now in operation upon the Menomonee Reserve are ample to accommodate all the children and are tolerably well attended.

D. P. ANDREWS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY.
Ashland, Wis., August 19, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of this agency.

The agency comprises nine different reservations, located at remote points in Minn-

and Wisconsin, occupied by the tribes known as Chippewas of Lake Superior, Bois Fortes, the former being located upon the Lac Court Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, and Red Cliff Reservations in Wisconsin, and the Fond du Lac and Duluth Portage Reservations in Minnesota; the latter upon the Bois Forte, Vermillion Lake, and Deer Creek Reservations, in the northern part of Minnesota.

Of these Indians the Bois Forte Band, numbering 700, only, are still in receipt of annuities under their treaty, the treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior having expired. The annual payment to the Bois Forte Indians consists of \$3,500 in money, \$7,500 in provisions, clothing, and other supplies. These Indians are also furnished with a blacksmith and necessary shop supplies, a farmer, and a school-teacher and assistant. Their location having been hitherto at a great distance from any white settlements they are less advanced in civilization than the occupants of the other reservations in the agency. Their chief support is obtained from hunting and fishing, and they have almost exclusive occupation of a large tract of country outside their reservation. This territory being dotted with small lakes abounding in fish and game there has been less inducement to them to cultivate the soil, yet many of them are devoting more attention to farming, and the acreage under cultivation, though small in amount yet, is steadily increasing; some of their younger men have found employment in the development of the recently opened iron mines in the vicinity of the Vermillion Lake Reservation, and are said to be industrious and reliable workmen. With the approach of white settlements to their country comes the great curse of the Indian, the whisky seller, and I regret to have to state that drunkenness is rapidly increasing among them. The school established at Vermillion Lake has been well attended by the children of the families located in that vicinity, and the teacher reports good progress and a desire to improve among the pupils. The Bois Forte Reservation proper, situated upon Net Lake in Saint Louis County, Minnesota, I have not been able to visit since having charge of this agency, owing to its distance, the difficulty of reaching it, and the multiplicity of my duties.

The Bad River Reservation is situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, with a shore line of about 30 miles upon Lake Superior, embracing the outlets of three important rivers, the Bad, White, and Kakagon. The Bad River is navigable by steamer to the village of Odanah, the chief settlement of the Indians, about 5 miles from the lake. At this point are located the Government farmer and blacksmith, the Presbyterian and Catholic missions and schools. These schools are well attended by the smaller children, and religious services are more generally attended than is usually the case among white communities.

Permission having been given by the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the cutting and felling by the Indians of a portion of the pine upon their patented lands, work to be done under the supervision of the agent by the Indians, and the sales to be approved by the honorable Commissioner of Indian affairs and the agent, this has become the principal winter industry of the Indians, and has resulted in furnishing them with a comfortable subsistence for all, and the acquisition of considerable sums by parties owning well-timbered lands. The use of the money so acquired has not been nor could it be expected that in all cases it would be judicious, but a marked improvement in the homes and surroundings of the Indians is apparent, as resulting from this source. The Indians upon this reservation are well advanced in civilization, are industrious, self-supporting, and intelligent.

They have, during the past year, delivered to heads of families upon this reservation patents conveying title to 80 acres of land each, in addition to the 122 delivered during the previous year. The entire reservation is heavily timbered and many of the patented tracts are unimproved from the fact that there are no roads leading to them, and the Indians much prefer living in the village of Odanah. When urged to settle upon and improve their lands, they give as an excuse for non-compliance the impossibility of their children attending school when located at such a distance, and the difficulty of transporting supplies with which to make the necessary clearings and improvements. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway are now making a preliminary survey through this reservation preparatory to the extension of their road to Ashland, Wis., which will open up a valuable portion of the reservation, making a market for the timber and other products, and furnishing employment for the young men.

This reservation covers an area of 124,333 acres; the number of Indians of the band appearing upon my rolls as having received annuities during the past year is 472, or about one-half the entire number of the band.

The Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, has an area of four sections of land, all of which is owned in fee by the Indians inhabiting it, in tracts of one acre for each head of a family. The members of this band are nearly all of mixed blood, are self-supporting, deriving their subsistence from the products of their small farms, from fishing, lumbering, and labor in the mills and lumber camps in the vicinity. They have been in former years recognized as citizens by the local officers, and have been permitted to vote, to hold town and county offices, and should be formally

admitted as citizens of the United States. There are no Government employes upon this reservation. Annuity distributions have been made in payment for labor to the poor during the past year to 214 persons of this band. Many of its members reside permanently in Bayfield and La Pointe, where they support themselves by their own industry. The day-school upon this reservation, supported by the Catholic order of Saint Francis have also built a church upon the reservation and the religious services are well attended.

Lac Court Oreilles Reservation, situated in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, has 69,136 acres, and the number of Indians appearing on my rolls as having received annuities during the past year is 1,041. The reservation, like all in this agency, is heavily timbered, and much labor is required to clear the land for farming purposes. The amount of land under cultivation is, therefore, limited, but a gradual increase in acreage cultivated is apparent from year to year.

The pine timber upon the reservation is of large amount, and of good quality. During the past winter nearly every able-bodied man upon the reservation has been engaged in lumbering operations, the amount cut and sold exceeding 30,000,000 board measure. The result of these operations has been to distribute a large amount of money among them, and but few communities in the State are in a more prosperous condition than the members of this band.

A large part of the soil upon the reservation is of good quality for farming purposes, and the crops raised find a ready market. This band appears to be making more rapid progress in civilization than any other in the agency. The principal obstacle back to their progress is the facility with which whisky can be procured at the villages on the outskirts of the reservation. I have spared no exertion to break up this villainous traffic, but my success has not been what I could have desired. During the past year I have delivered to members of this band 77 patents, covering 1,000 acres of land each, in addition to the 188 reported during the previous year. There are employed upon this reservation by the Government, for the assistance in the construction of the Indians, a farmer and a school teacher and assistant. There are upon the reservation two schools supported by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Missions and one by Catholic missions.

The business of this reservation is sufficiently important to occupy the whole time of a resident agent, and an earnest man could, I believe, accomplish most satisfactory results, the Indians being intelligent, energetic, and anxious to reach a higher degree of civilization. Mr. Pero, the Government farmer employed here, is an active and energetic man, and I have been forced to rely on him almost entirely for the work necessary to be done here, and although the task is too much for any one man, I have found him willing and anxious to render every assistance in his power to contribute to the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation, situated in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, contains 69,824 acres of land, mostly heavily timbered; the number of Indians upon this reservation receiving annuities during the past year was 511. No Government employes have ever been located here, and the Indians have made but little progress in the habits of civilized life. No allotments have been made of lands in severalty, nor do I think it advisable at present that there should be.

An appropriation has been made for the employment of a teacher for the current fiscal year. I have not as yet been able to secure the services of a proper person for the position nor to erect the necessary buildings. The road to this reservation is not passable for teams in summer, and I may not be able to get in the necessary supplies until the ground freezes. I shall, however, make every exertion to have the work started at the earliest possible time, and hope with this assistance to be able to effect some improvement in the condition of this band during the coming year.

These Indians support themselves principally by hunting, fishing, and labor in lumber camps upon the Flambeau River; they cultivate small patches, principally corn; the early frost of last year ruined this crop and caused some suffering among them from scarcity of provisions. I gave employment to a number of them in constructing a road through the reservation to connect with the lumbering roads leading to the Wisconsin Central Railroad, paying for the labor in provisions.

Over this road I expect to be able to transport the annuity goods and supplies during the present winter, making the distribution for the first time upon the reservation. The annuity distribution has hitherto been made at a point upon the railroad 30 miles from the reservation, and the benefit derived from the distribution has been counterbalanced by the drunkenness and debauchery which has usually succeeded it. I have had arrested and punished many parties engaged in selling whisky to the Indians, but unprincipled parties can always be found to act as go-between, purchasing from the rum shops and carrying to the Indians, and although some of these have also been punished, the great majority escape detection. Making the distribution upon the reservation has hitherto been impossible, owing to the limited

transportation fund allowed. This season I hope to do so, thus avoiding the loss and drunkenness which has been attendant upon previous occasions.

During the month of June last an epidemic of diphtheria in a malignant form broke in the Indian village upon the reservation, and upwards of thirty deaths occurred, principally among children, from this cause. Having no Government physician at the agency, at my request Drs. Harrison, of this place, and Thompson, of Lincoln county, visited the reservation. Arriving at the Indian village they found that the Indians had dispersed to distant points upon the reservation, and that the disease had abated. Finding no cases at that time, they gave the Indians such sanitary advice as was necessary in case of another outbreak of the disease and returned. Since that time I have heard of no recurrence of the disease.

The Fond du Lac Reservation is situated upon the west bank of the Saint Louis River, Carlton County, Minnesota. It contains an area of 100,121 acres, and the number of Indians enrolled and who received annuity distributions during the past year was 103. No employes have been located upon this reservation for many years until within the past year, when a farmer and teacher have been employed. The lands upon this reservation have been hitherto held in common, but during the past year many of the Indians selected tracts which they desire allotted to them, and are making improvements upon their claims. There is a considerable amount of pine and other valuable timber upon this reservation, and much of the land is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes and could be easily cleared. The Indians of this band support themselves from the products of their gardens, from the employment they receive from manufactories adjoining the reservation and partly from hunting and fishing. The attendance upon the school is somewhat irregular, and chiefly by very young children, but their progress is very favorably reported by their teacher. Quite a number of this band who have hitherto resided entirely off the reservation, where they could find employment, have returned during the past year, made selections of land which they desire allotted to them, and erected comfortable houses upon their claims; these houses are built of hewn logs, the roof and floors being made of lumber furnished by the Government.

The Grand Portage Reservation is located upon the north shore of Lake Superior, near the Canadian boundary. It has an area of 51,440 acres, and 258 members of the band were enrolled and received annuities during the past year. The land comprised in this reservation, so far as it has come under my observation, is rocky and sterile, and of very little value. Most of the Indians of the band are scattered at various points in the surrounding country, wherever they can find employment, very few of them remaining permanently upon the reservation. There is employed upon this reservation a Government teacher, but the attendance of the school is small and irregular. Owing to the isolation of this band and the teacher being the only white man in that vicinity from whom any information can be obtained regarding their circumstances, and the expense of retaining him being moderate (\$480 per annum), I have continued to recommend his employment, though the results in an educational point of view would hardly seem to warrant the employment of a teacher.

In general I regret to say that I cannot note a very marked improvement in the Indians of this agency. Upon the reservations where logging has been carried on there is an improvement in the comfort of their dwellings, in the matter of dress, and to some extent in the acreage brought under cultivation, but among the community in general there appears an apathy and want of ambition which gives me little encouragement. In a few cases the money so acquired has been invested to good advantage in permanent and substantial improvements, but many of them seem indisposed to do further work until the proceeds of the past winter have been expended. It is impossible for me, situated as the reservations are at distant points from the agency, to exercise much personal influence upon them. I can only visit once for a few days during the year some of the reservations, and the others infrequently and for but short periods.

The curse of the whole race and the great drawback to their advancement is the facility with which they can procure whisky. I have neglected no opportunity to prosecute any parties against whom I could bring evidence who were engaged in this nefarious business, but there is a large class of men upon the outskirts of civilization without principle or character who readily act as middlemen between the Indian and whisky seller for a commission, and by them the Indian is robbed and debased, and efforts to improve his condition are rendered unavailing. Although I would not encourage I should readily overlook a little lynch law, executed by the Indians themselves upon this class of miscreants.

There has been no suffering for the necessities of life among any of the bands of this agency. There has been no unusual amount of sickness among them, except in the case of the Lac du Flambeau band above noted.

Of the educational progress made I cannot speak decidedly from personal observation; the attendance upon the schools is chiefly by children under ten years of age and is not regular and continuous. I do not know that in their present condi-

tion better results can be obtained at reservation schools. In conversation with the Indians they seem to realize the importance of obtaining an education for their children, but it finally seems to be left optional with the children themselves whether they shall attend or not, no compulsion being used to secure regularity of attendance.

There have been no serious acts of criminality among them come to my notice, the only disturbances being caused by intoxication.

Returning thanks for the kindness with which my requests for assistance have always been met by the Department, and regretting that I cannot make a more colored report of progress, I remain, very respectfully,

W. R. DURFEE,
Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY.

August 15, 1884

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agent of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians, located upon this reservation.

I assumed charge on the 19th day of February of this year, the weather inclement and very severe, thermometer registering 35°, making it almost impossible properly examine the stock of merchandise and farming machinery for which I had to give my receipt. I found most of the annuity goods in order, with the exception of machinery and farming implements. All the farming machinery is of ancient date, sign, heavy, broken, and unfit for use. There being no possible way of housing the large farming machines, such as threshers, mowers, rakes, plows, and wagons, they have for years stood the summer's sun and winter's storm, until at the present time the only service they are fit for is to show the rising generation the immense stride the American mechanic has made in improving labor-saving machinery. Under some of the former administrations an Indian agency was the depository of goods useless to an Indian as a Greek dictionary, and the consequence is that I find a little warehouse-room I have clogged up with material utterly worthless in this country and in quantities sufficient to supply the whole Territory.

Subsistence, the article the Indians needed most, was almost exhausted, and it was necessary for me to at once curtail the issue of rations, and had it not been for your kind and prompt action in giving me authority to purchase flour and beef in the market, my Indians must have starved or left the reservation to commit depredation on cattle roaming the hills. Such acts, I am happy to state, have been avoided, and I can safely say that my 2,000 Indians, classed as wild, roving, and uncivilized, are peaceable, orderly, law-abiding men as can be found in any new territory. No nation on the face of the globe can furnish 2,000 people who will submit quietly to be confined between unknown lines and starved to death while cattle can be had for killing. My Indians have done it; not a complaint has reached me of their having killed any white man's cattle.

FARMING.

The Indians on this reservation have, until the last year or two, been living in a land of plenty; were provided by a kind Providence with food suitable to their wants. The mountains were full of bison, elk, deer, bear, and antelope. The antelope grazed in the valleys in herds of thousands, almost as tame as domestic cattle. While I was at the door of the tepee it was useless to ask the Indian to farm, especially as he had no fondness for the food of the white man. Now the inevitable is coming to pass—the wholesale slaughter of animals for their skins has driven the few survivors to the fastnesses of the mountain, and days and months of laborious toil poorly reward the Indian for the privation he has suffered.

Some of them have listened to advice and reason, and broken small patches of ground which they have fenced in a rude way, for timber is scarce in this country and have planted oats, potatoes, and garden truck. Some few planted wheat, but at the time wheat should have been planted they were in a starving condition, and, preferring the bird in hand to two in the bush, put the grain where they thought would do the most good. No people more fully obey the injunction of the Bible, "Take no thought of the morrow what ye shall eat." In raising garden truck they are very successful, and bring their produce to the agency and post for sale. I am now for planting 5,500 pounds of wheat, 18,600 pounds of potatoes, 3,700 pounds of corn, besides a quantity of garden seed. I issued and loaned 40 wagons, 24 plows, 19 rows, 30 hoes, and 40 rakes. Unfortunately the Indian, like many white men, starts out with good intention, but, lacking stability of purpose, falls by the wayside.

so has been in the habit of gathering the fruit of his labor at the crack of his rifle as it tedious waiting for the maturing of his crops. Let us not despair. The arts of civilization cannot be learned in a day. Where two plant this year four will next, and at this geometrical progression we will solve the Indian problem. The employé force has been kept very busy making and repairing fences and ditches, cutting and hauling hay for agency use and the use of the school, also in cutting hay for Indians who had taken care of meadow land. We cut it for them with machine. They rake, stack, and haul to market for sale. Some of them will realize as much as \$50. We have in enough oats for agency stock—say about 20 acres. We have a 300-acre field fenced. I am told that at one time most of it was broken. I can only say that it has gone back to a state of nature; some few acres are in use by Indians, and the school has planted some potatoes in it. It was the intention to give this field to Indians for their farms, but they will not use it, preferring to select small patches of bottom land which can be easily irrigated, and where they can congregate in family groups. The area of this reservation embraces about 30 by 50 miles, in which the Indian can locate to suit his fancy. They are thus so scattered that it is next to impossible to render them much assistance in farming.

STOCK ANIMALS.

I have 3 yoke of oxen, which, until the present time, have been roaming at large as had no use for them. I am now utilizing them in hauling wood for the school, which will require 50 cords of wood and 50 tons of coal. I would gladly turn them in for beef and invest the value in two spans of good work-horses. I have one pair of mules in fair condition, one first-class horse and one not so good, and a fair pair of horses that I have loaned to the school.

INDIAN ANIMALS.

Until recently the Indian cared only for his ponies. The Wind River Valley is a fine grass country, and they raise thousands of small horses. Their stock is gradually improving by a better grade of horses, brought in from Utah by the Utes who exchange them for buffalo robes. They are just beginning, when too late, to appreciate the value of cattle. The cattle given to the Shoshones a few years ago, on the ceding back to the Government a portion of their reservation, have been mostly stolen and sold to the white men living on or near the reservation, for a few dollars, whilst those given to the Arapahoes a few years ago for stock cattle have been eaten up or gobbled up by the cattlemen of the neighborhood. It is no uncommon sight to see a white man's cow with a half dozen calves, while the Indian cow has none. If when the cattle were given them they had been branded U. S. they could not have sold them, and the only loss would have been those killed for beef. They are now seeing their error, and a few are gathering up the remnants that remain and putting their private brands upon them. Blackcoal, Arapaho chief, has probably 50 head in his herd; Shokie, Shoshone chief, about a dozen. For the benefit of our common country, as well as for the Indians, I think it would be wise policy to purchase and loan to five heads of each tribe ten good-sized stallions, branding them U. S.; they would be lost or stolen, and a breed of horses would be raised that for hardiness and endurance could not be surpassed.

AGENCY BUILDINGS

List of seven buildings for dwellings, which were built by contract fourteen years ago for the sum of \$13,000. They are log houses, one story high, two rooms front, and two back; one warehouse built of stone; carpenter shop and blacksmith shop under one roof, frame. A room attached to the shop makes a home for the blacksmith and family. There is a log house, formerly used as school and church, which is now used by the school as a store-house for tools and sleeping department for employes. There is a frame building, under one roof, receipted for as one grist mill and saw-mill; the inclosed part of it is used for a warehouse, the saw-mill and grist-mill are only "on the papers." An office and council room is needed. The agent's house has just been put in habitable order by the expenditure of \$500, and as the Government has granted me \$1,200 to spend on agency buildings I trust that before the buildings will be shingled so that my employes can live in them without necessity of oil-cloth clothing. Our stable is an old stockade, covered with straw, with thermometer at 40° it is little better protection to our stock than the open air.

EMPLOYÉS

all work harmoniously together. I have seen no necessity of any change in the list as handed to me by my predecessor. My blacksmith resigned, having found that he could make better wages, and I had some difficulty in finding a suitable one to take his place. By authority I employed a harness-maker for two months to repair harness. As we have a large amount of harness it was money well spent. My carpenter and smith are kept busy repairing one hundred old wagons so that they can be used for freighting. The farmer and assistant have all they can attend to. We have put up about 50 tons of hay for agency stock and for the school stock. By authority granted I have three men employed for three months to haul wood and coal. No one here confines himself to any particular line of duty, but knows that when labor is required he must be ready to give an assisting hand. The wages allowed by the Government are far below what should be paid for competent employés.

INDIAN POLICE

consists of chief of police and six privates. I have had occasion to make but one change in this department. One private was discharged because he was too lazy to draw anything but his salary and rations. They can be depended upon to do what they are ordered to do, and if sent out to bring in a suspected party they will bring him in at any cost. Although I believe the Department pretends to furnish them with pistols and badges for their protection, none have been received at this agency. The pay of \$5 per month for man and horse cannot be considered an extravagance on the part of the Government. Having no lock-up, the only punishment I can inflict is to cut off rations, but as the Department has most effectually done that, the threat has lost its terror.

TRANSPORTATION.

All the supplies for this agency are transported from Rawlins here by Indians; the distance is 150 miles. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, they have transported with their own teams 310,000 pounds of freight and have received in payment for freighting the sum of \$3,500. The freighting was promptly done without loss, and teams and freight brought in in good order.

MILLS.

I have on the ground a first-class 30-horse engine and boilers. They have not been put in position, for want of funds. The machinery of an old saw-mill was hauled by my predecessor 15 miles into the mountains. As there is but little timber where it is and a doubtful supply of water, and as it takes the better part of a day to reach it with teams, I have not thought it policy to spend any money to put it in running order.

FURS AND ROBES.

Furs and robes are getting very scarce, as will be seen by the following table:

Year.	Kind of furs and robes.	Number.	Average value.
1882	Buffalo robes	2,400	*98 80
1883	.....do	1,500	*7 00
1884	.....do	500	*7 50
1883	Deer and elk, weighing 9,000 pounds	4,500	†7 15
1884	Deer and elk, weighing 12,000 pounds	6,000	†5

* Each. † Per pound.

Other furs, say, amount to \$1,000.

It will be seen that as the buffalo died out attention was turned to deer and elk, and as the buffalo dropped from 2,400 to 500 in two years we can easily see the fate of the deer and elk. They will be killed off faster than the buffalo, for the reason that they are now being killed for food as well as hide. Then what is to become of the poor Indian. When they had the meat of 2,400 buffaloes the Government gave them 1,200,000 pounds of beef. When but 1,500 buffaloes their beef was reduced to 750,000 pounds, and when but 500 buffaloes was all they could kill I am reduced to 525,000 pounds of beef. I do not believe they will be able to kill 200 buffaloes this coming season. What they are to live on God only knows, and he won't tell.

CIVILIZATION.

ization of these Indians is advancing slowly. The number that wear clothing is on the increase, and a majority of them wear some piece of white people's clothing. Most of the males prefer leggins to pantaloons, and will often cut the seat of new pants to convert them into leggins. They do not like to live in houses, for soon that they soon become infested with vermin and full of filth. A tepee is a move when the filth becomes unbearable to an Indian, but a house they cannot move. When it is remembered that but a few years have elapsed since these were bloody-thirsty savages their improvement gives very promising encouragement. If the Government will use a wise policy and furnish them sufficient subsistence, so as to prevent the necessity of their taking their whole family with them when they go hunting, they would soon learn to enjoy the comforts of domestic life absent only long enough to furnish meat for the family at home. There is no talking religion or endeavoring to civilize an empty stomach. It can't be done.

SANITARY.

Sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation has been very good. During the past year the number of deaths reported have been thirty-one (31). But one case of venereal disease has presented itself for treatment; the chronic cases are all cured; death has lessened the number. The Indian comes freely to the agency, and their faith in the potency of his treatment is rapidly gaining strength. The Indian medicine men still practice their ways among the Indians, they are of little use and but little sought for were a hospital built at the agency they could receive constant treatment. Our school is growing rapidly, and it is well to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable building where, in the event of a fever or contagious disease, the invalid can be removed to it for the safety of the others.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

A new school-house is built of adobe, and is — feet front and — feet deep—main building with two wings, one — feet, and the other, in which is the dining-room, and laundry, is — feet deep. The building was built by contract for the sum of \$11,000, and when handed over to me on April 9 of this year, the contract being completed, the building was not painted, there were no steps, and are none to reach the outside doors, which are 2 feet from the ground, no outhouses of any description, no closets, shelving, or cupboards, nothing but the walls and roof. In this incomplete building we have 40 children, and expect to have 70 in a few weeks.

SCHOOLS.

Progress made by the scholars in their studies has been on the whole satisfactory. They write a good hand and are apt at figures. Some of them have advanced to fractions in arithmetic, but in the more important subjects of reading and English they have not made the progress they should have done. The conducting of school hours is remarkably good; they are quite diligent and painstaking. It would, I think, be difficult to find in a civilized community better behaved children.

In their industrial work I can speak highly. They are willing and obedient, ready to follow their instructor and to do what they are able to do. On the reservation about two and a half acres have been planted with potatoes and three acres with wheat. The potatoes have not done well. They will average about 100 bushels per acre. The grain looks better and may make a fair yield. Fifteen tons of hay are stacked, a cellar dug, fuel for the summer months, and poles for corrals, a distance of 7 miles; a considerable quantity of dirt and debris has been removed from the school grounds, all of which work the boys helped in doing. There is the use of a pair of horses belonging to the agency, and is the owner of 7 cows and calves. The average attendance during the year was 16 boys and 2 girls. Until recently we could accommodate no more. The Shoshones have been sending their children to school, but this week they have sent us 16, which increases our number to 40 boarders. More are expected in a few weeks. With our new building we can conveniently accommodate 80 scholars.

I thank the Department for its prompt and generous response to my reports, I promise to so manage the affairs of this agency that the best interest of the service and the welfare of the Indian shall at all times be the object in view. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours truly,

S. R. MARTIN, *Agent*.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE BARRACKS,
September 12, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my fifth annual report.

The following table of statistics shows the population for the period of report:

	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remained at school.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Apaches	3	2	47	5	57	.....	1	.....	.....	50	6	56
Arapahoes	17	10	9	9	45	8	9	.....	1	18	9	27
Caddoes	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cheyennes	26	11	8	4	49	15	5	.....	.....	19	10	29
Comanches	10	.....	2	1	13	1	1	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Creeks	10	13	.....	.....	23	8	9	.....	.....	2	4	6
Chippewas .....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Crows	8	.....	5	6	19	3	2	.....	.....	10	4	14
Delawares .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gros Ventrés	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iowas	3	2	1	1	7	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	4
Kaws	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Koechies	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kiowas	3	2	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3
Lipans	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Menomonees	5	3	.....	.....	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miamis	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Modocs	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Navajos	10	2	.....	.....	12	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Nez Percés	4	1	2	2	9	2	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Northern Arapahoes	3	2	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omahas	20	10	.....	.....	30	1	5	.....	1	19	4	23
Osages	20	14	.....	.....	34	13	10	.....	.....	7	4	11
Ottawas	2	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Onondagas	1	.....	3	5	9	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pawnees	8	4	10	9	31	2	7	.....	.....	16	6	22
Poncas	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Pueblos	11	10	8	2	31	8	7	1	.....	10	5	15
Pottawatomies	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Sioux, Rosebud	23	11	27	21	82	5	10	.....	2	45	20	65
Sioux, Pine Ridge	26	9	6	.....	41	8	2	.....	.....	24	7	31
Sioux, Sisseton	3	3	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminoles .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Shoshones	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Towaconies .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichitas	4	3	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Winnebagoes .....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
	239	122	139	69	569	100	94	2	4	276	98	300

PLANTING OUT.

Of this number I placed out on farms and in families during the year, for longer or shorter periods, 44 girls and 173 boys, and have arranged for keeping out about 110 the ensuing winter, to attend the public schools where they are located, or to receive private instruction in the families. This is by far the most important feature of our work, and, to my mind, points the way to a practical solution of the difficulties and antagonisms separating our Indian from our other peoples, convincing both races of the true character and capacity of the other. Of the 217 placed out last year, 99 were reported as excellent in conduct, 63 as good, 46 as fair, and only 18 as bad; 84 are reported as excellent workers, 83 as good, 41 as fair, and 9 as lazy.

I established a regulation that all who went out from the school should do so entirely at the expense of their patrons, and should receive pay according to their ability. The results have been most satisfactory. The absence from the school has been in nearly every case a clear saving to the Government of their support during such period of absence, and many of the boys and girls, besides supplying themselves with clothing, have earned and saved considerable sums of money, which, I find, has a most excellent influence. An Indian boy who has earned and saved \$25 or \$50 is, in every way, more manly and more to be relied upon than one who has nothing; whereas, had he received the same sum as a gratuity the reverse would be the case. Necessarily we have to send out the most advanced and best students. Those returned to their homes, added to the accessions made to the school during the year,

unfortunately limited the number competent to be placed out. Two years of school training and discipline are necessary to fit a new pupil for this outing. The rapid progress in English speaking, the skill in hand and head work, the independence in thought and action pupils so placed gain, all prove that this method of preparing and dispersing Indian youth is an invaluable means of giving them the courage and capacity for civilized self-support. An Indian boy, placed in a family remote from his home (and it is better distant from the school), surrounded on all sides by hard-working, industrious people, feels at once a stronger desire to do something for himself than he can be made to feel under any collective system, or in the best Indian training school that can be established. His self-respect asserts itself; he goes to work, behaves himself, and tries in every way to compete with those about him. For the time he in a measure forgets the things that are behind and pushes on towards a better life.

There is, however, one drawback to the success of this or any other method that may be established which applies to those belonging to ration and annuity tribes. We find from the course of thought among those belonging to such tribes that there is constantly before them the inevitable future of a return to their homes, and to food without labor. So long as they return to their tribes to be fed, or are forced to fall back into homes of filth and degradation to be ruled by blind, ignorant, and superstitious parents, the Government by such methods, to some extent destroys that which it builds. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the reservation for every Indian within the United States shall only be bounded by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, British America, and the Gulf of Mexico, and when the system of maintaining tribes and separate peoples will be abandoned, and the Indian, no less than the negro, shall be an unrestricted citizen. The boy learns to swim by going into the water; the Indian will become civilized by mixing with civilization. There can, certainly, be no duty resting on the General Government to educate these people to tribal life and perpetuate petty nationalities. It seems plain to me, that every educational effort of the Government should urge these people into association and competition with the other people of the country, and teach them that it is more honorable to be an American citizen than to remain a Comanche or a Sioux. From our experience there is no great difficulty in preparing young Indians to live among and become a part of civilized people; but the system of educating in tribes and tribal schools leaves the Onondagas Onondagas still, notwithstanding their reservation has been for more than a century in the heart of our greatest State.

TRANSFERS TO OTHER SCHOOLS.

Eight of the pupils shown in our tables to have been returned were transferred to schools in the West as employes—5 to Genoa, Nebr., and 3 to the Navajo Agency, New Mexico. Most satisfactory reports continue to be received from those sent to Genoa. At the Navajo Agency the results were not so good, and their services are now terminated. In justice, however, to the youth sent to this agency, it should be stated that the surrounding circumstances, more than any fault on their part, brought their service to an end. Others who went home have been employed both in the schools at the agencies and at the new schools away from agencies.

At the instance of the Department, I transferred on the 31 January, 1884, 27 girls to Lincoln Institution at Philadelphia.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the school has been better than in any previous year. Very few cases of acute disease of malignant character occurred. Four girls and two boys died, all from disease of long standing. Thirty-six were sent home on account of failing health or mental weakness. A number of these have died. An epidemic of mumps passed through the school in November, December, and January; there were 116 cases; all recovered without any serious complications resulting. Our greatest trouble is tubercular disease and scrofula, these being the diseases most prevalent among Indians. Our best health results have been among those placed out in families. Nearly every pupil so placed added increased health to the other gains.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

We have continued the system of one-half of each day in the school-room and the other half at work in the shops. I reaffirm all statements I have made in former reports in regard to the advantages of industrial training and the aptness of Indian pupils. During the year our workshops have been much enlarged and improved through the liberality of a friend of the school. Still we have not the shop-room to meet the

wants of such a large number. In accordance with a suggestion from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I gave opportunities for out and family experience to nearly all our apprentices during vacation. Very few of our apprentices fail to come forward to comparative proficiency in their trades when continued the ordinary apprenticeship period. The trades and industries taught are the same as last year and the years previous, i. e. for the boys, agriculture, carpentering, blacksmithing, and wagon-making, painting, shoemaking, harness-making, tailoring, tin-smithing, printing, and baking; for the girls, sewing, cooking, and general household work.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

In regard to school-room work I have nothing to add to the full and favorable report of last year. The same system has been continued with the same marked success.

Your authority to hold until the end of the term pupils whose school period had expired before the close of the school year has, in a measure, overcome the difficulty of frequent disturbances by the changes complained of last year. In the future it will be better to have all changes of returning to agencies and bringing in new pupils occur during vacation.

Desiring to give our students the fullest advantage of our planting-out system, I this year omitted the annual public examination exercises.

FARM.

Last year and the two previous years I urged the importance of a farm for the school. It is quite inexplicable that such an important aid in the work should be so many times denied by the Government. As I was not willing to wait longer, I applied to friends of the school and purchased a farm containing 157 acres, at a cost of \$20,000, vesting the title in a board of trustees. I have received sufficient donations to pay \$13,000 upon the price; but this farm is inadequate for our needs. We should have at least 400 acres of good land. We could then manage a large herd of cows and supply ourselves with abundance of milk, which is the best food to counteract the diseases to which our students are most subject. I hope the means may be provided to give us more land.

DONATIONS.

The friends of the school have very greatly multiplied in number during the year, and the donations have largely increased in amount. The total sum given to us during the year is \$16,509.25, the larger part of which went to make payments on the farm. But for this material support from an interested public, our work would have been much crippled.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

The different church organizations in the town of Carlisle have continued and increased their interest in the welfare of the school, and by their church helps have very greatly aided in advancing the highest interests of the students. Of those present at the school during the year 88 are members of the Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran Evangelical, and Catholic churches in Carlisle, who cordially welcome our pupils into church fellowship. The students are divided among the several churches for Sunday-school instruction, and by these several means are brought into relations with the best classes of the community. I feel it a most pleasant duty to bring to your notice, in this official manner, the pastors, rectors, and priests, and the Sunday-school workers who have given such valuable aid and support to our cause. I also desire to commend the employes of the school, who have, early and late, been faithful in the performance of their several duties.

NEW PUPILS AND VISITS BY CHIEFS, ETC.

One of the notable additions to the school during the year was a party of 52 Apache youth from the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, a number of whom were from the recently captured Chiricabua band. This whole party has proved exceptionally industrious, dutiful, and apt. The fact that these Apaches and so many other of the wilder tribes are committing their children to our care to be educated ought to arouse unlimited confidence on the part of our own people and the Government in their desire to become civilized, and lead to our fullest response with ample means for this purpose.

A number of parties of chiefs and leading men from different tribes have visited the school during the year. They all expressed the greatest satisfaction and gratitude to the Government for giving their children such advantages, and urged the children to improve their opportunities.

DISCIPLINE.

We have continued the system of trial of offenses by courts composed of the students, with the same satisfactory results as previously reported.

In conclusion, I reiterate the sentiments of my second annual report—that for 1880-'81. To be successful in the work of Indian education we must undertake to educate all the children; to give a veneering of education to a small minority, or to boys alone, only breeds failure. Among Indians, as well as whites, public opinion controls, and the majority controls that opinion. It is not the fear that we may educate the children away from sympathy with their former savagery that should influence us; but rather we should fear that we may fall short of getting enough of education and training into the particular subject to enable him to stand and compete in civilized life. The city of Philadelphia supports schools and gives education to 105,000 children to maintain its civilization. Is it not criminal for the United States to promise and then neglect to give to its 50,000 Indian children the education which the Government, in its treaties with them, says "will insure their civilization?" If the freedom of citizenship is to be their lot, then the surroundings and experiences of freedom and good citizenship during education will best equip them. More than three-fourths of the children are still out of school. The apathy of the Government in meeting its self-imposed obligation to the Indians in school matters, by providing such meager school privileges, would indicate that it has no especial desire to civilize or save them.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., September 1, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the work for Indians at this institute for the past year.

INTRODUCTORY.

It has become a part of Hampton's duty to supply an object lesson in the capacity for improvement of the two races with whom it is dealing. From February till May and during July and August the school is visited constantly by thousands of guests, representing all sections of the country, from the neighboring winter and summer resorts, especially from the Hygeia Hotel, 2½ miles distant. I think valuable impressions have been made and a better sentiment regarding both races created; the Indians having, however, been the chief objects of curiosity.

The elevation of the negro is merely a matter of time and effort; to this end nothing has proved more favorable than his position as an American citizen. An equal capacity has been shown by the Indian, but the most important condition of progress, citizenship, has, for him, not yet been created. That is the turning point.

The question is no longer, can the Indian be civilized? but rather, what becomes of the civilized Indian? The best answer we can give is, that of over 100 trained Indians, chiefly Sioux, who since 1881 have returned from Hampton to their homes, not over 12 have wholly relapsed to Indian ways; not one has become a bad character. Most of them are doing well, and some very well. Their success depends largely on the agent's interest in and care for them. They were, at last reports, employed as follows:

BOYS.

Teaching in Government schools.....	4
Assisting in Government school.....	1
Clerks at agency Government schools.....	2
Interpreter at agency Government school.....	1
Working at trades in Government schools.....	9
Employees in Government schools.....	4
Attending school at Government schools.....	3
Working on their own or parents' farms.....	9
Cutting cord wood.....	2
Young boys at home behaving well.....	4
Unemployed and adrift.....	5
Returned to Hampton for more education.....	5

GIRLS.

Assisting in girls' school.....	1
Attending girls' school.....	3
At home doing well.....	4
Married well.....	2
Unemployed and adrift.....	2
Returned to Hampton for more education.....	2
Died since return, both sexes.....	8

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The above is the record after from one to three years' stay at home.

On the 1st of June, 1884, Rev. Mr. Frissell, chaplain of the school, took back to their homes 35 Indians, as follows:

To Arizona.....	5
To Indian Territory.....	4
To Dakota.....	26

At least three-fourths of these are now well situated and at work, although it is too soon to claim success for them. The above figures do not include the 17 who came in 1878, under Captain Pratt's care, from Saint Augustine, Fla., most of whom have turned out well; nor about a dozen who have been sent back on account of ill health or bad conduct, who improved very little at this school. I refer you to the report of Rev. J. J. Gravatt, below, for recent and satisfactory information in regard to returned Indians.

The Indian agent has great power; he is looked upon and addressed as the "Father," and when competent, and faithful men are appointed, there is little danger of the relapse of students, in spite of the evil which surrounds them. Last year we were, by the aid of friends, able to add a little to the salaries at certain of the agencies where the pay is so small that competent men cannot afford to remain at the positions; and we have especially to thank Majors Gassman, McLaughlin, and Swan, of the Sioux Reservation, for their earnest efforts to hold up our returned students; we desire, also, to acknowledge co-operation from other quarters. "The difference in the condition of Indians at the different agencies," said an experienced observer, "is the difference in their agents." The wisdom of supporting a good executive force is practically denied by Congress, where, rather than in the Indian Department, the obstacles to Indian progress are found. The latter, well informed and in earnest, asks for what the Indians need; the former, as a whole ignorant or indifferent, refuses or reduces the needed grant. It is, therefore, most important that private aid to agents be, if possible, continued. We cannot overrate the importance of competent agents to the Indian youth whom we educate and send home. Here they go with the current; there against it; the danger is serious; their difficulties are hard to overrate. Our Hampton policy has been to concentrate effort upon a few agencies or tribes, that they might be fairly leavened with intelligent trained youth, who will gradually take their place as leaders.

There has been much to encourage but some ground of complaint. Friends have supplied all needed buildings and outfit, also the scholarships for which we have asked to provide requisite tuition or cost of education. The number now aided by Government is 120 instead of 100 as last year, and the rate \$158.33 per annum instead of \$167 as heretofore; which covers the cost of board and clothing. The school last year had 20 Indians solely at private charges, and has always provided for more than the number aided by the Government. At this writing there are 132 United States Indians on its rolls, 12 more than the Government provides for; 24 of them are spending the summer with farmers in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, to return in October. Our efforts hereafter, as before, will be directed chiefly to the Sioux and to training selected married couples.

I cannot but refer to the reduction of the annual allowance from the Government (from \$167 to \$158.33) as arbitrary and uncalled for. It will not seriously hinder the work, for friends will take it up, but it is humiliating to appeal to private charity to make good this small economy of Congress. The Government Indian schools at Carlisle, Pa., Genoa, Nebr., at Forest Grove, Oreg., at Lawrence, Kans., and at Chillicothe, Ind. Ter., are each allowed this year at the rate of \$175 per annum for each Indian in attendance, and the Lincoln school for Indians in Philadelphia, a private affair, is granted \$167 apiece exclusive of transportation in all cases. Hampton school, also a private institution, has repeatedly asked for \$175 on the ground of fair treatment and the quality of the work done. You have always cordially approved its application, and earnest personal effort with the committees in Congress has been made to get it, resulting, however, in a decreased allowance. This reduction to \$158.33 for Hampton (exclusive of transportation) cannot be due to ignorance, but to carelessness or to per-

will to the work in which I and my associates are engaged for the Indian race. Our attention to the matter. This action does not, I believe, represent the feeling to the Hampton school. What has it done to be so discriminated.

An individual acting as the Government has done would deserve con-

as Hampton's aid from private sources has caused the reduction; if so, why the Indian be turned from a full treasury upon the overloaded charity fund country, which, in these hard times, has nothing to spare. On behalf of some constituents of the very legislators who did this injustice, to whom I have ap- make up the reduction, I protest against the cutting down of the per capita ce to Hampton's school, even though the total appropriation for the current increased by the increased number provided for; other schools are not treated ve a right to resent this reduction as an additional tax on my own personal, already strained. Is it not a shame for our public men to practically compel l people of the land to give more than they believe is fair and right? They n glad to supplement Government aid, having contributed nobly to Carlisle r public and to private institutions for Indians, as well as to Hampton, which ey have supplied with land, outfit, and buildings at a cost of over \$50,000, paying from the first a part of the annual expense of each Indian. Individual as, since 1878, given for the Indian work at Hampton over \$80,000, more entire United States appropriation in the same time. Is this a reason for ent's giving Hampton Institute less than it gives to others for educating In- a good excuse for insufficient traveling expenses?—less than usual on that ng allowed.

1872 the Hampton Institute has done the work of a State agricultural college Commonwealth of Virginia, whose legislators have always made just and satis- provision, exceeding in their liberality the strict provision of the national ting its land, in their desire to do well for the black race. I trust this report into the hands of Senators and Representatives from Virginia as well as from tes, and that they will see that the work for the red race in this State is no discriminated against. I respectfully request for the third time, sir, that the a Normal and Agricultural Institute be hereafter allowed the usual rate, \$175 er annum for each Indian and \$40 (if needed) for traveling expenses.

TRAINING THE HAND—INDIAN INDUSTRIES—BOYS' WORK.

training shop (Mr. J. H. McDowell in charge).—This includes carpenters, tin- narness-makers, and painters, as follows, it being understood that in all ex- ernal work colored apprentices have taken part: Thirteen Indians, with eyman assistant, have this year assisted in putting up a gymnasium, 50 by 125 h bowling-alley annex 16 by 70 feet, new engine-house, &c., 32 by 52 feet, cottages for Indian families each 12 by 24 feet, with 8 by 12-foot kitchen. ns, additions, and repair of buildings, the manufacture of a quantity of school se furniture, have, with buildings, kept the force constantly busy. Five In- prentices to tinsmith's trade, under a journeyman instructor, have made over eces of tinware for the Government Indian service, and assisted in putting 0 feet of tin roofing, in doing all manufacturing and repairs for the school, that for the Hygeia Hotel, and some for the local trade. Three Indians, un- rneyman instructor, have during the year made for the Government (Indian 98 double sets of wagon harness, 100 double sets plough harness, and assisted ng 15 sets of fine harness, and in doing all repairs for the school and some eighborhood. Two Indians, under a journeyman teacher, have assisted in g all the new buildings, and in doing a large amount of repainting, kalso- and glazing.

has been in the training shops a marked improvement over the preceding th in the quantity and quality of the work done, a decidedly better spirit, eased interest, with less complaint. This is largely due to the more constant ment. The fewer the breaks the more contented the boys. Twenty-three In- ys are employed, of whom eleven work all day and attend night school, the ng in the Indian or normal classes, can only give three days in the week to The above report covers the school term which ended in June, 1884, since ime 8 of the boys of the department have returned to their homes, while of vals of June 28, 11 have been assigned to me, as follows: Carpenter shop, 7; shop, 2; tin shop, 1. Two of the carpenters have been on the sick-list since the others have done better in their respective shops than any who have pre- em.

oe shop (Mr. E. F. Coolidge, in charge).—This shop employs 11 Indians; they the third year, manufacturing 2,000 pairs men's brogan shoes for the Govern- be issued to Indians in the West; will make this year for the school and for work their share of a total of 500 pairs. while they assist annually in the re-

pairing at least 1,600 pairs. This work of the shop has been well tested, is gaining confidence, and finer kinds of shoes are called for than before. School officers and teachers often purchase these. A good serviceable shoe for girls is made at \$2 a pair, which is becoming popular among the young women, long outwearing "store" shoes. For the boys, an English Balmoral at \$2.25 is made, and is the regulation shoe; custom-made, it costs \$3. The boys are doing better this year than ever. Instead of working half and studying half the day, five of the seven Indians have applied to work all day and study nights, in order to learn more of the trade—a good sign. Since June 1 two of the Indian boys in the department have been returned to their homes, one of them to take a position in a shoe shop; and five more have been apprenticed here.

Wheelwright and blacksmith shops (Mr. Albert Howe, farm manager, in charge).—In these are 6 Indians working half days and studying the other half. The work has been very satisfactory. Several complete one-horse carts have been made by a Sioux two years from wild life.

The printing office (Mr. C. W. Betts, in charge).—There are employed 4 Indian boys. The Southern Workman, Alumni Journal (monthlies), and African Repository (quarterly), and the little monthly paper of the Indian debating society, the composition, type-setting, make-up, &c., of which are wholly done by Indians, are printed here. An Indian graduate of the school, James Murie, who learned the printer's trade here, is setting type on the New Era, an excellent little monthly gotten up in the Indian school at Pawnee Agency.

Indian boys on the farm.—Mr. George Davis, assistant farm manager, says: "It is surprising how well the Indian boys have gotten along on the farm this year. The anxiety as to what kind of work they should do seems to have worn away, or has disappeared in some way or other. They have got to a point where they are willing, and see that it is right for them to do whatever is given them to do. When they are given a hoe, shovel, or spade, it is taken and the work, when it is done, shows that they have tried to do it as they were told. Not one of them has said this year when they were told to take hold of a plow, 'I don't want to plow.' They have taken the plow and done very well. No fault can be found about their turning out for work. There has never been a year in which the boys have worked with so little dissatisfaction, both among themselves and with those who have had the care of them. Strict discipline has not been resorted to at all. I have been asked often by outsiders how the Indians worked, and if they were not hard to manage. I have said in both cases that they work very well for Indians, and are not very hard to manage. Some of them work as well as any boys. Of the 10 boys on the farm only 4 are large enough to plow. They have gotten quite a drill in that. The little boys in winter stay in the barn and help to take care of the cattle. They have done very well at that."

GIRLS' WORK.

I cannot do better than to quote in full the reports of the teachers in charge of Indian girls at Hampton, for the last school year, adding at the same time the report relating to the "little boys," who are under the care of a matron. Not only is the labor done by Indian girls reported upon here, but also the whole internal economy of their life. On the Indian girl, as upon women everywhere, depends the virtue, the true value of the red or of any race. We have done our best to create opportunities for them. Many have done well since returning home to their people.

Indian sewing school.—Since the report of 1883 was issued there have been several changes in our band of Indian girls, which, of course, affect our sewing classes. Five in June returned to their western homes, fourteen went to Massachusetts to learn housework, and our little Arizona girl, after weeks of suffering, left us for the "bright mansions above." The 19 who remained were very busy during the summer mornings sewing for themselves and preparing outfits for the 12 girls who were expected during the fall. Two who then came were girls who went home in June, but returned to graduate, one bringing with her five little Winnebago girls and a boy of seven. The other five were Sioux girls. Nine more have since arrived, and in addition we have the two busy boys of two and two and a half years who are prominent members of both the morning and afternoon classes. Their mothers show great improvement in making their clothes, and several "Mother Hubbard" aprons and dresses have been the result of watching how some of the little white visitors were dressed. One of the little girls, on being handed a new garment to make, remarked that when she first came she thought that when "that work" was done we would stop, but it seemed as though we kept sewing, and there was no end. As the result of all these stitches we have 648 articles. When we consider that 9 of the girls are in the normal school, and are only able to help themselves after school hours, and more than half of the remainder are quite young we think a large amount has been done. More of the garments have been cut by the girls themselves than ever before. Last spring we received, through the kindness of two northern ladies, a good "Domestic" machine.

en a great help. Several of the girls have learned to use it. Since last girls who returned with the party of 6 from Massachusetts, have assisted in the room preparing themselves for positions in some school among their

On May 26, 13 girls left for their homes in the West. Some of them whose time had expired, and others because their health would not warrant remaining. In June, 7 left for northern homes during the summer, thus reducing the number to 27.

Hours of vacation were not to be idle ones, for word came to prepare for a new batch was to arrive on June 25. Of these new comers 7 girls came into our school from Dakota. On August 2 Mr. La Flesche brought in his party 6 Omaha from Nebraska, making our number 40, larger than ever before during vacation. The kind hearts and hands of these already here helped soon to place our new batch on a comfortable basis, and they are ready in turn to assist in preparing for those expected and in getting off those whose time expires in October, and when they go westward to scatter, we hope, some of the good seed we have tried to sow in their hearts. Only one person outside the school has been employed to help us. We have much to encourage us in the progress made. (Mrs. Lucy A.

Work (Lovey Mayo in charge).—When the Indian girls moved into their new school, more than a year ago, the school was undergoing so many changes that it was difficult to obtain everything necessary to keep the new building in good running order.

In fact we were so overwhelmed by the improvements then made that we did not know what we really did want or how to use what we already had. Because a portion of the girls were not only strangers to us, but to the English language and the new building, and the efforts needed to be put forth for the good of the school, the face of this we began our first year's work in Winona Lodge. The work began under much more favorable circumstances than the last. One of the advantages connected with our Indian work is, that there is no time when the girls are perfectly new. When one set returns to their homes and another comes there are always some who have had a little experience in the management of the school, and can lend a helping hand in working the new girls into the line of business. On the arrival of new girls the old girls are required to show their former room-mates and take new ones. They show their charges about the school, and, almost before they are aware of it, their work has had the effect of making the newcomers to accept the rules observed by them. At 6 o'clock every day (except Sunday) the Indian girls form into line in the hall on the first floor, answering to their names, march in order to breakfast. Immediately after breakfast they meet in the study-room for a second roll-call and to hear directions for their day's work. From here they go at once to their rooms and get their brooms, wash-basins, dust-pans, and report in the hall and different corridors to put them in order. When this is done they return to their rooms and get them ready for inspection. At 1 o'clock the girls who have the care of the teachers' rooms begin their work. At this time the school bell rings, and they are obliged to hurry over to the exercises of the school. Evidently there is not much time for extra work. The prevalence of mumps this term has made the housework in many respects more than ever before. There have been as many as 7 girls in the hospital.

Of course their part of the work had to be done, so the well girls have usually called upon to do what has been almost too much for them. I think, in spite of disadvantages, that the work this term has been more effectual than before.

Cooking class (M. L. Dewey in charge).—The cooking classes have been held in Virginia Hall or in Winona, whichever was most convenient at the time. The prospect of a room being arranged expressly for the lessons, which will be an improvement. The Indian girls have had an advantage over the colored girls in the lessons. They began before the others, and afterward were excused from duties to come in the morning, and being bright and fresh, accomplished their work. The lessons have included only a few of the simplest dishes, but as a thorough knowledge of these. All enter heartily, even the youngest, and are delighted with the results.

Laundry (Georgie Washington in charge).—The work in this department is very improved since last term. We have begun this year with the thought of getting the work done well, and in less time, and have no reason so far to feel discouraged. There is plenty of room for improvement. These girls, besides spending most of their time in school, have to keep Winona in order, so have to be pushed very hard to get the washing and ironing done. One can't well hurry a large Indian girl to do her work because she will get stubborn and won't work well. It is generally according to a girl's feeling, when her turn comes to wash, whether or no she gets the work done; if she feels like working it will soon be done in order; if the opposite, she will take as long again to get it done. We have quite a number of little girls in the laundry and their work in the laundry is very much better than that of any children

I have ever seen. Sometimes, after getting these little girls started at their washing, I leave them to finish alone. They like the idea very much of being trusted to work by themselves, and will hurry to get the laundry in order before my return. When cleaning day comes, which is in the latter part of the week, I often hear them say, "you always tell *us* to do everything; you never tell *big* girls to do anything." This may be true in one way, because we haven't as many "big girls" as little ones. Another reason is, the little girls do so much better and more willingly than the "big girls" and make less complaint of being tired. Three years at Hampton is short time to give these children the training they need, for I think the best missionary that will ever return to the West will be a girl who has spent six or seven terms at Hampton. When a new set of girls arrive they are put in the laundry to wash with some older girls who can speak the same language. In this way they soon learn to imitate, which they can do almost as well as the Chinese. The large girls who are well and strong are called upon every week to wash for sick girls. This is not an easy thing to do, but they have responded very well. Every Friday after school the girls report in the little chapel in Winona, with the week's washing; here the clothes are inspected by our lady principal; if they are washed, ironed, and mended well the girls are marked five. It is very interesting to see each one coming in with a bundle of white clothes; still more so to watch how anxious every little girl is to have five; what a disappointed expression she wears if she fails. Looking back at the homes from which some of these girls come, the length of time they have been with us, and the improvement they have made, one can't help feeling encouraged to go on assisting them, hoping to reap in due season if we faint not.

Hospital and diet kitchen (Ada J. Porter, nurse).—The large sunny hospital room, with pretty engravings on the wall, three beds made up with snow-white counterpanes, nice soft feather pillows, and other furniture in the room to correspond, makes a very pleasant picture, and is a convenient place for girls when sick. They are very patient, very seldom fretful, and always ready to do what is best for them. The girls who are well help about the care of the sick. It is surprising to see how many ~~there~~ are ready to stay with them, and help take care of them. When one is asked, in the presence of a number of girls, to sit with the sick, several will say, "Let me", "I want to," or "You never let me take care of sick girls." They are ready to do for one another. The health of the Indian girls has been excellent this year. No very serious illness has occurred; the cases have been as follows:

Sore throat, 6; measles, 5; mumps, 19; malarial fever, 1. They all recovered, and look back with pleasure on their hospital experience.

Closely connected with the hospital and its work is the diet kitchen, with its four communicating rooms. One large sunny room has three windows; these are filled with plants. A long table, which will seat twenty-two persons, stands in the center of the room. When the table is set with pretty brown figured dishes, bright spoons, and knives and forks, it looks very inviting. This room is called the dining-room. It is only used for the students who are sick, but who are still able to get out of their rooms for meals. They look very cheerful and happy while partaking of the food that is prepared specially for them. A little room out of the dining-room is used for preparing and sending out meals to those who are not able to leave their rooms. Two rooms out of this are used for kitchen and store-rooms. The four neatly-kept rooms make a very pleasant and convenient place for preparing food for the sick. The average number of meals served a day has been 85.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

From October till June.—Two deaths from phthisis have occurred among the older Indian boys. The Indian girls have shared in the epidemic of sore throat and mumps, but with this exception their general health has been good. Only one case of fever has occurred among them. Three have suffered from serious enlargement and inflammation of the cervical lymphatic glands, and 2 from phlyctenular ophthalmia. Two have had pneumonia, and 1 gastric ulcer. In considering the health of this school compared with others it is fair to say that the industrial system involves necessarily exposure of the students in all weathers, and while in the main it is an advantage, increasing the physical stamina of the mass of students, in the individual cases it, no doubt, makes way for sickness. There have been, however, very few cases which could be traced directly to any unusual exposure.

For summer months.—The health of the Indians, both boys and girls, has been remarkably good. No acute cases of illness have occurred among them, and the condition of those suffering from chronic diseases has been very favorable. Excepting for a day or two at a time, none have been confined to the house. The thirteen Omahas sent early in August arrived in very good physical condition, with the exception of a tendency in two of the boys to incurable disease of the eyes; two more suffering with mumps, from which, however, they speedily recovered. One of the girls had tumors in the lobes of her ears, which have been removed, and she has much improved

urance. Twelve of those brought to us in June proved to have incurable eye disease. These, with several others who have been here for a longer time, the cases of chronic eye trouble, should be removed to their homes on account of physical disability.

THE LITTLE BOYS.

Division A of the "Wigwam;" (Irene H. Stansbury in charge.)—Division A has been, the school year, the home of 11 little boys. The wisdom of the plan of placing all boys under special care is still clearly demonstrated by the improvement to make in conduct and appearance. The excellent discipline of my tutor and the good habits they formed under her training have made them easy to control. Moral suasion is the only force I have found necessary to use, for they have a strong sense of justice, and when convinced they have done wrong, especially if it is pointed out to them by some bible truth, they try not to commit the fault again. Appealing to their honor has been successful. I have not known an instance where a boy sent to his room for punishment has left it, though the door was open, until he received permission. In character and disposition they compare favorably with their civilized brothers, but, unlike them, they take very little interest in being read to unless the story is founded on fact. "Is it true?" is always a question asked; and if the reply is in the negative they seldom want to hear any more. They enjoy most of all the "Story of the Bible," which their kind Sunday-school teacher reads to them on Sunday evening, especially that part which refers to the Old Testament. With the exception of two cases of mumps, and one of threatened cholera (which soon disappeared under the skillful treatment it received), there has been no serious case of sickness among them.

There were three new arrivals in the fall, two from Dakota (Sioux) and one Winnebago. The first mentioned have had much trouble with their eyes, and the fortitude with which they have borne severe treatment would do credit to those of older years. The Winnebago (eight years old) knew not a word of English on his arrival except "yes, sir," which he replied to every question asked him, thus affording his small companions great amusement, especially when they asked him, as they frequently did, how old he was. Though he has not been here six months he understands what is said to him, and can say whole sentences in reply. In June two returned to their homes, one to Arizona the other to Dakota. This latter is reported as having already begun to instruct his father in "Hampton" methods of agriculture. In August two more arrived from Omaha, and, with this exception, no changes have occurred during the last months. The health report has been remarkably good, and a general improvement makes the work encouraging. It has become evident that the two little boys mentioned above as suffering from disease of the eyes, are incurable, and they will therefore be returned to their homes at the earliest opportunity.

TRAINING THE HEAD AND HEART.

Classes; school life.—I am glad to let those who have done the work in this department speak for themselves, beginning with Miss Richards, who is at the head of the Indian school work at Hampton Institute. Her report is of a more general character than the rest.

During the past year 18 Indians have returned to the West, and 4 have died at Hampton. In September a party of 20 arrived from Dakota, largely from Lower Brulé and Crow Creek Agencies, where the agent is in full sympathy with Hampton and its work, and ready to render efficient aid. In October 2 Onondagas from New York arrived, and in November 1 Pawnee from Indian Territory, and 6 Winnebagoes from Minnesota, the latter coming with a Hampton girl who had spent the summer at home. 19 Sioux girls were brought from Crow Creek by Rev. Mr. Gravatt. In June 1901, Frissell took from Hampton 35, returning on July 1 with 32, from different parts in Dakota. Of those whom he took back a very good report has been given. 10 are teaching, 4 are assisting in schools, 7 went directly to work at their trades; 10 are helping their parents, and others visiting or waiting for something to do. As far as we know at present, have done anything unworthy. Two or three expect to return in October and finish their school course. In July Alex. Peters a Pawnee, who has been here at school four years, was sent to the Lawrence Indian Agency to take a position as teacher of blacksmith's trade. A letter recently from the Rev. Dr. Marvin, speaks of him in the highest terms. On August the 2d Frank Hebe, an Indian employé at Washington, arrived with 13 Omahas, from Nebraska, 10 boys and 3 girls, and one married couple. Many others were anxious to come; 1 young man wishing to make it his bridal trip. The number now connected with the school is 132, 55 girls and 77 boys. Fourteen have been in Massachusetts one year, and are now spending the summer in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

With the exception of an epidemic of mumps the health of the school, during the greater part of the year, has been very good. Winona has continued to exert its healthful influence over the girls, in stimulating them to habits of neatness and industry, as they strive to keep their pleasant home fresh and sweet, and to make its sunny rooms as pretty and tasteful as possible. It was a happy thought of their teacher last summer to appoint some of the older girls captains over squads of little ones. They kept order in their corridors, superintended their young charges in the laundry, taught them in Sunday-school, and in various ways tried to be real Winona, true "elder sisters." The system has been continued in a measure throughout the year, and at the morning roll-call, on returning from breakfast, each captain answers for her company. The arrival of new girls at once lifts those who have been here longer to a higher plane, and nothing seems more quickly to develop in them a sweet womanliness than to have a feeling of responsibility and care over some shy, awkward new-comer, who clings to the shelter of her bright shawl with almost as much tenacity as an Oriental to her veil, or one of the little waifs who toil so cautiously, though by no means silently, up and down the long, strange stairway, in those instruments of torture called "shoes." If only a true Christ-like spirit of loving helpfulness can take root in the hearts of these Indian girls we may surely hope it will bear fruit when they return to their people.

Winona has been bereft during the later part of the year of her whose unwearied devotion and love to her Indian children had so taxed her strength as to render necessary a long rest, but the inspiration of her words and example remains with them still, and they look forward with hope of her return.

In the wigwam, or Indian cottage, the older boys have been thrown more than ever before upon their own responsibility, and in the main have stood up bravely under this test of their manliness. The quiet and order they have maintained, and the friendly interest they have shown in the new boys have been very encouraging. At night, after study hour is over, one of their own number calls the roll and conducts family prayers. A debating society is held Saturday evening, when even the strangers, whose English oratory consists of a brief sentence or two, painfully learned and recited, are encouraged to take part. Once a month the meeting of this society is at Winona, when the girls share in the exercises by songs and recitations.

The little boys' home has been a favored spot in the wigwam. These small braves are not warranted noiseless, any more than their white brothers, but it has been pleasant to note their growing courtesy, thoughtfulness, and earnestness.

An encouraging feature of the year has been the large number of Indian boys who have asked to become work students and attend the night classes, thus voluntarily assuming an amount of steady labor which would seem to annihilate the theory that the red man is too lazy to work.

The homes for the two Omaha families which have sprung up within a stone's throw of Winona, are its first off-shoots. These furnish an effective object lesson to the students, and teach them how comfortable and attractive a house can be put up at small expense. At the same time they also give such an insight, it is hoped, into true home-keeping as cannot fail to do good.

Hampton's Massachusetts Annex has proved a valuable help. At the close of last summer a party of ten boys and nine girls was left behind, to remain through the winter, and for the most part the plan has worked very well. A winter in a thrifty New England farm-house must be in strange contrast to life on a Western reservation, and such an atmosphere seems mentally, as well as physically, invigorating. The outlook for the future of the pupils has perceptibly brightened. Some former students, after standing fire at the West for one or more years, have returned to take up their work in the class-room and shop with fresh zeal and interest. New industrial schools are opening in Kansas, Nebraska, and elsewhere which call loudly for Indian helpers, graduates of Hampton and Carlisle. Girls as well as boys are needed, and the former can no longer think sadly, "Nothing for us to do."

The Indians who have remained here during the summer, work all the morning, go to school from 1 to 2.30, and work again from 3 to 6 p. m. Ten work all day and attend night school. There has been almost no sickness except in chronic cases, and both work and school have gone on with unusual cheerfulness. The drawing, modeling, and carving classes furnish a healthful diversion and are much appreciated. After supper all are allowed to mingle on the lawn until 7.45, when the bell summons the night students to school, the Indian girls to family prayers, and the smallest boys to bed. At 9 o'clock the next grade of small boys assemble to have prayers with an older Indian boy, and retire, though seldom to sleep. After night school is over, an Indian boy rings a little bell, calls the roll, and has prayers in the boys' assembly room. There is no more hopeful sight on the place than this room, crowded voluntarily every evening with boys who sit in perfect silence and respect, while one of their own number conducts the service, reviews the events of the day, reproving faults or commending virtues, as the case may be. The Indian, like the negro, has to learn to respect the authority of superiors of his own race. This lesson has been strongly

ought, and we hope in great measure learned, here this summer. The discipline of the Indians has been in the hands of Indian officers, and in the only two difficult cases we have had has proved a marked success.

REPORTS ON INDIAN CLASSES.

Breaking ground (Cora J. Folsom).—The Indian's first lesson in English, though it may seem a simple thing, is in reality a subject for much study and tact, especially if the teacher has no Indian words to aid her. A class of boys and girls from eight to twenty-five years of age, ignorant of every rule of school or society, sits mute before you. The sad, homesick faces do not look encouraging. Everything is new and strange to them. The boys' heads feel bare without the long braids, and the new clothes are not easy and homelike. They do not understand one word of your language, nor you of theirs, perhaps, but they are watching you, every look and motion. You smile and say "Good morning;" they return the smile in a hopeless kind of way, but not the "good morning." By a series of home-made signs, which they are quick to interpret, they are made to understand that they are to repeat our greeting, and you are rewarded with a gruff or timid "Good monink," and thus another gate is opened to the "white man's road." They are soon taught to suit the action to the word, and "stand up," "sit down," "walk softly," "speak louder," or "march out." The next step is to teach them to pronounce and write their own names, usually the interpretation of the Indian, if that is unpronounceable. Then comes a long list of objects to be taught in or about the school-room, cottage, or dining-room, and then a list, not so long, of every-day articles of food and the proper manner of asking for it at table. When easily-obtained objects, colors, and motions are exhausted, the object-teaching cards are brought into use and are a great help and delight to the pupil. He glories in being able to name every object with appropriate adjective, from the blue sky above to the green grass beneath. He is amused to learn that rakes have *teeth*, that fingers have *nails*, and that tables have *legs*, and not at all pleased with the English mode of spelling some very common and otherwise easy words. If he has previously learned to read and write in his own language, as many have who come from the mission schools, it is a great help to him; and if the teacher is able to give the Indian for a new English word, it is of greater assistance still. From the first he is required to explain pictures, write sentences, tell stories, and in every way encouraged to use the English language as much as possible. Letter writing, too, is a thing that must claim his early attention, both for his own sake and for that of the friends at home, who are always anxious to hear from their children and interested to mark their improvement.

From the newly arrived there are all grades of English pupils, to those who have been studying grammar one year, or are in the regular normal department.

First division in English (Helen W. Ludlow).—I have found this class very interesting; bright, quick, and of excellent spirit. The number being so small—only eight—it has been possible, and a great pleasure, to give special attention to each one. The girls, being so small a minority, have been more shy and rather harder to manage, but, on the whole, all have done well and made good progress. For the first two or three years nothing like technical grammar is taught to the Indians. After that time, when they have become somewhat fluent in speaking and reading, and understand what is usually said to them, it is a help to them—as it is to any of us who learn a foreign language—to learn something of its construction. The verbs, in this as in other languages, are the most troublesome part, and a drill in the verbs has been the principal work of the year in this division. If they enter the regular junior class of the normal school, as we hope they will next year, they will go over the same ground a second time, which will not be too much, and with a degree of confidence which they will need in beginning to work with their English-speaking associates.

To keep these restless, slightly disciplined pupils, some of them mere children, readily at work upon anything so dry as a drill in verbs generally is, has required some device. By turning it into a sort of game, and not demanding very severe order, I have succeeded beyond my own expectations. To the active imagination of my Indian pupils the English verb will ever hereafter appear, I suppose, under a somewhat military aspect. Its "principal parts" we know as "chiefs;" the different modes, and so many reservations, in which each chief has a certain number of bands (tenses) that follow him. These bands are numbered as companies, doing valiant service in support of the King's English—or the President's American. For many weeks company drill progressed with unflagging interest and patience. To marshal a company to the black board for inspection, send it marching into the ears of the audience, and rally to set one or more of its members to work, building sentences, was fun enough for a long time. Battalion drill was proudly gone through at last, and after that night was attained in our system of tactics, to save time, each company is represented

by its first sergeant—in other words, each tense by its first person—and they are able to put a very neat synopsis of any verb upon the board, calling upon each other in turn for the tenses, and modes, in successive order or skipping about; writing all in sentences, and changing these into various forms, interrogative, passive, &c.

After having done this one day one of the small boys looked at me rather reproachfully and said, "The junior boys laugh at us; they say we shall have to learn a different way next year. They don't say chiefs—they say principal parts."

Before I could reply, Ashley, a member of the class, who, after three years at Hampton, had some experience in teaching in the mission school at Crow Creek, came to my rescue.

"That's all the same. In my country they call the chiefs 'principal men,' all the same."

"And they say 'mode', not 'reservation'," persisted the aggrieved one.

My champion was ready for him: "That is to make it easy—to make us understand."

I told them if they liked it any better they could always now say "mode" and "principal part"; but they seldom avail themselves of the permission, and an assurance from Miss Sherman, teacher of the junior grammar classes, who was invited to inspect their work, that none of her juniors could do better, has made them more comfortable as to rival criticism.

They are now required to bring me every day a few sentences written in the form of a letter. These are read and criticised in the class with especial reference to the verbs. It is seldom that a mistake in one cannot be detected and corrected by some member of the class when the sentence is put upon the board. They are also encouraged to talk in the class, to tell me what they have seen, &c., and to correct their own mistakes if they make any. The improvement, both in writing and speaking, has been sufficient to convince me that the drill has been labor well spent.

First division in arithmetic (Caroline K. Knowles).—The divisions in arithmetic range all the way from those learning to count to the classes in fractions. They all show ambition and evidently enjoy mathematics as long as they are not required to give analysis, but that includes English, and they find it very hard to express themselves in our language. They work rapidly when they once get an insight into a method. The new Indians, in October, had for their first lesson one in arithmetic, and soon learned to count, to recognize and to form figures. We used for objects colored balls, shells, blocks, marbles, and bright papers, and taught the combinations of number as far as 25 by distributing objects to the class and having the pupils give to each other until the required number was obtained.

The first really *hard* step for them was learning to reduce numbers to higher denominations. Much was taught by signs. They worked well and so better prepared themselves for the harder work of subtraction. Here we used little bundles of straws tied up in clusters of ten each. They have made fair progress in multiplication. They also learned to tell time by blackboard clocks and were much interested in so doing. It is all slow work, but when scholars are so good the teacher's labor is greatly lessened. The next higher division are working well in multiplication, division, and analysis, and are very interesting classes. They are showing much pride in the neatness as well as correctness of their work. Many of them are very quick and often vie with each other in the amount of class work they can accomplish. The second division is composed of young men who are in earnest and are faithfully working their way in analysis, factors, and fractions. The highest class may well be proud of their record for the year. They are studying hard, hoping to enter arithmetic classes in the academic department next fall.

Geography (Elaine Goodale).—Earth knowledge, or the study of geography, seems to have a particular fascination for the Indian mind. As the ancients in drawing maps located each his little country in the center of the known world, so it is with these children. Unhesitatingly they place "buffalo" among the fierce wild animals of India; decline to believe that an Arab steed is equal to an Indian pony; and after dutifully proclaiming that the Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world, instantly add, "but not so high as the Rocky Mountains!" Indeed, while they seize so readily upon stories of strange things and new ways, and delight in what Herbert Spencer might call the "descriptive sociology" of geography, it is not easy to give them clear ideas of the relative importance of places and people. I suppose that must come later.

The second division have this year taken up Swinton's "Geographical Reader," with intense satisfaction to themselves and some real benefit, although it has been largely supplemented by oral teaching. Such phrases in it as "These celebrated cities are said to have been more magnificent than any now in existence," while trying their powers of utterance, appear wonderfully to sustain their self-respect and aid them in raising, as one of their number has said, "too much big words out of natural order." In studying about the countries of Europe and touching on some of the older civilizations it has been found almost impossible to give them an idea of great

tures and statues except as "graven images," and splendid architecture can be scant justice to as "big houses." It is in descriptions of striking natural features, of unknown products, and above all of the appearance, characteristics, dress, and customs of various peoples that we meet with a delightful appreciation.

With the children of the third division the lesson has been entirely oral, with variations in the shape of map studies, blackboard exercises, and writing an occasional composition on the country last visited. Many are the devices resorted to, to hold the attention and fetter the memory; pictures are shown which they afterwards describe, and stories told which they are required to repeat in their own words. One of each child was addressed as "our friend the German," Frenchman, Chinaman, what not, and expected to tell us as much as he could about the land of his adoption. "What will you be?" I inquired of one promising youth. "Indian savage," was the concise reply. After the others had recited, I turned to the "savage" and requested an account of his western home. "Ugh"—the characteristic unspellable word—"I no talk English!"

History. (Henrietta S. Lathrop).—The Indian students in United States history have shown an unflagging interest in their lessons throughout the year and have unconsciously been a most interesting study in themselves, as their characteristics were brought out in the discussion of various questions. Beginning with the discovery of the New World, they have followed the story of the colonies through the Indian wars and the struggle for independence, fighting every battle with the utmost zest until it comes a question how far it is wise to excite their too ready enthusiasm for war. The bright spots in the sad story of their race have been emphasized as far as possible, and all due credit carefully given them for their skill and artifice in warfare, with such success that the reason given for each defeat of the Americans came to be, "Oh, so much drill. They no fight behind trees like Indians." They are great hero-worshippers, these Sioux boys and girls, and invariably the hero is the bravest man, and the man who outwits his enemies. Even their favorite Ethan Allen was indignantly called "coward!" for sparing the life of an Englishman, and all argument on the subject failed to restore him to his former popularity.

Of course, even with these more advanced classes, the main difficulty in the teaching, in fact the only one, has been the imperfect knowledge of English; it being sometimes found that after a lesson has been very smoothly read some simple word which seemed to need no explanation has proved a stumbling-block. For instance, Dorchester Heights was supposed to be a man, because it "commanded the city of Boston." But with the aid of numerous pictures and anecdotes, and of the molding-board, where battle-fields have been modeled and pasteboard troops and paper flags maneuvered, it may be hoped that this has not been a serious drawback in their faithful and persevering study.

CHRISTIAN WORK FOR INDIANS.

In his last annual report, Rev. H. B. Frissell, chaplain of the institute, says: "Almost every teacher in the institute is also a teacher in the Sunday-school, the Indian teachers taking the Indian classes, of which Rev. Mr. Gravatt acts as superintendent. In order to give unity to the religious teaching of the week, the subject for study in the international series of Sunday-school lessons has been made the subject of the prayer meeting during the week; still other aspects of the same subject have been presented in the daily readings which have been used at morning prayers, and in the Sunday morning meeting, the afternoon sermon taking up the same subject. In this way one subject has been pressed home upon the minds of the students during the entire week, and more accomplished than if the shot had been scattered. The Sunday-school is the center of the religious life of the school, and the teachers representing five different denominations, become responsible for the religious training of the students."

Of the religious work among the Indians from Episcopal agencies, the Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of Saint John's Episcopal Church, Hampton, writes as follows: "I am glad to make a hopeful report of the religious work with Indians. They attend service as usual in Saint John's church, where it may be their forefathers worshiped. We have held regular services for them at the school on Sunday afternoon and Thursday evenings. I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance of the teachers of the Sunday-school Sunday afternoon exercises. It is a great comfort to me, and an incalculable help to the Indians. The spirit has been good throughout the year. We were confirmed by Bishop Randolph in February last, and three have joined the school chapel. We have abundant cause for thanksgiving to God for his blessing, and can only say, 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory.'"

Mr. Gravatt in March last visited several of the Western agencies, and from the report presented by him on his return I quote as follows: "Since my visit to Dakota in March I feel greatly encouraged about the Indian work. Many of them are more

advanced in civilization than I had expected. They are plowing the land and sowing seed; they are raising cattle and poultry. I found more houses and fewer tepees than I expected. Some of the children at Hampton have good homes to return to. We held three services on Sunday with large congregations. The Hampton children, as a rule, are doing well. Lezede Rencontre has married an educated Indian woman and both are employed at the agency school. Every one speaks well of them. Samuel Fourstar, who was here for a short time only, has a good record. Samuel Brown is doing well at his trade (shoemaker) and is teaching it to others at Saint Paul's school, Yankton Agency. David Simmons has worked steadily and faithfully at the issue house as clerk. He is commended by all. Maggie Goulet is employed by a white family at the agency and is doing well. She wanted to return to Hampton. Frank Yellowbird has married a bright, nice-looking Indian woman, and brought her to see me. Frank conducted religious services at the agency during the absence of the missionary.

George Deloria, who was here about two years and was sent home on account of ill health, has returned to Indian ways. He came to see me in company with other Hampton boys, but before coming removed his blanket, put on citizen's clothes, and tucked his long hair under his coat collar. After an earnest talk with him in the presence of the missionary and one of the Hampton boys, he promised to have his hair cut and to start afresh on the white man's road. Several have thus lapsed, but I am sure it is not permanent. No good work is lost; we have a hold upon them and can influence them for better things by following them up."

AN OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

Lient. George Le Roy Brown, United States Army, late commandant of cadets at this institution, has seen six years' service among the Sioux tribes, whose children are being educated here, and is highly competent to testify in regard to the facts of which he writes. I submit the following extracts from his last annual report, dated June 30, 1884:

On the 18th day of June, 1883, in compliance with the instructions of the principal, General Armstrong, I left Hampton in charge of a party of twelve Indian youths, who were to be returned to their homes in Dakota Territory. Having performed this duty, I was directed to look up ex-students, visit the parents of the students, and to return to Hampton about the last of September, with twenty Indian youths.

On arriving at their homes, the boys had no difficulty in obtaining remunerative employment. Revisiting one of the agencies in September, I was informed that one, who had been returned in June, on account of the physical disability of his father (who had been badly frozen during the previous winter), had earned since his return several hundred dollars, furnishing hay to freighters to the Black Hills. This is an exceptional case, but I was agreeably surprised to find that all the boys who had been returned home from Hampton had done better than I had expected. The majority had decidedly improved and not one had gone back to Indian ways. They have shown a strong inclination to work, earn money, and improve. The three years' course at Hampton is too short a time to accomplish the best results. A number of the leading Indians are recognizing this, and requested me to keep their children as long as I thought best. I brought back to Hampton three of the boys who had been returned two years previous after a three years' course; one had assisted in teaching at the agency school for a year, and was employed, at the time of my visit, as a laborer at the agency at \$20 a month; another had been employed for nearly two years as assistant teacher at the agency school, and the third had been employed, off and on, at the agency as laborer. They were at different agencies; all had improved since leaving Hampton, but were anxious to receive a better training. Altogether, the outlook for the boys was very encouraging. The Indians readily acquiesce in the new departure taken and independent spirit shown by returned Indian boys.

Only one of the girls who returned home in June received employment, and two returned to Hampton in the autumn. In the crude state of society at an Indian agency in the West there is little chance for educated Indian girls to obtain remunerative employment, and the matrimonial intriguing of grandmothers, mothers, and aunts is apt to seriously interfere with the further advancement of returned Indian girls. The Indian agent, or as the Indians call him, "the father," will be found an indispensable factor in the problem of how to insure the complete development of returned Indian girls into useful womanhood. Perhaps "agency boarding schools" may be advantageously used as retreats for the girls until suitable employment or acceptable suitors can be found. Burdened with a savage and cruel husband, further development of the returned Indian girl in Christian and civilized ways, must necessarily be practically slow, if not impossible. I was deeply impressed last summer while visiting an Indian camp. On approaching the camp I noticed a young woman with a child in her arms steal swiftly away among the bushes, evidently desiring to avoid notice. I thought little of it at the time, but before leaving the camp I saw her again, and in spite of her sad appearance I knew her to be a young girl who had returned, three years before, from a school in the States. At the time of her return she was a bright and interesting girl of sixteen, could read, write and speak English well, and seemed well trained in housework. She helped in the agency school for some months after her return, but married badly.

I know an Indian agent, a sterling good man, who required young men who desired to marry Indian school girls, to have a comfortable house, five acres of land under cultivation, a yoke of cattle, a cow, and a good character for industry and sobriety, before he would consent to the girls marrying them. This may be considered somewhat arbitrary, but the result fully justified it. The Indian is accustomed to the idea of purchasing a wife, and the requirement did not seem to him unreasonable; besides, as the agent wisely aided the young couples after marriage, this method of obtaining a wife became fashionable among the better class of young men. The ultimate success of the work of Eastern schools in the education of Indian youth, appears to me to hinge upon Indian agents, to whose care said youths must be returned after their school life is over, and upon the concentration of the work. Each student should be carefully followed up after his or her return home, and helped in every way, encouraged on all sides, and stimulated to do good work.

in forwarding to you the above reports of teachers and others I have given in every one of their unbiased opinions, believing that such an aggregation of opinions is likely to present the fairest possible views of the work accomplished and the present situation. While called on to report directly on the work of the Hampton school for Indians, I take the liberty of making in addition some general remarks. The policy of civilization, the success of which is only a question of time and of well-directed effort, is but a part of the programme to be carried out. The conditions of civilized life are to be created, the most important of which is to settle the red men upon lands of their own, which shall be made inalienable for a period of not less than twenty-five years. The Indian, when his tribal relation is broken and he has become the owner of the land he lives on and cultivates, will have reached the goal of citizenship, and gained the right to vote. To accomplish this end there is needed, first, legislation; second, executive force to carry the legislation into effect. Proper measures were discussed at the last Congress, and there is hope of favorable action during the next session, but this is the easiest part of the work to be done.

When the way to citizenship is opened the wretched routine of life at the agencies must of necessity be changed, and the Indians who are now merely herded or corralled must be scattered in decent cabins on homesteads of their own. Then will there be needed an amount of executive ability not to be found on most of the reservations.

A dozen or two out of the sixty Indian agents will be the right men for such work, and while some of the rest may do fairly well it is probable that weakness and inefficiency may bring to naught much of the good contemplated by legislative enactment. As Indian agents are now paid they are as good men as we have a right to expect them to be. First-class men will enter the service only when suitable salaries are paid. To change the whole *morale* of our Indian population is no easy task, is not to be accomplished in five or ten years, or even many more, and it will require a skill and watchful care for which small provision has as yet been made. Neither laws nor appropriations are the vital forces in the settlement of the Indian question. First, and above all, *men* are needed. The Indian agent who is addressed as "Father" should stand before the Indian as the embodiment of a better life; as his guide to and the representative of higher things; but when he represents only weakness or corruption, progress is impossible.

That but few of these agents are the men they should be is bad enough, but worse still is the fact that when they do attempt reform they are often thwarted. One instance of this, is the law which prohibits at any agency a pay-roll of over \$10,000; well enough at the smaller places, but an obstacle at the larger ones; making impossible, among other needed things, a corps of assistant farmers, at the rate of about one to a hundred families, who should push and lead Indians to practical farming and independence. Possible self-support of many tribes has been impossible for want of means.

As yet the only *permanent* personal factor in the civilization of the red man is the representative of private interest or charity. Civil-service reform cannot yet prevent a probable revolution in men, ideas, and policy with every change of parties. Recognizing this fact, those in charge of Indian affairs should, I think, ally their work at every possible point with this permanent force, even should it involve some difficulties and annoyances. When the power which is supreme to-day may be changed to-morrow, there is a weak point which to me seems most serious, and I believe that it is too little considered by the authorities.

A partial remedy would, I think, be the appointment of a few carefully selected Army officers, should they consent to act, at some of the agencies, retaining in the service the best civilians, for they cannot be spared. There is in the Army a fund of experience and high administrative ability, combined with a noble philanthropy, which should be drawn upon for the needs of the Indian cause. Not that all officers are suited to this work; not that any overturn of the present system is needed, but that the best possible men should be selected wherever they can be found, from the Army or from civil life, the former being more likely to be permanent, and that the Indian Office should be administered by a man of the highest ability and standing, who should have full control and direction of its management; not as he is now, a subordinate with clerical rather than discretionary duties. The great need of the Indian is manhood, and this, by weak, inefficient, or dishonest management, has been made to most of them impossible. A work of vastly increased vigor and efficiency is needed for the red race.

Unquestionably the great majority of Indians must be educated where they live; of their 35,000 youth not over 5,000 are likely to be taught away from their homes. Would to God that all of them could have the chance. But those who go to the various schools in the East should have every facility, the best teachers and appliances for instruction, which is impossible under the meager allowance of Congress for the purpose. No one advantage that the schools in the States offer is greater than that which has been incorporated by Captain Pratt into the Carlisle system, viz, the scattering of these children of nature among the best class of farmers, where they learn civilization by living in it. There is no way like this. Hampton has for five years

sent an annual delegation to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, with excellent result. As object lessons these schools in the East have been of as much value perhaps to the white race as to the red, for they have done much to break down the old and false ideas of the incapacity and bad disposition of the Indian, and have laid the foundation of good work for the entire race. It should never be forgotten how much is due to the energy and self-sacrifice of Capt. R. H. Pratt, United States Army, who sowed the seeds of the present work while in charge of Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida, whom he led up to changed lives, and in some instances, to Christian manhood by this rare gift of sanctified common sense.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH,
Forest Grove, Oreg., August 13, 1884

In accordance with instructions from your office dated July 1, 1884, I herewith submit the annual report of this school. Forest Grove Indian training school is located at Forest Grove, Oreg., 26 miles west of Portland, Oreg. It was organized February 25, 1880, and 14 boys and 4 girls were brought from Puyallup Agency on Puget Sound and placed in a small, rough, temporary building situated upon a lot of 4 acres of land belonging to the Pacific University. Other buildings have been added and more children brought, until at the present time there are 10 buildings and 190 children.

The present buildings have been erected by the Indian boys, the material being purchased with money saved from the regular appropriation, but it is now understood that an appropriation has been made by Congress during its last session for the construction of more commodious and permanent buildings. And in anticipation of this event several very liberal offers have been made by people of different parts of Oregon and Washington Territory to donate land for a building site and farm for the school. These offers comprise tracts containing from 20 to 800 acres, but no action has yet been taken in the matter by the Government.

Up to the present time the lot above mentioned (which has recently been donated to the Government for the use of the school) and 9 acres adjoining is all the land that has been constantly occupied by the school. Other land has been rented from time to time for farming and other purposes, and in this way the need of a farm has been largely supplied. The rent has been paid out of the crop and the profits have been very encouraging.

The attendance at the school during the past year has been very encouraging, the average being above the number allowed by the appropriation for the support of the school. The appropriation for the present fiscal year admits of a larger number than for last year, giving us an opportunity to test the present popularity of the school with the Indians. The first agency visited (Puyallup) furnished us 25 children, of them being girls. Should other agencies contribute in the same proportion to the number of Indians at each agency, we would get from the agencies in Oregon and Washington Territory alone 500 children. If we should add to this number children who wish to come but cannot get the consent of their parents, it would be largely increased. But not all agencies are so fortunate as Puyallup Agency in having an agent who sends from a small agency more children than any other agency and at the same time keeps up three flourishing boarding schools within his own agency. But altogether the interest in the school has largely increased during the past year among the Indians, and if all of the children were allowed to come that wish to come, and are encouraged to come by their parents, the school would be entirely inadequate to accommodate them.

Various circumstances have contributed to this increase of popularity, but it is mainly due to the manifest improvement in the children themselves. Last summer some children were returned to their parents at Warm Springs Agency after having been at this school for three years. An eye-witness thus describes the meeting of the parents and children: One old man who had parted with his boy of fifteen three years before, with many injunctions to work hard and study hard and be a good boy, was the first to meet the lad. He looked all around and asked for his boy, while at the same time the latter was looking around for his father. Neither knew the other. So well had the boy obeyed his father's injunctions that he had risen to the position of first sergeant among the boys. He was tall and straight and his hair cut short and neatly parted. His well fitting new suit of clothes altogether quite transformed him from the half-grown lad of three years ago in his dirty blanket with long uncombed hair coming down over his forehead and cut off square just above his eyes. On the other

hand the father in expectation of meeting his son, who he fondly hoped was now almost like a white man, and not wanting his boy to feel ashamed of his old Indian father, had cut off his own long hair and bought himself a new suit of clothes, and his appearance, too, was changed almost as much as that of the boy's; only the hole in his nose and the holes in his ears told of old superstitions and barbarous habits. All else spoke of an awakening to a realization of nobler aims and better purposes.

The following from the Tribune, a paper published in Pendleton, Oreg., shows that no one more than the white people adjoining an Indian reservation notice the improvement in the children.

The Indian boys who came up from the Forest Grove training school a few days ago for the purpose of building a church on the Indian reservation are getting on nicely with their work. * * * The building is to be 20 by 40, was planned by the boys, and they are doing the work without any assistance and are doing it well. The manner in which they go about their work and in the handling of tools show that they have had careful training, and would convince those, no matter how strongly prejudiced they may be against the education and training of the Indian, that the training school at Forest Grove is an institution that should be kept up.

We have now in the school 100 pupils that have been here but little more than one year. The improvement they have made is remarkable; but what is more encouraging to us is to notice equally marked improvement during the same length of time in those who have been here four years. They seem to grow in their appreciation of civilization and to have developed a faith in their own powers and to have had aroused in them an ambition to take a hand in the active life of this age that seems to transform their whole being. The stolidity and unimpressibility of the Indian character seems to have been shaken off, and their very faces seem to look different.

About one third of the positions of regular employes have been filled in this school during the past year by Indians, and they have given good satisfaction. All of the agencies from which children were sent to this school when it was first organized have now one or more employes who have attended this school, and we have had numerous and urgent applications for persons to fill other places—more than we could supply, from the fact that we had not a sufficient number of pupils old enough to assume so much responsibility. Several persons formerly pupils of this school have been elected to office by the Indians since they have returned to their homes; two have been elected chiefs. I have informed myself in regard to the history of 27 pupils who have left this school, having remained for three years in the school and having now been at home one year, and find that 10 have been engaged in farming, 5 have been employed in agency schools, 5 have been engaged in lumbering on Puget Sound, 2 have worked at the shoemaking trade, 1 at carpentering; 1 has been an interpreter, 1 a clerk in a store, and 2 had no regular employment, being young boys. All had retained their civilized habits, and nearly all had worked continuously.

During the past year the following new industries have been added to those previously taught in the school: Harness-making, printing, coopering, tinsmithing, and a boys' laundry. All are not yet fully equipped, on account of lack of shop room. Formerly the laundrying for the whole school was done by the girls and a Chinaman. The Chinaman struck for higher wages and an Indian boy was put in his place, and it was found that he did equally well; since which time the number of boys in the boys' laundry has been increased to five, and they now do about two-thirds of the washing for the whole school.

A printing office on a small scale has been furnished by the boys and girls, and a small paper, The Indian Citizen, is edited and published by two of the Indian boys. Its circulation among the Indians on the coast and among others who are interested in the subject of Indian education is quite extensive, and is steadily increasing.

Every department of the school is insufficiently equipped. The farmer has no farm, the shoe shop is too small, as is also the carpenter shop, and there are no other shops, except as we hire or borrow. There are only two school-rooms for 200 children. The dining-room and dormitories are crowded, but notwithstanding all disadvantages the school has accomplished much more during the past year than ever before, as will be seen by comparing the various reports below with those of last year.

FARMER'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the land farmed and produce raised at this school. Cultivated 156 acres and raised:

30 tons hay	\$300 00
100 tons straw	300 00
1,000 bushels potatoes	400 00
100 bushels peas	80 00
50 bushels radishes	20 00
50 bushels beans	50 00
500 bushels turnips	100 00
1,000 bushels carrots	600 00

800 bushels beets.....	\$160 04
1,000 heads cabbage.....	50 00
1,000 squash.....	40 00
1,000 pumpkins.....	30 00
200 bushels corn.....	200 00
1,000 watermelons.....	50 00
50 bushels tomatoes.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	2,395 00
Increase in stock by purchase and otherwise, 19 cattle and 7 horses.....	900 00
Increase in value of farm machinery bought, made, &c.....	904 00
	<hr/>
	3,195 00

(D. E. Brewer, farmer, Indian.)

SHOE SHOP.

Annual report of shoe shop for the year beginning July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1884.

377 pairs shoes made, at an estimated value of.....	\$1,246 25
67 pairs boots made, at an estimated value of.....	401 00
Repairing, at an estimated value of.....	201 00
	<hr/>
	1,848 25

All shoes furnished the children have been made in the school shop.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

I would respectfully report that the following amount of work has been done in the blacksmith shop during the year ending June 30, 1884:

Amount of job work done outside of school.....	\$425 70
Ironing 8 lumber wagons.....	440 00
Ironing 2 buckboards.....	70 00
Ironing one hack.....	60 00
Job work done for school.....	1 150
	<hr/>
	1,137 20

I would also report that we have also done about one month's work on the farm. I have during the past year been able to work the boys under my care to a better advantage and have made better progress than before on account of having new work (wagons, &c.) to employ them upon. (W. S. Hudson, blacksmith.)

WAGON AND CARPENTER SHOP.

Herewith you will find a report of buildings and wagons constructed at the school during the year ending June 30, 1884:

2 hospital buildings, 16 by 30.....	\$600
1 shoe shop, 18 by 32.....	200
1 barn, 40 by 75.....	1,000
1 granary, 10 by 12.....	50
9 lumber wagons.....	600
2 buckboards.....	270
1 hack.....	125
	<hr/>
	2,845

(L. Bronson, carpenter and wagon shop.)

MATRON'S REPORT.

Of the 78 girls in the school I can say they are obedient and respectful, doing their work well and cheerfully, and are especially interested in learning anything new. They seem to have a high appreciation of their advantages and opportunities, and often speak of how much good they will be able to do their people when they return to their homes. Most of the older girls are professed Christians. The work of the school is divided into several departments; the girls working in each department

months at a time, thereby receiving during their stay in the school a thorough training in all of the departments. There have been many improvements made during the past year in the methods employed in the school. The girls are divided into companies with officers and are drilled in marching and calisthenics. (Maggie Zuglis, Indian.)

COOK'S REPORT.

The work of the kitchen is done by a detail of 10 girls, all working until 8.30 a. m., 5 of them go into the sewing rooms. Another detail does the work in the afternoon.

The girls who get the breakfast get up at 4 o'clock a. m. to begin their work. They seem contented and happy about their work, and do their work well. A separate detail of 9 girls do the dining-room work, some of them are quite small, and all under the charge of a large girl. (Katie Brewer, cook, Indian.)

REPORT OF LAUNDRESS.

I have 14 girls under my charge. They show a great deal of interest in the work they have to do. They are willing to do what they are told to do. They do their work just as well as any white person in this school. Among other things they wash and iron white shirts very well. Whatever they undertake they learn it through. I would not be ashamed to have the people from Washington to see the laundry any day, for they keep it clean all through the week. I am an Indian girl, so perhaps my report is not as good as other reports. (S. J. Pitt, laundress.)

REPORTS OF SEAMSTRESSES.

Dining room No. 2.—I have under my charge 8 girls. I find them quick to learn, obedient, and industrious. They sew both by hand and with machines. During the year ending June 30, 1884, they have made among other things, 13 coats, 157 pairs of trousers, 108 skirts, 84 pairs overalls, 62 jumpers, 12 pairs drawers, 40 bedticks, 64 towels, 54 towels, 10 aprons, 16 night-dresses, 18 shirts. (Anna Fairchild.)

Dining room No. 1.—I am an Indian and have not had much experience, but I have learned the work of this department and am trying to help the girls by imparting to them what I know. We have used in this room 6,201 yards of goods and have made the following: 164 dresses, 45 skirts, 196 aprons, 70 underwaists, 27 pillow-cases, 59 window-curtains, 68 night-dresses, 18 bedticks, 12 cloaks, 24 towels, 73 sheets, 192 shirts, 279 pair drawers. I have from 13 to 16 girls in my charge, 2 can cut and fit dresses, 8 can do ordinary cutting, all are anxious to learn. (Lillie Pitt, Indian.)

Dining-room No. 3.—We do the patching and mending in our room. The girls in our room are all small. There are 14 girls in our room. (Emma Kahama, Indian, fourteen years old.)

REPORT OF BOYS' LAUNDRY.

All of the boys' washing, except white shirts, is done in this laundry; also all bedding used in the school. Five boys work in this laundry; they do the ironing. (John W. Adams, laundryman, Indian.)

REPORT OF DISCIPLINARIAN.

The first call in the morning for the boys is at 5 o'clock, a. m.; then the boys get up and make their beds and put their rooms in order. The second bugle at 5.30 is for roll-call, when the boys all fall in line and answer to their names. Third call is for breakfast at 6.30. Breakfast is over at 7, and every boy goes directly from the dining-room to his work and remains until 11.30, when they are excused and get ready for dinner. Dinner is over at 1 p. m., and all go to work again until 5, then comes supper. After supper drill for fifteen minutes. Then play until 7.15; then roll-call and answer; and the last call is at 8.30, when all are to be in bed and lights out. We now have over 100 boys; some are out among the farmers during vacation. (David Sawyer, Indian.)

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

When I came into the school about the middle of September, 1883, I found the pupils advanced but less thoroughly graded than I expected. A year's experience has convinced me that to grade a school of this kind is not an easy task. The same difficulties

arise here that are mentioned by teachers of other schools of similar character. The frequent addition of new pupils from reservations and agency schools at various stages of advancement, together with the fact that the school-room work cannot be wholly independent of the industrial training, are among the obstacles. Considering the many difficulties under which they labored, the condition in which I found the school reflects the greatest credit upon former teachers. Throughout the year a continued effort has been made to perfect the grading of the school, and much has been accomplished in that direction, though not all that is desired. An attempt has also been made to establish a fixed course of study, and to make the objects to be attained in the several grades more definite than they have been heretofore. The ultimate object kept in view is to teach Indian children to speak, to read, and to write the English language correctly and understandingly, and to give them, so far as possible, the rudiments of an English education. Where pupils are capable and solicitous of taking up branches in advance of the work laid out for them, they will be encouraged to do so.

Two advanced pupils during the last year have been studying physiology, and mastered it without difficulty. At the beginning of the year a lack of proper textbooks and a supply of others compelled the advanced class to take up physical geography (Monteith's), which was considered a doubtful alternative at that stage of their advancement. By going slowly and reviewing at intervals the work gone over, they experienced but little difficulty with it, and at the end of eight months passed a very satisfactory examination in most of the subjects embraced. This and kindred studies interest them greatly, and promote their desire for knowledge. Experience has shown that it is not wise to undertake a great deal, but rather to make thorough work of a little. As a rule, the children are found to be bright and intelligent and anxious to learn.

The greatest obstacle to their advancement is the lack of the knowledge of our language. To teach them correct English is certainly the first and most important step in their education, and to derive the full benefit of English teaching they must be taught not only to speak and to read and to write English, but also to think English. When this is accomplished, they will compare favorably with other children in ability to make rapid advancement.

This school is just now entering upon the fifth year of its existence. Heretofore there have been but four grades in the school. The fourth grade will now become the fifth, the third the fourth, the second the third, and the first the second; and the first grade will be composed of new recruits, part of whom have just arrived, and a few already here, who are not ready for second-grade work. The plan of work for the fifth grade is not yet completed; but it is the intention to give them such instruction as shall tend to fix firmly in their minds what they have already learned, and prepare them, as far as possible, to give to their people the benefit of their knowledge when they return to them.

During the past year considerable advancement was made by the entire school. Examinations were had at the end of each quarter, which were written as far as practicable. The result of these examinations, taken in conjunction with the class studying of the pupils, was made a basis for grading the school, and the good effects were apparent in many respects. The pupils became not only eager to maintain their standing, but desirous to excel in the careful preparations of their papers and in the credits received. The papers of the last examination show a marked improvement over those of the first. Many of those of the advanced class were almost faultless as to neatness, spelling, and the use of capital letters.

Considerable attention has been given to writing and reading original composition, to declamations and recitations, and with the greatest benefit. Two public exhibitions were given by the children during the year, both of which elicited many expressions of surprise and commendation. The last was at the close of the school year, and was given by a literary society organized and conducted by the pupils of the advanced grade. White children of similar ages and much better opportunities might well be proud of as successful an attempt. Literary societies, sociables, band of hope, Sunday-school, and religious meetings, all conducted by the children, afford opportunities for them to become familiar with those duties in life in which it is hoped they will take the lead when they return to their people.

Inadequate school-rooms have been a hindrance in the past, but we look forward to a time in the near future when this hindrance will be removed. All things considered, the school is in a prosperous condition and bids fair to do more and better work the coming year than ever before. (W. V. Coffin.)

REPORT OF ASSISTANT TEACHER.

I have been employed as assistant teacher in this school for seven months. The school, although not thoroughly graded, was last year divided into four divisions or grades of which I had charge of the two lower, the children being in school only half

day and working the other half; I had one grade in the forenoon and the other the afternoon. I have found the children apt and eager to learn, their average being as good as that of white children. In the first or primary grade we use Appleton's First Reader and Monroe's Reading Charts. They are also given instructions in oral arithmetic and in writing. In the second grade are used Appleton's Second Reader, Robinson's Primary Arithmetic, Monteith's First Lessons in Geography, Watson's Complete Speller, and the Spencerian system of copy books. All the children speak the English language, and understand quite readily. In the first grade are enrolled 31 pupils and in the second grade 41 pupils, 8 of whom were advanced from the first grade at the end of the third quarter. (Minnie Unthank.)

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the school for the past year I have to say that the general health of the school has been good. A large majority of the cases treated have been such as common sore eyes, sore throat, colds, and other slight ailments. But few serious cases of illness have occurred, and but two deaths. Ten children were returned to their homes during the year on account of poor health. Eight of the ten were the victims of inherited consumptional disease. The two were the result of consumption.

Near the beginning of the year a building 20 by 24 feet was erected for a boys' hospital, and a little later another, of the same size, for a girls' hospital. Previous to the erection of these buildings, the overcrowded condition of the school made it very difficult to take proper care of the sick. Since their erection it has been possible to give the best of care in almost every respect, and to this fact is largely due the smallness of the number of cases of serious sickness.

The present location of the school buildings, considered from a sanitary stand-point, is not a good one, for two very important reasons; the first is, the drainage is very poor, and cannot be bettered without considerable expense; the second is, that the water supply is totally inadequate to the needs of the school. Of the four wells on the grounds all fail during the dry season, and it becomes necessary to haul water from one 1 mile, which, for so large a number, is not a small task. If the water furnished by the wells was sufficient in quantity, the drainage and the location of the wells are such that eventually the water in the wells will be so contaminated as to prove a fruitful source of disease. Now that the number of children in school is increased from 150 to 200, if the location of the school buildings is not changed immediate action should be taken to improve the drainage and to furnish the school with an abundant supply of fresh water. (W. V. Coffin.)

Yours respectfully,

H. J. MINTHORN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH, Genoa, Platte County, Nebraska, August 20, 1884.

Sir: I have the honor to report the opening of this school on the 20th of February, 1884, with 71 pupils from the Rosebud Agency, Dakota. On the 24th of the same month 10 arrived from the Yankton agency, Dakota. March 1, 27; March 20, 13; April 17, 5, and July 17, 2, all from the Rosebud Agency, joined the school; making an aggregate of 136. One not accepted, and sent back; 2 have since died; 1 removed to another school; 3 have run away, and not yet brought back, leaving 129; 89 boys and 40 girls attending school. Their ages range from seven to twenty-two years. A few over eighteen were admitted by permission of the Indian Office.

INDIAN EMPLOYÉS.

Have had 7, 2 boys, and 5 girls, from the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. One of the boys was discharged for insubordination; the other is now employed as laborer and disciplinarian. One of the young ladies resigned. 2 are assistant cooks, 1 assistant seamstress, and 1 assistant laundress; all of whom are competent and faithful in their several duties.

BUILDINGS.

The school building is of brick. The main portion, formerly used for school purposes by the Pawnee Indians, is 110 by 45 feet, three floors, with wings recently added running each end, each 80 by 20 feet, four floors. Basement occupied as a dining-

room, kitchens, pantry, boys and girls' assembly and wash room, commissary and store rooms; first floor, four school-rooms, one dormitory, office, reception-room, and officers' rooms; second floor, sewing-room, infirmary, four dormitories, teachers', employes', and store rooms; third floor to wings, dormitories—all designed to accommodate 150 pupils and the officers and employes.

A carpenter shop has been built, 20 by 30 feet, one and a half stories; the upper story is used for storage of goods; it was constructed of wood by the Indian boys; a log cabin, 18 by 30 feet, two floors, occupied by the school farmer and his family, to which additions have been made and fitted up as a temporary laundry. These with a corn-crib, sheds for stock, and the necessary out-buildings comprise all the buildings, excepting four sheds and tool and store house at the brick-yard.

THE FARM.

The school farm consists of half a section (320 acres) of land, a rich soil lying nearly level upon the first and second benches, east of and adjoining the town of Genoa. A railroad crosses the farm from east to west, a few hundred feet in front of the school building. About 20 acres are used as school grounds, roads, &c., leaving 300 acres for farming purposes. The farmer reports that the Indian boys did all of the work, under his direction (except the sowing of the oats), clearing the land of weeds and stubble; plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and stacking of the oats; 130 acres of corn, 30 acres of it prepared, planted, and cultivated the old-time way—marking, dropping of the seed, covering, and cultivating with hoes—as a means of instruction. The balance was done with a corn-planter and double (horse) cultivators, the boys caring for and driving the teams. The corn was cultivated six times to kill out a rank growth of weeds with which the farm was overrun as the result of long neglect. Now a large crop is promised of corn, estimated yield 6,000 bushels; 45 acres were sown to oats, cut and stacked, estimated yield 2,000 bushels; 10 acres potatoes, 7 acres beans, 10 acres garden vegetables, 40 acres hay land, and the balance pasture.

The boys have not only taken care of the horses and mules (4 span), but have herded the cows (16 head,) milked most of them morning and evening, and fed the pigs (24 head).

In farming these boys have from the first manifested much interest, industry, and aptitude, doing their work well. They have also set out 3,500 fruit trees and 3,500 vines and plants, and in every way given evidence of their adaptability to such work. Even the smallest of the boys, from eight to ten years of age, have been employed dropping seed, pulling weeds, and gathering the small vegetables.

CARPENTRY.

The school carpenter has had from 5 to 7 apprentices. With them he has built a shop, sheds for the cattle and brick-yard, out-buildings, fences; made all necessary repairs and improvements upon the buildings, furniture, tables, benches, &c. The carpenter, as well as the farmer, is instructed to do none of the work it is possible for the boys to do; to take all the time necessary to show and instruct the pupils in all matters pertaining to his department. In this work the boys have exhibited ingenuity, interest, and industry, and promise to become good workmen.

THE BRICK-YARD

but recently started; at first was somewhat disappointed in consequence of the Indian boys failing to do the work required. They seemed indifferent and wanting in strength, and broke down, compelling the employment of white labor. But now they are doing better and promise to do as well in this occupation as they have in other. Brick are needed to build a laundry, requiring for this purpose nearly 300,000 brick; cisterns and buildings are also needed. Besides, in the manufacture of brick the pupils are instructed in an important industry; it can be made a source of income to the school. Have completed one kiln containing 80,000, which was injured by a severe storm of wind and rain, yet we have 50,000 merchantable brick selling at the yard for \$10 and \$12 a thousand. Another kiln, containing 250,000, will be ready for delivery by the 10th or 15th of September. Another, of the same number of brick, by the 20th or 30th of October, which will secure the completion of the laundry building before winter.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

The matron reports the general household work as performed by Indian girls, either as pupils or employes. A Sioux girl, who had previous to coming here attended only reservation schools where housework was not taught, came here a pupil and is now

employed as dining-room director, having 13 girls in charge who are detailed each to a table. She in a very quiet and matronly manner teaches her girls to place upon the table in order and with neatness, to wash their dishes and reset the table, sweeping and cleaning that portion of the dining-room they occupy, and caring for the implements they use, teaching them to become housekeepers.

Girls are also regularly detailed to care for the dormitories in their wing of the school building, the sitting and other rooms, this detail being under the supervision of the assistant matron. The boys, being in another wing of the building, care for the rooms usually theirs.

The laundry is in charge of a white woman, assisted by an Indian girl who is from Carlisle school. All the washing and ironing for the pupils is done at the laundry, and six girls are detailed daily to assist in the work, 3 for the mornings and 3 for the afternoons, thus securing attendance at school half of each day, as it is our aim that labor and study shall move hand in hand.

The same order of detail prevails in the seamstress or sewing room, a change being made each month in all, that each girl may become proficient in every department of work. The small girls belonging to the primary department of the school, having a short session in the school-room each half day, are sent on leaving it to the sewing room, where they are taught to hemstitch and darn, and are most of them expert. All the mending for the school is done by the girls, also all the making of the garments for the girls and some of the boys. The outer garments and flannel for most of the boys are sent to us ready-made, but before issue they are re-made to make strong and more durable.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The school physician reports that the health of the pupils has been very good since opening of the school. There have been no acute diseases of a contagious nature. Although two epidemics of measles have been in the town and some cases in proximity, there have been no cases among the pupils. Two have died from consumption, one at the school and the other after returning to his home at the agency. The physician attributes the good health of the pupils to the strict sanitary measures carried out.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The most important part of this work is that of the teachers in the school-room, educating the youth, and inasmuch as the opening of the school is of so recent a date, the necessity of first teaching the pupils the English language, not only to understand it but to use it in their converse with each other, there is but little to report after so short a period—six months only, one month's vacation, leaving five months for tuition; and as the pupils attend school but half of each day, the term of instruction is reduced to two and a half months. Therefore progress during that time while marked and encouraging, still finds the scholars, most of them, in the early methods of instruction, consisting of the objective study of language, writing words, phrases, and sentences upon slates and blackboards, counting, writing leading numbers, drawing, modeling in clay, reading, reciting, singing, kindergarten occupation, &c. It may be considered unfortunate that all of the pupils are of the Sioux Indian Nation, and all speak the Dakota tongue, which renders the acquisition of another language much more difficult than if children of other tribes who do not understand Dakota were a part of the school.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL F. TAPPAN,
Superintendent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY
(via ARKANSAS CITY, KANS.), July 15, 1884.

I have the honor herewith to submit the first annual report of Chilocco Indian Industrial school for the fractional year commencing January 15, 1884, and ending July 15, 1884. Enrollments, males, 130; females, 56. Average attendance, 168.75.

Our school opened up, at the time referred to above, under very unfavorable circumstances, the weather being very cold and inclement, and the children having to be transported so far across the plains in wagons, and at considerable expense to the Government; but under the careful management of Mr. Frank Maltby, who was at the time employed as clerk and industrial teacher for the school, there was brought from the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, and from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, 123 children, without any great suffering or any sickness being contracted, although they passed through a "norther" of two days' duration, causing a delay of that length of time. From other agencies we received other pupils until our numbers reached that referred to above.

We have been visited quite often by parents of the children and by chiefs of the different tribes, who invariably express themselves as well pleased with the school and its prospects, and pledge themselves to work for the school and its interests; especially those of the Southwest said to me, "When you want more children let us know, and you shall have all you want." The future may decide as to the sincerity of their expressions.

Some of our larger pupils have been somewhat discouraged on account of not having the necessary accommodations for learning trades, as they had expected when they came, causing discontent with some, and a few returned without permission to the agencies; but since your order to agents to return such as left the school without permission we have had no further trouble in that direction, and if proper arrangements are made in the way of shops, &c., I think no difficulty will be had in keeping the children well contented.

For the most part, the pupils have engaged in the work of opening up the farms, fencing, digging sewers, &c., very willingly, and, considering their experience, have done well; and with a prospect of a little pay next year they will enter upon their work with more zeal than ever before. We had not the children long enough for any of them to learn any one thing sufficiently well to do it without some help. Some of the girls could, with a little help, cut and make plain garments, and could render some assistance in laundry and kitchen. I find, however, that in their first lessons they are much more liable to break tools they work with or dishes they use than after they have had some training. Our garden has been of considerable benefit to the school, notwithstanding it has been partially destroyed by stock which are running at large in this part of the Territory. Our pumpkins and squashes planted on the newly broken ground promise well; also the millet is looking well; seed-corn will not produce very much; melons and cucumbers look nicely—latter ready for use. The trouble we have had with trespassing stock will be avoided soon by our fence being put up.

The children have made commendable progress in all branches of study they have undertaken. We find a less number of dull children among these children than among an equal number of whites.

Our Sunday exercises consist of Sunday-school at 10.30 o'clock a. m. and preaching each alternate Sunday by some of the ministers from the city; we also have each evening through the week, in addition to the regular study hour, a time for devotional exercises, singing, &c.

The stock interests have only begun, having just received cattle under modified contract of H. C. Slavens, and 18 high grade polled Angus and Galloway bulls bought in open market from Mr. Blacksheve, of Kansas. One of the latter has since died; the others are all doing nicely, and are being cared for by the boys, with the assistance of Mr. R. A. Munson, an irregular employé.

As an experiment we have given permission for some of the children to visit their parents during vacation, with the promise to return at the beginning of the school year without expense to the Government.

The sanitary condition of the school has been very good, considering the fact that the greater part of our children were sent to us without the proper medical examinations. We have lost but two by death the past year, one Cheyenne girl and one Caddo boy. In receiving children in future we hope to be able to exercise more care and have them properly examined before admitting them.

Our limited number of apprentices are doing well; four in the bakery, and five at the carpenter's trade, and three are learning painting. With the same progress through another year that has been made in the past, we will be able to do our own baking without the aid of a white baker. Our carpenters show an aptness for their work and are learning rapidly. The painters have been at work on some of the out-buildings, doing well for beginners. I think that the prevailing and oft-repeated idea "that on account of the close proximity to the agencies it will be impossible to make Chillico a success" is already proven to be an erroneous idea. There is no reason why she may not, under careful management, take her place in the front as an educational institution for Indian children.

reports have been forwarded.
ing the kindness I have received from officers of the Indian Department
to our kind Father above for his blessings upon us,
your obedient servant,

W. J. HADLEY,
Superintendent.

MISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,
August 20, 1884.

plying with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report
ending June 30, 1884, pertaining to the health and sanitary condition of

	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1883-'84.
nts for medicines	2, 015	3, 611	5, 013
.....	36	98	100
.....	21	92	63

ratio of mortality was among young children, attributable to exposure and
practices of their relatives, a majority of whom have not the remotest idea
ispensable nursing and ordinary hygiene; hence it is, many reliable pre-
fail to benefit and they return to their medicine men. Many of the other
e those whose illness were not reported at all, or until after their medicine
men had failed, and who were then usually so exhausted that little could
r them. Regarding the births, it is very probable many are never reported
ncy police, a death; however, on account of its impressiveness or display,
asily be ascertained; it is my opinion the two about balance.

whole I am certain these Indians are steadily gaining confidence in the rem-
white man, calling for them more frequently each succeeding year. Though
vident they are wedded to the pernicious influence of the medicine men, so
hese empirics met with in my daily rounds, that a brief sojourn here would
e with a belief that they were nearly all—men and women—of that voca-
etimes I fancy the mystic creatures (generally of middle age, rarely old
tolerated through fear of their conjury. Under such circumstances it is
ly my pleasure to administer the medicine to the sick person, *nolens volens*,
s guides, is dangerous guess work, which, therefore, would make any one
gh the interpreter, kindly explain that doctoring, without education and
qualified as another. The gradual decline of their vitiating dances, an
nt in their improperly prepared food, and insufficient clothing, and the
tion of log-houses for domiciles should soon show a decreased death rate
e noticeable that contrary to a common belief, East, the Indians, though of
in, do not enjoy immunity from sickness any more than other races. Their
ange from simple constipation to “misery all over.” Tubercular diseases,
the digestive system, of the respiratory organs, of the eye, and of the
tter in great variety), of more or less gravity, are presented daily for treat-
th some I am able to apply routine treatment, though, in most instances,
medicine is once theirs, nothing more is heard from them for months, if ever,
they appreciate the necessity of systematic treatment. No doubt some of
rugs applied for were for combining with their own medicinal herbs. No
hilis and only three of gonorrhea among full-bloods have been treated
year. Still births, plural births, difficult parturition, and suicides not
y occur here, though not as often as among the whites.

ency of this branch of the service would be promoted here by one of the
axiliaries: an apothecary, an assistant physician, or limited hospital ac-
ms—about 10 beds—for such of the sick or injured who come from great
urthest Indian village 40 miles) to the agency for treatment, and have to
with without receiving material benefit in one visit, because at present
rovision for shelter and sustenance of the sick.

ree of gratification to know that notwithstanding the unfavorable phys-
with which the large boarding-school opened—an epidemic of chicken-
ny sick from sudden change of habit—no death has yet occurred there,
health of the children continues remarkably good.

Our location for healthfulness could hardly be excelled, being entirely exempt from malaria and the more malignant zymotics, located on an extensive, elevated prairie, visited by strong, dry winds, and abundant atmospheric electricity contribute to cleanliness of the villages. The agency proper, besides being thoroughly drained, supplied with sewerage and garbage holes, is carefully policed as frequently as necessary.

The medical supplies sent here for the dispensary are of good quality and quantity, though there are several preparations, such as aloes, tr. belladonna, tr. gentian, porous-plasters, &c., that could be utilized if allowed on requisition. Also several minor surgical instruments, not on hand, are needed for emergencies in such a large community.

Very respectfully,

Dr. V. T. McGILLICUDDY, *Agent*.

J. ASHLEY THOMPSON, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

AN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC ACTS.

50.—An act to repeal section eight of an act entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty. May 14, 1884.
[Vol. 23, p. 22.]

As it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; that the lands referred to in said section are hereby restored to the public domain. 21 Stat., 204.
Restoration of lands, &c., on Ute Indian reservation, Colorado, to public domain.
Approved, May 14, 1884.

P. 177.—An act to grant to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. July 4, 1884.
[Vol. 23, p. 69.]

As it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, north of the northern boundary of Cook County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, the line to be located in sections of twenty-five miles each and before work is begun on any portion of the line thereof is to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted. Right of way for railway, telegraph, and telephone lines to Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Co. through Indian Territory.
Route to be approved by Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed once for every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company with the right to use such additional land where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill. *Provided,* That no more than one acre in addition of land shall be taken for any one station. *Provided,* That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph and telephone line and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from whom the same shall have been taken. Grant of lands for stations.
Proviso.
Proviso.

Compensation for property, &c. SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, customs, usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it is constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested referees to be appointed by the President before entering upon the duties of their appointment shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment which duly certified shall be returned with their award. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right within ninety days after the making of the award to give notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts, the case shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then be at liberty to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day he is engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railroad company.

Referees in case of disagreement.

Oath.

Right of appeal to the courts.

Compensation of referees.

Fees of witnesses.

Costs, &c.

Freight rates. SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the kind, *provided* that passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messengers on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State Government or Governments shall exist in said territory, within the limits of which said railway or a part thereof shall be located; and then such State Government or Governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits, by said railway, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company, whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State. *Provided however* that the rates of such transportation of passengers local or interstate shall not exceed those above expressed and *provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such rate as Congress may by law provide and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Passenger rates.

Rates for carrying U. S. mails.

Payments per mile of railroad constructed. SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, the sum of fifty dollars in addition to compensation provided for by this act for property taken or damage done by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in instalments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded. Said company shall also pay, as long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different Indian nations or tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit. *Provided further*, That if the general council of either of the Indian nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located within four months after the filing of maps of definite location made forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary of Interior to distribute proceeds, &c.

Additional taxes.

Proviso.

all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon terms, conditions, and requirements, as herein provided: *Proviso.* Compensation to occupants of lands; how paid;

That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of satisfaction that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive provisions of this section. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, nor any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway has been established from exercising the like power as to such railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act. *Proviso.* Congress may impose taxes. Right to immediate survey and location of road.

That said company shall cause maps showing the general location of the line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands the line may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for settlement and improvement upon the right of way shall be valid as against said company: *Provided,* Map of route to be filed, &c.

a map showing any portion of said railway company's lands as filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence construction of said line within six months thereafter or such location as to any occupant thereof. *Proviso.* Grading; when to commence.

The officers, servants and employees of said company, necessary for the construction, operation and management of said road and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon the right of way, but subject to the provisions of the land laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with said instructions. *Proviso.* Right of employees to reside on lands, &c.

That the United States circuit and district courts for the District of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said Territory and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of the courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. *Proviso.* What courts to have concurrent jurisdiction, &c.

That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not so constructed: *Provided,* said railroad company shall construct and maintain convenient roads and highway crossings, and necessary bridges, over the land wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railways right of way, or may be by the proper authority located across the same. *Proviso.* Lands forfeited, &c., for failure to build road. Bridges and road and highway crossings.

That the said Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon express condition, binding the company, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, abet nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing of the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, except as hereinbefore provided: *Provided:* That any condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a condition of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act. *Proviso.* Conditions of acceptance of grant; proviso.

11. All mortgages executed by said Railway Company covering any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be located in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and no further execution and shall convey all rights and property of said company therein expressed. *Proviso.* Mortgages, &c., to be recorded in Department of Interior.

Congress may, at any time amend, add to or repeal this act.
 July 4, 1864.

July 4, 1884. CHAP. 179.—An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Southern Kansas Railway Company and for other purposes.

[Vol. 23, p. 73.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Southern Kansas Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the law of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory where an extension of the Southern Kansas Railway from Winfield in a southerly direction would strike said line, running thence south in the direction of Dennison, in the State of Texas, on the most practicable route, to a point at or near where the Washita River empties into the Red River, with a branch constructed from a point at or near where said main line crosses the northern line of said Territory, westwardly along or near the northern line of said Territory, to a point at or near where Medicine Lodge Creek crosses the northern line of said Territory, and from that point in a southwesterly direction, crossing Beaver Creek at or near Camp Supply and reaching the west line of said Indian Territory at or near where Wolf Creek crosses the same, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

Right of way for railway, telegraph, and telephone lines to Southern Kansas Railway Company through Indian Territory. SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted for said main line and branch to the Southern Kansas Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided* That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Route.

Land grant for stations, etc.

Proviso.

Reversion of land, when.

Compensation to individual occupants. SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the President, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment shall take and subscribe, before competent authority, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts, where the case shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned, and proceed with the construction of the railroad. Each of said referees shall receive for their services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations, costs, including compensation of the referees shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company,

Referees in cases of disagreement.

Oath.

Right of appeal to the courts.

Award, etc.

Compensation of referees.

Fees of witnesses.

4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by law of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same **Freight rates; proviso.**

Provided: that passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or government shall exist in said Territory, within the limits of which said railway a part thereof shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided however*, the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, not exceed the rate above expressed, *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide: and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-general may fix the rate of compensation, **Passenger rates. Right of Congress to regulate charges for transportation, etc., reserved; proviso. Carrying of mails.**

5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose said main line and branch may be located the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken or damages done by the construction of the railway for each mile of road that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is completed. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of ten dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations or tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That said nation shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and used by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes on said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit: *Provided further*, That if the general counsel of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three of this act. **Damages. Apportionment of moneys, &c.**

The determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual part of lands with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this section. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, nor any territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall pass. **Proviso. Additional taxes. Proviso. Compensation for lands, how paid.**

It has been established from exercising the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits, Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act. **Proviso. Award in lieu of compensation. Congress may impose taxes, etc. Right to immediate survey and location.**

6. That this company shall cause maps showing the route of its proposed lines through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal agent of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when showing any portion of said railway company's located line is as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter or such location shall be void unless said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in writing within twenty five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun, **Maps of route, &c., to be filed. Subsequent claims not valid. Proviso. Grading, when to commence. Approval of Secretary of Interior.**

Right of officers, &c., to reside on lands granted.

SEC. 7. The officers, servants and employes of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

What courts to have concurrent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas, the western district of Arkansas, and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Southern Kansas Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act,

Civil jurisdiction of courts extended, &c.

Lands forfeited for failure to build road.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built, that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges, over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Bridges and road and highway crossings.

Conditions of acceptance of grant.

SEC. 10. That the said Southern Kansas Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Mortgages, &c., to be recorded in Interior Department.

SEC. 11. All mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company therein expressed.

SEC. 12. Congress may, at any time, amend, add to, alter or repeal this act.

Approved, July 4, 1884.

July 4, 1884.
[Vol. 23, p. 76.]

CHAP. 180.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and for other purposes.

Indian appropriation for year ending June 30, 1885.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

[Vol. 23, p. 79.]

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

Columbias and Colvilles.

Agreement of July 7, 1883, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Appropriation. *Proviso*.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the agreement entered into in the city of Washington on the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations, in Washington Territory, while agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, including all expenses incident thereto, eighty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required therefor, to be immediately available: *Provided* That Sarsopkin and the Indians now residing on said Columbia res

elect within one year from the passage of this act whether remain upon said reservation on the terms therein stipulated to the Colville reservation: *And provided further*, That in case s so elect to remain on said Columbia Reservation the Sec- e Interior shall cause the quantity of land therein stipulated ed them to be selected in as compact form as possible, the so selected to be held for the exclusive use and occupation ans, and the remainder of said reservation to be thereupon the public domain, and shall be disposed of to actual settlers homestead laws only, except such portion thereof as may subject to sale under the laws relating to the entry of tim- and of mineral lands, the entry of which shall be governed now in force concerning the entry of such lands.

Proviso.

KICKAPOOS.

[Vol. 23, p. 81.]

unt, to enable the President of the United States to carry visions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kicka- s dated June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is provided in said treaty, and under such rules as the Sec- e Interior may prescribe, to eleven Kickapoo Indians who e citizens of the United States, such sum as may be their of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe on and other beneficial purposes per treaty of May eighteenth, indred and fifty-four, not exceeding three thousand seven d sixteen dollars and twenty-one cents; and the Secretary rior is directed to pay also to the said eleven Kickapoos their of the tribal funds held in trust by the United States, and n the United States Treasury.

13 Stat., 623.

10 Stat., 1078.

ousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to en- esident to canse to be surveyed such portion of the Puyal- tion in Washington Territory into lots as he may deem ad- direct, and the same assign to such individual Indians or uch reservation as are willing to avail themselves of the priv- ill locate on the same as permanent homes in accordance rms of article six of the treaty made on December twenty- een hundred and fifty-four, and ratified by the Senate March een hundred and fifty-five.

[Vol. 23, p. 88.]

Survey of por- tion of Puyallup reservation, Washington Ter- ritory, into lots, &c.

e the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Turtle Mount- Chippewas in permanent homes on homesteads, and to pur- , implements, and other necessities, five thousand dollars. lands acquired from the White Oak Point and Mille Lac hippewa Indians on the White Earth Reservation, in Minne- treaty proclaimed March twentieth, eighteen hundred and hall not be patented or disposed of in any manner until fur- tion by Congress.

[Vol. 23, p. 89.]

Turtle Mount- ain band of Chip- pewas.

Certain lands on White Earth reservation re- served, &c. 13 Stat., 693.

the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Flathead, Koo- Lower Pend d'Oreilles Indians in Montana Territory for the ay to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company over and air reservation, sixteen thousand dollars, to be paid in ac- ith an agreement made between said tribes and the United eptember second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and be- paid to the United States by the Northern Pacific Railroad t part payment for said right of way which agreement is ied: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as in ecting the relation between the Government and said Rail- ay growing out of the grant of land made to said company right of way provided for in said agreement.

[Vol. 23, p. 89.]

Payment to Flathead, Kootenay, and Lower Pend d'Oreilles Indians, &c.

Proviso.

rt and civilization of Carlos's band of Flathead Indians, to l under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for d Indians who remain in Bitter Root Valley, as well as for smove to the Jocko reservation, twenty-one thousand dol- mmediately available.

Carlos's band of Flatheads.

[Vol. 23, p. 90.]

Joseph's band of Nez Perces.

rt and civilization of Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians in Territory, twenty thousand dollars; and of this amount a

sum not exceeding one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars may be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to James Reuben, for expenses incurred by him in taking thirty-three Nez Perce Indians from the Indian Territory to Idaho; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend the balance of this appropriation for the removal of the Nez Perce Indians now in the Indian Territory to some other location, if he deems it proper so to do, and for their support at such new location."

[Vol. 23, p. 94.]

Sale of cattle-conditions of; penalty for violation of terms of sale.

That where Indians are in possession or control of cattle or their increase which have been purchased by the Government such cattle shall not be sold to any person not a member of the tribe to which the owners of the cattle belong or to any citizen of the United States whether intermarried with the Indians or not except with the consent in writing of the agent of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the cattle belongs. And all sales made in violation of this provision shall be void and the offending purchaser on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not less than six months.

Detection, etc., of persons selling liquors to Indians upon reservation.

R. S. 2139, 373.

R. S. 2140, 373.

For detecting and prosecuting persons who sell or barter, or donate or furnish in any manner whatsoever, liquors, wines, beer, or any intoxicating beverage whatsoever to Indians upon or belonging to any Indian reservation, five thousand dollars. And no part of section twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine or of section twenty-one hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes shall be a bar to the prosecution of any officer, soldier, sutler or storekeeper, attaché, or employé of the Army of the United States who shall barter, donate, or furnish in any manner whatsoever liquors, wines, beer, or any intoxicating beverage whatsoever to any Indian.

[Vol. 23, p. 95.]

21 Stat., 199.

Sale of Ute Indian reservation, Colorado.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to continue to carry out the provisions of the act of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, "ratifying the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be taken from moneys appropriated by said act and remaining unexpended

Commission for examination of coal on White Mountain Indian reservation, Arizona.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to detail a proper person or persons from the employees of the Geological Survey and to also appoint a suitable person not now in the employ of the Government which said persons shall constitute a commission who shall under the direction of the Secretary proceed to examine and report upon the character, extent, thickness, and depth of each vein, the value of the coal per ton on the dump, and the best method to utilize the same, and to report their opinions as to the best method of disposing thereof within the limits of the White Mountain Indian reservation in the Territory of Arizona, and the result of said investigation to the Secretary and by him transmitted to Congress, and for the compensation and expenses of the member of the commission not of the Geological Survey and for the expenses of examination and investigation on the ground two thousand five hundred dollars.

Seminole Indians, Florida.

To enable the Seminole Indians now in Florida to obtain homesteads upon the public lands, and to establish themselves thereon, six thousand dollars.

[Vol. 23, p. 96.]

Provisions of homestead laws made applicable to Indians, etc.

That such Indians as may now be located on public lands, or as may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise, hereafter, so locate may avail themselves of the provisions of the homestead laws as fully and to the same extent as may now be done by citizens of the United States; and to aid such Indians in making selections of homesteads and the necessary proofs at the proper land offices, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated; but no fees or commissions shall be charged on account of said entries or proofs. All patents therefor shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been

Fees and commissions for entries excluded.

Lands to be held in trust, etc., by U. S.

de, or, in case of his decease, of his widow and heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs as aforesaid, in fee, charged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever.

[Vol. 23, p. 97.]

SEC. 4. * * * *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any sums appropriated in this act for subsistence, and not absolutely necessary for that purpose, for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, or for the assistance of such Indians become farmers, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, an account of his action under this provision.

[Vol. 23, p. 98.]

SEC. 9. That hereafter each Indian agent be required, in his annual report, to submit a census of the Indians at his agency or upon the reservation under his charge, the number of males above eighteen years of age, the number of females above fourteen years of age, the number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen years, the number of school-houses at his agency, the number of schools in operation and the attendance at each, and the names of teachers employed and salaries paid such teachers.

Indian agents to make annual report.

SEC. 10. That no part of the expenses of the public lands service shall be deducted from the proceeds of Indian lands sold through the General Land Office, except as authorized by the treaty or agreement providing for the disposition of the lands.

Proceeds of sale of Indian lands, &c., not applicable to expenses of public lands service.

SEC. 11. That at any of the Indian reservations where there is now land and Government property not required for the use and benefit of Indians at said reservations the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and apply the proceeds of the same in purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom said property was purchased; and he shall make report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter.

Sale of Government property on Indian reservations; disposal of proceeds.

Approved, July 4, 1884.

§. 332.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, for other purpose.

July 7, 1884.

[Vol. 23, p. 194.]

It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, to-wit:

Appropriations. Sundry civil expenses.

[Vol. 23 p. 212.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

That this amount, to pay the Creek Nation of Indians for one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy and forty-eight hundred acres of land, being the amount taken by the United States in 1866, of the estimate made in the third article of the treaty with said Nation proclaimed August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of forty cents per acre, forty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars in full payment for said land.

Creek Nation of Indians.

14 Stat., 786.

To pay amount found due N. J. Smith, as per certificate of Second Comptroller numbered eighteen hundred and forty-eight, dated June

N. J. Smith, payment to.

eighteen hundred and eighty-four, under appropriation made by act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for payment of indebtedness incurred by Silas H. Sweetland, one hundred and fifty dollars.

19 Stat., 197.

[Vol. 23, p. 227.]

Approved, July 7, 1884.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Mar. 20, 1884.

CHAP. 13.—An act for the relief Louisa Boddy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Louisa Boddy, of _____ County, State of Oregon, the sum of five thousand four hundred dollars, in full settlement of her claim against the Government for depredations committed and property taken and destroyed by the Modoc Indians on or about November twenty-ninth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Approved, March 20th, 1884.

May 7, 1884.

CHAP. 42.—An act to adjust the accounts of John B. Monteith, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed in the settlement of the Indian accounts of John B. Monteith, deceased, late Indian agent at the Lapwai Indian Agency, in the Territory of Idaho, for the Nez Perce Indians, to allow him, or the administrator or executor of his estate, the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents, which amount has been heretofore disallowed him in the settlement of his accounts in the Indian service; and which sum for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 7, 1884.

June 12, 1884.

CHAP. 90.—An act for the relief of I. L. Burchard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of I. L. Burchard, late Indian agent of Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same upon the principles of justice and equity, and to award him credit for disbursements honestly made, and for payments made in good faith where such payments have inured to the benefit of the Government or the Indians.

Approved, June 12, 1884.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 5.

July 1, 1884.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas it is alleged that certain persons have within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible possession of, and settlement upon, the lands of what is known as the Oklahoma lands, in the Indian Territory, which Territory is designated, recognized and described by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the executive authorities as Indian country, and as such is subject to occupation by Indian tribes only; and

Whereas the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all

is residing or being found in said Indian Territory without express permission of the Interior Department :

7, therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of Indian nations and tribes in said Territory, and that settlers not be induced to go into a country, at great expense to themselves, they cannot be allowed to remain, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do admonish and warn all such persons so doing or preparing to remove upon said lands or into said Territory at any attempt to so remove or settle upon any of the lands of Territory ; and I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who do so offend, that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the proper officers of the Interior Department, and necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to remove all such intruders from the said Indian Territory.

testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Signatures.

the President :

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unap- propriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, including as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropri- ations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annu- ties incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and annuities which, invest- ed at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Thirteen installments, unappro- priated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 594, § 10		\$390,000 00		
Do.	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do	\$15,000 00			
Do.	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer	Fourteenth article treaty of Oc- tober 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 595, § 14	2,000 00			
Do.	Pay of physician and teacher	do	do	2,500 00			
Arikaraes, Gros Ventre, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time deter- mine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1865.	Treaty not pub- lished.	50,000 00			
Arapahoes.	do	do	do	30,000 00			
Blackfeet, Hidatsa, and Piegan.	do	Eighth article treaty of Septem- ber 1, 1868.	do	40,000 00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 23, 1867.	Thirteen installments, unappro- priated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	16,000 00	280,000 00		
Do.	Purchase of clothing, same article	do	do	7,700 00			
Do.	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, black- smith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	do	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13				
Chickasaw	Permanent annuity in goods	One installment, at \$1,500, unap- propriated.	Vol. 14, p. 618		1,500 00	63,000 00	
Chippewas, Delos Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assist- ants, iron, tools, &c.	One installment, at \$1,000, unap- propriated.	Vol. 14, p. 704, § 3		1,000 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	do	do		1,000 00		
Do.	Twenty installments of annuity in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammu- nition, and tobacco.	Annuity, \$2,500, goods, &c., \$5- 500; provisions, &c., \$1,000; one installment, unappropriated.	do		11,000 00		

Mississippi. Chippewas, Pilla- ger, and Lake Wianobagoahsh bands.	Forty-six installments to be paid to the owners of the Mississippi Indians. Forty installments; in money, \$10,000.00 goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Eight installments, of \$1,000 each, due. Ten installments, of \$22,000.00 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1108, § 3; vol. 13, p. 604, § 3.	220,000 00	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of Novem- ber 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,000. Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2. Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13	9,600 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, &c.....	.....	.....	920 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$39,257.92, articles ten and thir- teen, treaty of January 22, 1856. Permanent annuities .....	.....	.....	19,512 89	.....	\$390,257 92
Creeks.....	do	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4..	1,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802.....	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2..	3,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4.	20,000 00	.....	490,000 00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, &c.....	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.	1,110 00	.....	22,200 00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	600 00	.....	12,000 00
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the Presi- dent, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, educa- tion, and assistance in agricultural opera- tions, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.	10,000 00	.....	200,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and do- mestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 788, § 3	33,758 40	.....	675,168 00
Crows	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engi- neer, farmer, and blacksmith. Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery. Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements. Twenty-five installments, of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; fourteen installments of \$19,000 each, due, estimated. Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	266,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	Five installments, of \$1,500 each, due. Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	2,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	.....	Twenty-two installments of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.	680,000 00	.....	.....

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unap- propriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in default, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropri- ations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annu- ties incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invest- ed at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Gros Ventres	Amounts to be expended in such goods, pro- visions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary. Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.	Treaty not published (eighth ar- ticle, July 13, 1868).	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9	\$35,000 00		\$2,575 00	\$57,500 00
Iowa	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kansas	Interest on \$93,581.00, at 5 per cent.	Two installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1076, § 2		\$2,000 00	4,075 45	93,581 08
Kickapoo	Twenty installments for repairing saw mill, and building for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plowmaker manual labor school, and hospital.		Vol. 14, p. 708, § 3				
Klamath and Mo- doco.	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books, and stationery for manual labor school.	One installment, of \$1,500, due.	do		1,500 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	One installment, of \$2,000, due.	Vol. 14, p. 709, § 5.		2,000 00		
Do	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.03 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 3.			674 85	13,481 00
Mississippis of Kansas.	Interest on \$21,484.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 6, 1864.		Vol. 10, p. 1064, § 3			1,064 34	21,864 81
Do	Permanent annuities.					1,100 00	22,000 00
Mississippis of Hol River.	Fourth article treaty of 1798; third article treaty of 1806; third article treaty of 1809.		Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 51, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 116.				
Mississippis of Hol River.	Treaty of December 21, 1865		Vol. 12, p. 983, § 2	2,000 00			
Mississippis of Hol River.	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and millers of mills, &c.	Treaty of June 9, 1868.	Vol. 14, p. 606, § 5.	3,500 00			
Mississippis of Hol River.	Salary of two millers for schools, two teach- ers, two teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.						

Do.....	For each article of Treaty May 18, 1866.	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Four installments, of \$37,500 each, due.	.....do.....	150,000 00	.....
Do.....		Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	6,000 00	.....
Omahas.....		Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Ten installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4.	100,000 00	.....
Ojegas.....		Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.	3,456 00	69,120 00
Do.....		Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865.	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.	15,000 00	300,000 00
Otoes and Missourias.....		Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Ten installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4.	50,000 00	.....
Pawnees.....		Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.	30,000 00	.....
Do.....		Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.....do.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000 00	.....
Do.....		For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200, and two strikers, \$180.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180 00	.....
Do.....		Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	4,400 00	.....
Poncas		Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Four installments, of \$8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.	32,000 00	.....
Do.....		Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	10,000 00	.....
Pottawatomes		Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.	357 80	7,156 00
Do.....		do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.	178 90	3,578 00
Do.....		do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.	894 50	17,890 00
Do.....		do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.	715 60	14,312 00
Do.....		do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.	5,724 77	114,495 40
Do.....		For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2.	5,000 00	.....
Do.....		Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.	1,008 99	20,179 80
Do.....		Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.	156 54	3,130 80
Do.....		Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.	107 34	2,146 80
Do.....		For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.	11,503 21	230,064 20
Pottawatomes of Huron.....		Permanent annuities.....	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2.	400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws		For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3.	2,060 00	.....

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unap- propriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropri- ations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annui- ties incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and annuities which, invest- ed at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3.			\$1,000 00	\$20,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 641, § 2.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 693, § 2.			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1827	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2.			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do.	For support of school	Treaty of March 3, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 6.	\$200 00			
Seminoles.	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1858.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c.	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3.			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas.	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 181, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	33,200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities.	February 18, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 443.			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2.			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$48,650, transferred from the On- tario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do.	Vol. 9, p. 36, § 3.			2,432 50	48,650 00
Senecas and Shaw- nee.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.	Support of smith and smith's shops	Treaty of July 30, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 332, § 4.				
Shawnees.	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 23, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.	1,000 00		2,000 00	60,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.	August 3, 1795; May 19, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1066, § 3.			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones and Bar- nacks.	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, children, and their families	Fifteen installments due, esti- mated at \$11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 870, § 9.		\$172,500 00		
Shoshones	For pair of physician, carpenter, teacher, en-	do.	Vol. 15, p. 870, § 10.	4,000 00			

Do.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6.....	.....	4,500 00	90,000 00
Six Nations of New York.....	Treaty, November 11, 1794.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoix of different tribes, including Seneca, Oneida, Mohawks.....	Fifteen installments, of \$150,000 each, due; estimated.....	.....do.....	.....	1,950,000 00	.....
Do.....	Estimated.....	.....do.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifteen installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.....	.....do.....	.....	3,000,000 00	.....
Do.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13.....	10,400 00	.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.....	1,100,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.....	720 00	.....	.....
Tabeguache band of Utes.....	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 637, § 9.....	220 00	.....	.....
Tabeguache, Muncie, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15.....	7,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Fourteen installments, each \$30,000, due.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11.....	.....	420,000 00	.....
Do.....	.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.....	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; Vol. 12, p. 623, § 4; Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.....	.....	40,245 45	804,909 17
Do.....	July 15, 1870.....	.....	.....	3,917 02	78,340 41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.....	Four installments due, of \$25,000 each.....	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.....	.....do.....	.....	100,000 00	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	1,420,150 00	3,885,921 00	6,120,045 40

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1884.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$541,688 54	\$81,378 31	\$98,000 00	\$4,800 00
Cherokee school fund....	Feb. 27, 1819	7	125	75,054 20	4,621 26	15,000 00	300 00
	Dec. 28, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,228 26	1,333 40		
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	463				
Chickasaw national fund....	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	347,016 83	20,321 01		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetent....	June 20, 1878	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Choctaw general fund....	May 24, 1834	7	450	450,000 00	27,000 00		
Choctaw general fund....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	130,268 90	11,867 08		
Delaware general fund....	May 6, 1854	10	1048				
Iowa.....	May 17, 1854	10	1059	55,000 00	3,520 00		
	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c....	May 30, 1854	10	1083	77,300 00	4,801 00		
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	30,700 00	1,448 00		
Menomonee.....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000 00	950 00		
Ottawas and Chippewas....	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	4,000 00	200 00		
Pottawatomies, education....	Sept. 26, 1833	7	481	4,000 00	200 00	*1,000 00	
Total.....				1,808,016 83	107,791 01	84,000 00	4,300 00

*No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of ad-
 vanced bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
of Florida.....	7	\$18,000 00		\$18,000 00	\$918 00
of Louisiana.....	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
of Missouri.....	6	50,000 00	\$50,000 00		
of North Carolina.....	6	41,000 00	18,000 00	23,000 00	1,380 00
of South Carolina.....	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
of Tennessee.....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
of Tennessee.....	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
of Virginia.....	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
of States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, term division.....	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,399 21
Total.....		608,638 56	68,000 00	541,638 56	31,378 21
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
of Florida.....	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
of Louisiana.....	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
of North Carolina.....	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
of South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
of Tennessee.....	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company).....	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
of States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, term division.....	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
Total.....		90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
of States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, term division.....	6			22 228 26	1,333 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
of Arkansas.....	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
of Maryland.....	6			8,350 17	501 01
of Tennessee.....	6			104,000 00	6,240 00
of Tennessee.....	6 1/2			60,000 00	3,500 00
Total.....				340,350 17	20,321 01
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
of Indiana.....	5			2,000 00	100 00
CROCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
of Virginia, registered.....	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
of Florida.....	7			58,000 00	3,710 00
of North Carolina.....	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
of States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, term division.....	6			49,283 90	2,957 08
Total.....				194,283 90	11,887 08
IOWA.					
of Florida.....	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
of Louisiana.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
of North Carolina.....	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
of South Carolina.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				59,000 00	3,160 00

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	\$16,300 00	\$1,141 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	.....	.....	15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
Total.....		.....	.....	77,300 00	4,801 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	20,700 00	1,440 00
MEKOMONIES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	.....	.....	12,000 00	600 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
Total.....		.....	.....	4,000 00	230 00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana.....	5	.....	.....	4,000 00	200 00

C —Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	.....
State of Florida.....	7	132,000 00	.....
State of Indiana.....	5	6,000 00	\$1,000 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	87,000 00	.....
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350 17	.....
State of Missouri.....	6	.....	50,000 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee.....	5	145,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	.....
State of Virginia.....	6	544,000 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000 00	.....
Total.....		1,808,016 83½	84,000 00

Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Name and fund.	Date of act, resolution, or treaty.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	8		
	June 22, 1833	11	614	3		
	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	\$330,237 92	\$19,632 89
an fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,808 04	80 40
ol fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		49,472 70	2,473 62
ral fund	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	3,689 00	184 45
	June 14, 1866	14	768	3	200,000 00	10,000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	862		675,168 00	33,758 40
	June 5, 1872	17	228		724,187 41	36,208 87
lton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		64,147 17	3,207 36
onal fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		427,242 20	21,362 10
han fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		228,835 43	11,441 77
ol fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		467,003 72	22,895 18
tional fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		959,678 82	47,983 94
l Christian Indians fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		42,560 36	2,128 01
eral fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		673,884 64	33,694 72
ool fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		11,000 00	560 00
	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		116,543 87	5,827 18
	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
l fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		27,174 41	1,358 73
eorias, Weas, and Pianke-	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		2,700 92	135 04
eorias, Weas, and Pianke-	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,711 97	1,035 60
l fund	May 18, 1854	10	1070	3	89,804 88	4,493 24
eral fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		128,571 78	6,428 58
Vieux de Sert Chippewa	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,000 00	1,000 00
and	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		134,039 38	6,701 97
ansas	June 5, 1854	10	1004	3	21,884 81	1,094 24
	June 2, 1826	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70			
	July 15, 1870	16	862	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	81	2	4,034,799 34	201,739 86
	June 16, 1880	21	291			
fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		119,911 59	5,995 57
hippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		16,958 26	847 81
secourias	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208		219,503 45	10,975 17
	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422		70,000 00	3,500 00
e	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064 20	11,503 21
e general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		69,018 57	3,450 93
e educational fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		72,993 98	3,649 70
e mili fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		17,432 07	874 16
of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1887	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
of the Mississippi fund	Oct. 11, 1842	7	506	2	800,800 00	40,000 00
of the Missouri	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		55,058 21	2,752 91
of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		21,659 12	1,082 86
	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	737	8	70,000 00	3,500 00
w York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050 00	5,902 50
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,979 60	2,048 98
hawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		15,140 42	757 02
awanda band) fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		86,960 00	4,347 50
	May 10, 1854	10	1056	5	40,000 00	2,000 00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,985 68	99 28
Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	4,000 00	200 00
nee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		8,079 12	403 95
onsolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405		75,888 04	3,794 30
mt. fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
mt fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000 00	62,500 00
	Nov. 1, 1837	7	540	4	804,809 17	40,245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	865		78,340 41	3,917 02
ar and five per cent. funds, stied, held by the Govern- of investment					15,500,474 01	
anal interest						768,129 81

gains in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for viz:

has been increased by—	
is of sale of Choctaw orphan reservation	\$1,606 04
is of sale of Osage trust lands	468,744 01
increase	470,350 05

This fund has been decreased by—	
Payment to Kickapoo citizens	_____
Net increase	_____
Add amount reported in statement D, November 1, 1883.....	15, _____
Total as before stated	15, _____

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884.....
	156,638 56	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884.....
Cherokee school fund.....	51,854 28	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884.....
	51,854 28	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884.....
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884.....
	22,223 26	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884.....
Delaware general fund.....	49,283 90	July 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884.....
	49,283 90	January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1884.....

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent bonds.</i>		
Chickasaw national fund	\$8,350 17	July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884.....

* Less State tax, \$15.66.

G.—Collection of interest made since November 1, 1883, falling due since July 1, 1884.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.
		From—	To—		
Chickasaw incompetents.....	\$100 00	July 1, 1883	July 1, 1884	\$2,000	Indiana.....
Pottawatomies, education.....	200 00	July 1, 1883	July 1, 1884	4,000	Indiana.....
Total	300 00	.....	.....	6,000	.....

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	_____
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	_____
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1883 (Table G)	_____
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust fund interest due various Indian tribes.....	_____

f appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1884, on non-stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Percent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
.....	6	\$186,000 00	\$10,660 00
.....	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
.....	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
.....	6	126,000 00	7,560 00
.....	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
.....	5½	66,666 66½	3,500 00
.....	6	145,000 00	7,250 00
.....	6	544,000 00	32,640 00
.....	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Amount appropriated			90,180 00

Receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1883, as shown by the books of the Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1883.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1884.
Sioux Reservation Minnesota & treaty with proceeds of	12 Stat., 810, act March 3, 1863. Cherokee strip	129,947 80	40,006 00	41,250 65	88,697 15
treaty with proceeds of	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1825.	800 34			800 34
city with Kansas of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1850, 12 Stat., 1112.	32,203 18			32,203 18
city with Mi-Kansas, proceeds.	Act of March 3, 1873.	579 24	14,392 17	1,737 57	13,213 84
treaty with proceeds of	Act of July 21, 1872.	712 26			712 26
treaty with proceeds of trust	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	2,205,065 23	463,744 01		2,734,799 24
treaty with proceeds of	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	800,000 00			800,000 00
New York Indian Reservation, proceeds of	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 25, 1874.	4,058 66			4,058 66
city with Potomac, proceeds of	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584 94			32,584 94
city with Winnebago, proceeds of	2d art. treaty 1850, act Feb. 3, 1863.	20,621 61			20,621 61
of claims of Round Valley Reservation	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37			594 37
city with proceeds of unsold lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41			724,137 41
city with State of Missouri, proceeds of	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 16, 1876.	17,500 03		1,032 39	16,467 64
treaty with proceeds of	Acts April 7, 1860, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270 56			1,270 56
treaty with Missouri, proceeds of	Act of August 18, 1876.	219,503 45			219,503 45
treaty with	Act of April 10, 1876.	169,229 46			169,229 46
.....	.....	4,619,858 64	523,136 18	64,000 61	5,258,988 61

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriation for

Items of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.				
	Amount appropriated.	Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies, and repairs.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Grand total.....	5,291,965 91	81,888 53	9,659 46	19,187 03	30,841 04
Fulfilling treaties with—					
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.....	30,000 00				
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....	20,000 00				
Chickasaws.....	3,000 00				
Chippewas, Bois de Forte band.....	14,100 00				
Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	31,000 00				1,038 6
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish band.....	21,000 00				
Choctaws.....	30,000 00				
Crows.....	20,000 00				
Iowas.....	2,875 00				
Kansas.....	10,000 00				
Kickapoos.....	4,679 00				
Miamies of Eel River.....	1,100 00				
Miamies of Kansas.....	1,768 29				
Omahas.....	10,000 00				
Osages.....	18,456 00				431
Otoes and Missourians.....	5,000 00				
Pawnees.....	30,000 00				
Poncas.....	8,000 00				
Pottawatomies.....	20,847 65				
Pottawatomies of Huron.....	400 00				
Quapaws.....	1,000 00				
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	51,000 00				
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	7,870 00				
Seminoles.....	28,500 00				
Senecas.....	3,000 00				
Senecas of New York.....	11,902 50				
Shawnees.....	5,000 00				
Shawnees, Eastern.....	1,000 00				
Shoshones.....	11,000 00				
Six Nations of New York.....	4,500 00				
Sioux, Yankton tribe.....	25,000 00				1,481
Winnebagoes.....	44,163 47				103
Support of (treaties)—					
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1884.....	22,700 00				
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884.....	20,000 00				
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1884.....	4,000 00				
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, 1884.....	2,500 00				
Crows.....	75,000 00				6,156
Klamaths and Modocs, 1884.....	6,100 00				
Moleks, 1884.....	3,000 00				
Nes Perces, 1884.....	3,500 00				
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884.....	53,000 00				
Pawnees, 1884.....	17,100 00				
Poncas, 1884.....	20,500 00				
Quapaws, 1884.....	1,000 00				
Sac and Fox of Missouri, 1884.....	11,000 00				
Shoshones and Bannacks, 1884.....	23,437 90				
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.....	1,737,300 00				2,032
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1884.....	45,000 00				
Utahs, Tabeguache band, 1884.....	720 00				
Utes, confederated band, 1884.....	73,026 00				90
Support of (gratuity)—					
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1884.....	412,000 00				
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1884.....	33,000 00				
Assinaboines in Montana, 1884.....	15,000 00				
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens, 1884.....	35,000 00				
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	15,000 00				

in Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

No.	Annuity goods.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employees at agencies.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
71	871, 072 79	2, 160, 867 22	282, 088 61	235, 148 76	24, 803 12	21, 190 88	223, 628 56	254, 853 24
27	2, 800 70	2, 123 25	803 20				3, 000 00	
							2, 497 90	1, 800 00
							19, 176 00	
74	5, 123 72	908 42	449 84				10, 730 00	1, 220 00
81	404 31	79 73	242 83				30, 032 88	
74	708 00		1, 455 43				69, 063 40	100 00
63	418 49	812 16	1, 123 23				2, 836 26	612 43
							982 50	
46	1, 083 60	188 20	2, 887 09					1, 570 02
							15, 000 00	80 00
20	1, 761 49	1, 607 61	971 32					
72	9, 504 81	21 80	3, 406 76				14, 380 17	
	662 50	1, 846 91	1, 426 65				19, 538 05	675 00
			354 50				400 00	
		220 00						
85	340 82	439 93	590 35				46, 905 94	5, 129 75
			67 16				7, 801 10	
							28, 506 00	
							1, 580 00	300 00
	12 61						11, 712 00	
							3, 000 00	
							498 18	125 01
83	2, 329 68	2, 129 90	1, 594 18					
105	2, 292 84		18 00				229 36	
50	9, 890 72		1, 825 25					4, 144 52
12	5, 504 46		2, 804 57				4, 000 00	30 00
		15, 000 00					6, 618 84	
		14, 900 00						4, 031 30
		18 04						723 60
14	14, 008 80	42, 622 21	1, 574 86					5, 882 55
		16 23	2, 089 78					2, 406 00
								2, 895 76
77	19, 824 79	34, 806 81	2, 315 22					2, 903 66
			118 00					4, 240 00
13	4, 730 42	12, 406 24	569 80					4, 512 20
			123 41					106 68
	18, 500 80	1, 646 84						7, 418 65
62	205, 883 00	1, 180, 504 64	105, 630 12	29, 351 06				46, 713 62
		30, 238 23	1, 000 00					1, 425 00
40	12, 180 87	25, 374 00	2, 876 50					706 21
								11, 210 26
09		287, 797 78	2, 400 88					
25	9, 379 41	21, 234 79	2, 045 25					5, 563 88
12		8, 282 45	4, 780 42					1, 730 00
28	4, 105 20	22, 130 83	1, 436 67					5, 288 28
20	1, 788 80	8, 744 30	1, 728 40					4, 806 88

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indians.

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Pay of temporary employes at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
	Dolls.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Grand total	8,626 43	899,974 21	92,126 67	11,542 45	5,519 82	21,111 79
Fulfilling treaties with—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches						
Cheyennes and Arapahoes						
Chickasaws						
Chippewas, Beloe Forte band		1,679 09				
Chippewas of the Mississippi						
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish band		350 00	545 04			
Choctaws						
Crows						
Iowas		1,065 94	123 00			
Kansas			250 00			
Kickapoos		880 23	202 23			
Miamies of Red River						
Miamies of Kansas		670 12				
Omahas		738 60	1,016 54			
Ojages		2,737 49				
Otoes and Missourians		53 07				
Pawnees		100 20	167 33			
Poncas		3 25				
Pottawatomies						
Pottawatomies of Huron		780 00				
Quapaws		411 75	75 00			
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi						
Sac and Fox of the Missouri						
Seminoles			180 00			
Senecas						
Senecas of New York						
Shawnees						
Shawnees, Eastern						
Shoshones		243 13				122 56
Six Nations of New York						
Sioux, Yankton tribe	77 00	1,579 67				2 25
Winnebagoes	2,220 00	2,327 32	1,536 78			121 22
Support of (treaties)—						
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1884			1,031 16			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884	492 89	600 00	1,421 73			
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1884		2,016 47				
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, 1884		1,240 24				
Crows		720 23	75 00			
Klamaths and Modocs, 1884	280 00	1,240 95				37 26
Mohels, 1884		2,654 11				
Nes Percés, 1884		186 53	65 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884	173 00	1,018 16	274 50			
Pawnees, 1884		10,066 78	1,008 97			269 22
Poncas, 1884		10 10	2,315 24			25 00
Quapaws, 1884						
Sac and Fox of Missouri, 1884		164 00				
Shoshones and Bannocks, 1884	85 00	2,020 00	258 25			
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884	237 10	32,176 56	41,356 39			
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1884			450 51			
Utahs, Tabeguache band, 1884						
Utes, confederated band, 1884	309 31	540 22	226 46			
ort of (gratuity)—						
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1884	446 87	686 33	1,706 23			
Arizkacces, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1884	19 50	316 17	600 00			60 00
Aassinaboines in Montana, 1884						
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens, 1884		466 57				121 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior		115 00	234 12			600 00

* A large portion of this balance will be required to meet outstanding liabilities on account

ent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.						Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Stock for Indians.	Survey of Indian res- ervations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including school su- perintendents.	Agricultural improve- ments.	Miscellaneous.	In hands of agents.	Dollars.	Dollars.
263,880 47	496 50	17,250 00	7,581 49	18,988 23	746 09	5,006,661 49	* 285,324 42
30,000 00						30,000 00	
20,000 00						20,000 00	
						3,000 00	
						12,194 63	1,905 37
						20,214 00	786 00
						19,649 89	3,016 77
						30,082 89	
						69,968 40	
30,000 00						30,000 00	
3,000 00			136 87			2,076 02	798 98
						9,544 29	455 71
						3,563 99	1,115 06
						962 50	187 50
						870 12	898 17
	496 50					9,128 09	871 91
						18,278 84	177 16
						4,764 88	235 12
						28,863 07	1,136 93
2,647 00						6,567 31	1,412 69
						20,597 60	50 05
						400 00	
						1,000 00	
						46,256 31	4,743 69
						7,868 26	1 74
						28,500 00	
						2,060 00	1,630 00
						11,724 61	177 89
						5,000 00	
						623 17	406 83
						8,500 13	2,499 87
						4,428 36	71 64
122 00						18,115 43	6,884 57
						19,207 06	24,955 41
						22,700 00	
						20,535 75	64 25
						3,816 47	183 53
						2,102 67	397 33
						70,999 87	4,000 13
						6,100 00	
						2,654 11	345 89
						3,117 27	382 73
						52,518 61	481 39
						16,668 07	431 98
1,096 00				750 00		27,788 58	1,711 42
						295 09	764 91
						166 00	34 00
						28,519 74	917 26
1,932 36			953 33	4,634 90		1,703,297 17	34,002 83
1,819 00						44,928 04	71 96
						706 31	13 69
				1,035 00		72,473 18	546 82
1,794 00				4,750 00		404,233 75	8,766 25
			788 00			37,592 36	407 64
						14,950 00	50 00
						34,340 06	659 94
						12,907 86	2,092

ear ending June 30, 1884, claims on account of which have not yet been settled.

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for 1

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN KEPT			
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Doll.
Support of (gratuity).—					
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1884	15,000 00				
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1884	3,000 00				2
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation	3,000 00				6
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1884	7,000 00				
D'Wamiah and other allied tribes in Washington, 1884	3,000 00				
Flathead and other confederated tribes, 1884	12,000 00				30
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1884	15,000 00				
Kansas Indians, 1884	5,000 00				
Kickapoos, 1884	4,000 00				
Makahs, 1884	5,000 00				
Menomonee, 1884	5,000 00				
Modocs in the Indian Territory, 1884	5,000 00				
Navajoes, 1884	30,000 00				
Nes Percés of Joseph band, 1884	20,000 00				
Quimaielts and Quillehutes, 1884	5,000 00				
Shoshunes in Wyoming, 1884	15,000 00				
Sioux of Lake Traverse, 1884	3,000 00				
Sioux of Devil's Lake, 1884	3,000 00				
S'Kallama, 1884	3,000 00				
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, Texas, 1884	3,000 00				
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1884	3,000 00				
Yakamas and other Indians, 1884	20,000 00				
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1884	300,000 00				
Indians of Central Superintendency	15,000 00				
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1884	30,000 00				
Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1884	70,000 00				
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1884	3,000 00				
Indians of Lemhi Agency	19,000 00				
Incidental expenses Indian service in—					
Arizona, 1884	23,000 00				
California, 1884	23,000 00				
Oregon, 1884	22,000 00				
Utah, 1884	10,000 00				
Washington, 1884	15,000 00				
Wyoming, 1884	1,500 00				
Colorado, 1884	1,500 00				
Dakota, 1884	5,000 00				
Idaho, 1884	1,000 00				
Montana, 1884	5,000 00				
Nevada, 1884	13,000 00				
New Mexico, 1884	5,000 00				2
Pay of—					
Indian agents, 1884	59,400 00	81,888 00		12,127 00	
Interpreters, 1884	20,000 00				
Indian inspectors, 1884	15,000 00				
Indian school superintendent, 1884	3,000 00				
Indian police, 1884	70,000 00				
Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884	20,000 00				12,200
Consolidating Indian agencies, 1884	10,000 00				
Contingencies Indian Department, 1884	40,500 00	3,528 46			41
Stock cattle or sheep for Indian tribes, 1884	50,000 00				
Stock cattle for industrial schools, 1884	20,000 00				
Support of—					
Indian schools, 1884	400,000 00				
Indian schools near Arkansas City, 1884	20,000 00				
Indian schools near Carlisle, Pa	100,000 00				
Indian schools, Forest Grove, Oreg., 1884	20,000 00				

t for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

[illegible]

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Pay of temporary employes at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian Agents.	Traveling expenses of special Agents.	Incidental expenses of Agents.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Support of (gratuity)—						
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1884		431 14	494 84			
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1884						
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1884		146 73	859 09			
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1884			1,554 80			
D'Wamiah and other allied tribes in Washington, 1884			407 00			
Flathead and other confederated tribes, 1884			887 45			
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1884		180 30				
Kansas Indians, 1884	541 50	99 10	2,010 00			
Kikapoo, 1884			40 04			
Makahs, 1884			424 30			
Menomonees, 1884		506 00	1,270 17			
Modocs in the Indian Territory, 1884		276 00	117 81			
Navajoes, 1884	752 32	488 00	6,304 25			1
Nea Percé of Joseph's band, 1884		604 74	1,833 70			
Quinaults and Quillabuteas, 1884		824 67				
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1884		187 88				
Sioux of Lake Traverse, 1884		1,861 87	1,247 15			
Sioux of Devil's Lake, 1884	193 00		423 00			
S'Kallama, 1884		526 00	145 50			
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, Texas, 1884			39 45			
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1884		600 00				
Yakamas and other Indians, 1884	218 25	529 01	2,237 17			
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1884	726 50	1,079 42	2,858 10			1
Indians of Central Superintendency, 1884	75 00	270 79	326 65			
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1884		104 36				
Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1884		241 54	2,517 00			
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1884			438 22			
Indians of Lemhi Agency		127 68	458 50			
Incidental expenses Indian service in—						
Arizona, 1884		21 76	496 27	526 36		
California, 1884		28 76	255 00			
Oregon, 1884	104 50	210 00	2,476 18	429 19		1
Utah, 1884	374 00			305 10		1
Washington, 1884	413 73	1,719 00	790 25	1,289 25		1
Wyoming, 1884				133 61		
Colorado, 1884			24 00	1,084 14		
Dakota, 1884		362 00		1,216 65		1
Idaho, 1884				146 00		
Montana, 1884			231 75	445 40		1
Nevada, 1884			898 63	80 50		
New Mexico, 1884	4 00	5 00		1,216 44		
Pay of—						
Indian agents, 1884						
Interpreters, 1884						
Indian inspectors, 1884						
Indian school superintendent, 1884						
Indian police, 1884						
Buildings at agencies, and repairs, 1884						
Consolidating Indian agencies, 1884						
Contingencies Indian Department, 1884	1,055 07	30 25		4,480 17	5,810 85	1
Stock cattle or sheep for Indian tribes, 1884						
Stock cattle for industrial schools, 1884		16,214 25				
Support of—						
Indian schools, 1884		344,018 21				
Indian schools near Arkansas City, 1884		25,000 00				
Indian schools near Carlisle, Pa		68,500 00				
Indian schools, Forest Grove, Oreg., 1884		36,000 00				

it for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.						Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Stock to Indians.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	In hands of agents.		
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
4,377 00						14,872 50	127 50
2,931 67						8,886 91	113 09
1,232 00				547 40		7,747 07	252 93
						5,869 75	1,130 25
						7,022 12	977 88
						12,708 35	291 65
						17,981 19	18 81
						4,984 18	15 82
						4,982 19	1,017 81
						2,796 77	2,203 23
						4,954 71	45 29
1,500 00						4,836 02	163 98
2,615 00			3,870 12			29,738 17	261 83
						18,440 91	1,559 09
						3,297 30	1,702 70
						15,000 00	
						7,931 01	68 99
						8,000 00	
					117 20	4,334 27	665 73
						3,000 00	
						6,826 80	1,173 20
						19,974 80	25 20
1,831 50			1,702 00			297,191 73	2,808 27
				160 00		13,150 33	4,849 67
						19,342 78	657 22
			42 00			68,136 81	1,863 19
485 00						5,966 00	34 00
						18,956 04	43 96
				3 00		19,851 46	2,148 54
				1,063 50		25,698 06	3,301 94
			31 55		442 82	15,938 98	6,061 02
						9,619 45	380 55
				22 95	85 88	13,368 70	1,631 30
						554 39	945 61
				27 00		1,399 54	100 46
				12 00		3,905 13	1,094 87
						517 32	482 68
			57 62			4,425 54	574 46
				8 00		12,793 16	206 84
				9 67		4,469 10	530 90
						81,888 53	7,511 47
						19,187 62	812 38
		14,250 00				14,250 00	750 00
		3,000 00				3,000 00	
						60,097 08	9,902 92
						19,297 29	702 71
						5,380 40	4,619 60
				964 81		37,931 66	2,568 34
95 94						49,495 94	504 06
					16 00	15,230 25	4,769 75
					134 19	344,152 40	55,847 60
						20,000 00	
						68,500 00	
						30,000 00	

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies, and repairs.	Vaccination of Indians.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Support of—							
Indian schools, Genoa, Nebr., 1884	20,000 00						
Indian children at Hampton School, Virginia, 1884	16,700 00						
Indian children at schools in States, 1884	75,000 00						
Indian school buildings	25,000 00						
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies	40,000 00						
Transportation of Indian supplies	275,000 00						
Vaccination of Indians	800 00					244 00	

ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

CTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.						Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employees at agencies.	Support of schools.		
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
					19,251 54	19,251 54	748 46
					16,213 84	16,213 84	486 16
					59,481 66	59,481 66	15,518 34
					14,399 24	14,399 24	10,600 76
	24,803 12	21,196 88				46,000 00	
255,797 70						255,797 70	19,202 30
						246 00	554 00

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in the Indian service
number of Indians

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Grand total.....		243,304	
Colorado River	Arizona.....	1,025	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1884.
Pima and Maricopa.....	do	12,674	do
San Carlos	do	5,000	do
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884.....
			Support of Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, 1884.
Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	569	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1884.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
Mission.....	do	2,947	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1884.
Round Valley	do	599	do
Tule River	do	683	do
Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	991	Incidental expenses Indian service in Colorado, 1884.
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1884
Cheyenne River	Dakota	3,144	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	do	2,522	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884.....
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Devil's Lake	do	864	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of Devil's Lake, 1884.....
			Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain band, 1884.
Fort Berthold.....	do	1,202	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1884.
Pine Ridge	do	8,350	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Rosebud.....	do	7,948	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Sisseton	do	1,479	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of Lake Traverse, 1884
Standing Rock	do	4,721	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
Yankton.....	do	1,950	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1884.
			Fulfilling treaty with Sioux Yankton tribe.....
			Support of Sioux Yankton tribe, 1884.....
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	1,552	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1884.
			Support of Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1884.
			Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1884
Lemhi.....	do	814	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1884.
			Support of Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1884.....
Nez Percé	do	1,910	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884.....
			Support of Nez Percé, 1884
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Indian Territory	6,271	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884.....
			Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1884.

the year ending June 30, 1884, showing the appropriations from which paid and the agency.

No. of	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.			Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.		Total pay of employés.
	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
62	\$5,933 86	\$7,986 77	\$6,288 25	\$30,634 50	\$261,152 86	\$5,499 33	\$266,652 19
25		210 00		413 25	3,100 00		3,100 00
55		450 00	9 50	614 05	3,394 99		3,394 99
50			31 50				
79	100 00	650 00	60 00	1,503 79	6,799 19		6,799 19
			7 50		4,280 00		4,280 00
94							
70				392 14			
15	41 60	85 32	86 35	337 42	905 00		905 00
			6 75	6 75	1,872 52		1,872 52
50			5 50	52 00	771 85		771 85
70		220 75	70 65	867 10			
					3,918 48		3,918 48
00			50 00				
	446 00		168 13	864 13	6,415 81		6,415 81
					499 50		499 50
	4 50		90 60				
	78 75		207 92	381 77	11,883 00		11,883 00
75			161 61				
	485 00			859 36	3,778 70	195 00	4,093 70
					120 00		
15	295 96		176 52				
		86 01		661 64	5,563 88	19 50	5,583 38
50			155 00				
			226 65	572 15	9,284 45		9,284 45
34							
	500 00			691 34	7,630 07	218 35	7,848 42
16			97 00				
	300 00			484 16	3,532 40		3,532 40
15			33 00				
		60 00	223 50	415 65	7,724 89		7,724 89
10	644 00		29 04				
			3 25		4,146 52	77 00	
				770 30	1,425 00		5,648 52
50			6 00				
					250 00		
				9 50	3,363 85		3,613 85
			11 67				
		375 00	160 05	573 22	3,454 64		3,454 64
0		170 00	183 65				
	88 25	120 00			1,200 00		
				672 90	2,895 75		4,095 75
			68 00		1,025 27		
					4,021 20	492 83	
				205 84		440 87	5,980 17

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Indian Territory	4, 127	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1884.
Osage	do	1, 965	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Fulfilling treaty with Osages..... Support of Kansas Indians, 1884
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	do	2, 263	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Support of Poncas, 1884
Quapaw	do	1, 049	Support of Pawnees, 1884. Support of Nez Percé of Joseph's band, 1884. .. Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1884.
Sac and Fox	do	2, 650	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Fulfilling treaty with Eastern Shawnees
Union	do	64, 000	Fulfilling treaty with Senecas
Sac and Fox	Iowa.....	354	Support of Modocs in Indian Territory, 1884.... Support of Quapaws, 1884
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kansas	1, 176	Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1884.
Mackinac.....	Michigan	10, 577	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Support of Kickapoos, 1884
White Earth	Minnesota	5, 287	Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1884.
Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	2, 300	Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
Crow	do	3, 226	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
Flathead.....	do	1, 734	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies
Fort Belknap.....	do	2, 150	Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos
Fort Peck	do	5, 365	Fulfilling treaty with Iowas
Santee and Flandreau..	Nebraska	1, 230	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
Omaha and Winnebago.	do	2, 372	Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1884 .. Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.
			Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1884.
			Support of Chippewas of White Earth Reservation, 1884.
			Support of Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegan, 1884 ..
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Fulfilling treaty with Crows.....
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1884.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Support of Gros Ventres in Montana, 1884.....
			Support of Assinaboines in Montana, 1884.....
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1884..
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Support of Poncas, 1884
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884..... Fulfilling treaty with Omahas
			Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1884, &c.—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉES		Total pay of employés.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and station- ery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscella- neous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
\$92 00			\$13 75		\$1,200 00		
				\$105 75	6,618 84		\$7,818 84
297 78			96 40		90 00		
		\$82 25	77 18	553 61	1,669 50		1,759 50
148 30			29 55				
	\$50 00				3,610 00		
			249 32		4,340 00		
			10 50		2,095 97		
				487 67	2,100 00		12,145 97
56 14			29 90				
					125 01		
					300 00		
					461 74		
					125 01		
	45 00	182 95	31 50	345 40	3,484 92		4,496 68
94 11			52 15				
					1,249 50		
					2,350 00	\$75 00	
				146 26	2,459 75		6,134 25
192 05	55 00	155 65	66 40	469 10	1,590 00	226 67	1,816 67
	32 00		47 40				
				79 40	700 00		700 00
149 00	20 00		4 00				
					345 00		
					465 00		
				173 00	30 00		840 00
266 48	32 10		77 35		260 00	2 00	
	300 00						
				675 93	700 00		1,062 00
356 70			434 72		1,880 00		
					1,320 00		
					3,295 00		
	94 45	350 00	102 90		2,538 25		
				1,338 77	733 69		9,766 94
37 70							
293 70			2 00				
			131 00	464 40	5,999 38		5,999 38
			60 00				
69 90			675 30		600 00		
			260 00	1,056 20	5,882 85		6,482 85
90 80							
226 90							
		110 00		437 70	4,231 87		4,231 87
			200 00		675 00		
					2,681 19		
	150 00		160 09	200 00	1,780 00		5,136 19
	87 50	184 62	14 00	611 21	8,239 58		8,239 58
59 33			15 00				
					903 21		
			38 23	88 58	3,775 30	18 75	4,697 26
5 75							
					1,570 00		
		121 25		127 00	2,220 00	30 00	3,820 00

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Nevada	Nevada	4, 180	Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1884.
Western Shoshone	do	836	do
Mescalero	New Mexico	1, 790	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1884.
			Support of Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, 1884.
Navajo	do	17, 200	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1884.
			Support of Navajoes, 1884
Pueblo	do	9, 200	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1884.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
New York	New York	5, 119	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
Grande Ronde	Oregon	686	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
			do
Klamath	do	1, 023	Support of Klamaths and Modocs, 1884
			Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, 1884
Siletz	do	997	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
			do
Umatilla	do	730	Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1884.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1884.
Warm Springs	do	819	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1884.
Tonkawa	Texas	97	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
Ouray	Utah	1, 250	do
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1884.
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1884
			Support of Utah's Tabeguache band, 1884
Uintah Valley	do	1, 059	Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1884.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1884
Colville	Washington Territory.	3, 620	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
Neah Bay	do	760	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Support of Makaha, 1884
Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	do	1, 671	Support of Sklallama, 1884
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
Quinalt	do	490	do
			Support of Quinalt and Quillehutes, 1884
Tulalip	do	1, 185	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes, 1884.
Yakama	do	3, 120	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1884.
			Support of Yakamas and other Indians, 1884
Green Bay	Wisconsin	3, 036	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Menomonee, 1884
La Pointe	do	3, 592	Contingencies Indian Department, 1884
			Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1884
			Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Bois Fort band.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1884
Shoshone	Wyoming	1, 855	Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1884.
			Support of northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1884.
			Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1884

* Payments to employes at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to

Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1884, &c.—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.			Total pay of employés.*
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total of incidental expenses.	Regular.	Temporary.	
\$52 50		\$196 00	\$10 00	\$258 50	\$3,240 00		\$3,240 00
28 00	\$31 00		72 75	131 75	2,084 10		2,084 10
193 50							
239 00		87 50	70 50				
	87 50	502 50	10 25	1,250 75	5,199 12	\$725 50	5,924 62
150 00							
542 54		508 00	58 82				
		977 40	39 00	2,275 76	3,668 48	752 38	4,420 81
135 25	50 00	119 21	88 80	993 26	1,800 00	4 00	1,804 00
	000 00						
158 96			10 50	169 46	255 43	39 00	294 43
		395 00		395 00	1,650 00		1,650 00
19 00			52 00				
			57 92		2,406 09		
				128 92	1,615 00		4,021 09
141 10		118 97	15 20	275 27	3,846 07	32 50	3,879 17
	45 00		91 50				
	184 50			321 00	3,775 82		3,775 82
91 15		42 00	81 80				
					450 00		
				214 95	900 00		1,350 00
22 80	183 00	240 00	2 66	448 46			
220 75			1 50				
155 10		497 44			308 72	294 09	
			200 00		4,390 40	609 91	
				1,074 79	706 31		6,309 43
150 00					2,356 95	80 00	
150 00		150 00		450 00	1,752 07		4,189 02
383 58			19 00		2,838 86		
	288 75			691 33			2,838 86
208 85			60 95			365 58	
				324 80	1,845 00		2,210 58
			6 50		1,709 45		
322 02		30 00		359 12	2,200 00	147 50	4,056 95
110 00			25 60				
				135 60	1,363 03		1,363 03
110 40							
	52 50			162 90	3,087 73		3,087 73
89 90							
				89 90	5,664 18	214 95	5,823 13
96 83		58 20	105 00	262 03	1,692 38		1,692 38
471 47	22 50	118 72				176 00	
	10 00	272 03			4,100 69		
					1,000 00		
	480 00			1,374 72			5,276 00
83 61	54 00						
					3,053 86	178 00	
				137 61	4,200 00	85 00	7,511 86

Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear on this statement.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS ESTABLISHING, RESTORING, OR DEFINING EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS, INCLUDING CERTAIN MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL RESERVATIONS, NOT HERETOFORE PUBLISHED.

ARIZONA.

Gila River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation as set apart by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stats. 401), and Executive orders dated August 31, 1876, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1892, viz: beginning at a point in the middle of Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River, being the northeast corner of the Executive addition of June 14, 1879; thence southeasterly along the boundary line of said Executive addition to the township line between townships 1 and 2 south, range 2 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence east on the township lines between townships 1 and 2 south to the northeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the southeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 2 and 3 south to the northeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east to the southeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 3 and 4 south to the quarter-section corner on the north boundary of section 3, township 4 south, range 8 east; thence south through the middle of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, in township 4 south, range 8 east, and section 3 in township 5 south, range 8 east, to the northeast corner of the present reservation as established by Executive order dated August 31, 1876, being the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 5 south, range 8 east; thence following the boundary line of said reservation southwest and north to the northeast corner of section 2, township 5 south, range 7 east; thence south on the section lines to the southeast corner of section 11, in township 5 south, range 7 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 7, 6, and 5 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 5 south, range 5 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the northwest corner of section 18, township 4 south, range 5 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 4, 3, and 2 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 4 south, range 2 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 1 and 2 east to the northwest corner of section 19, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence west on the section lines through range 1 east to the southwest corner of section 18, township 2 south, range 1 east, on the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence north on the Gila and Salt River meridian to a point in the Gila River opposite the middle of the mouth of Salt River; thence up the middle of Salt River to the place of beginning, as approximately represented on the accompanying diagram, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing-described boundaries the title of which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Narajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territories of Arizona and Utah be, and the same are, withheld from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, viz:

Beginning on the 110th degree of west longitude at 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude (the same being the northeast corner of the Moqui Indian Reservation); thence due west to the 111th degree 30 minutes west longitude; thence due north to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up and along the middle of the channel of said river to its intersection with the San Juan River; thence up and along the middle channel of San Juan River to west boundary of Colorado (32 degrees west longitude, Washington meridian); thence due south to the thirty-seventh parallel north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the 110th degree of west longitude; thence due south to place of beginning: *Provided,* That any tract or tracts within the region of country described as aforesaid which are settled upon or occupied, or to which valid rights have attached under existing laws of the United States prior to date of this order, are hereby excluded from this reservation.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CALIFORNIA.

*Yuma Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 9, 1884.*

By an Executive order dated July 6, 1883, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Yuma Indians, which order is hereby confirmed, it is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of California, except so much thereof as is embraced within the Fort Yuma reservation, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado River due east of the meander corner to sections 19 and 30, township 15 south, range 21 east, San Bernardino meridian; thence west on the line between sections 19 and 30 to the range line between townships 23 and 24 east; thence continuing west on the range line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, in township 15 south, range 21 east; thence south on the line between sections 27 and 28 to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional sections 34 and 35, in township 16 south, range 21 east; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up said river, in the middle of the channel thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the use of such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle upon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the foregoing-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded out of the reservation hereby made.

It is also hereby ordered that the Fort Yuma military reservation before mentioned, and the same is hereby, transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior, to be used for Indian purposes in connection with the Indian reservation established by this order, said military reservation having been abandoned by the War Department for military purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DAKOTA.

*Great Sioux Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 20, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced within the three existing Executive Reservations in Dakota, to-wit: the Great Sioux Reservation, in Dakota, east of the Missouri River, viz, opposite the Standing Rock Agency, the one opposite the mouth of Grand River and the site of the old Grand River Agency, and the one opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne River and the Cheyenne River Agency, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the mass of the public domain, the same being no longer needed for the purposes for which they were withdrawn from sale and settlement.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

*Turtle Mountain Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 29, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians by Executive order dated December 21, 1882, except sections 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 3, 1884.*

By Executive order dated March 29, 1884, whereby certain lands in the Territory of Dakota previously set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians were, with the exception of townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, restored to the mass of the public domain, is hereby amended so as to restore township 162 north, range 70 west, for township 163 north, range 71 west, the effect of such amendment being to withdraw from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Indians said township 162 north, range 70 west, in lieu of township 163 north, range 71 west, which last-mentioned is thereby restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chilocco Industrial School Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz, sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have been or who may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Fort Reno Military Reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington City, July 17, 1883.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: Upon recommendation of the post commander, concurred in by the commanding general Department of the Missouri and the Lieutenant-General, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Indian Territory, located within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reservation, created by Executive order dated August 10, 1869, be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Reno, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 28, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian, and running thence east to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down this stream to the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south on said range line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence east to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of section 12 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 9 of said township; thence north to the northwest corner of section 4 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 33, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence north to the point of beginning, containing an area of about 14½ square miles, or 9,493 acres.

A sketch showing the proposed reservation is inclosed herewith, and the Interior Department reports that there is no objection on the part of the Indian Office to the setting apart for military purposes exclusively of the tract of land herein described.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, &c.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 17, 1883.

The within request is approved, and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Fort Supply Military Reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, January 16, 1883.

To the PRESIDENT:

SIR: I have the honor, upon the recommendation of the commanding general Department of the Missouri, concurred in by the Lieutenant-General and approved by the General of the Army, to request that the United States military reservation of Fort Supply, Indian Territory, originally declared by Executive order dated April 18, 1882, as announced in General Orders No. 14, of May 10, 1882, from department headquarters, may be enlarged, for the purpose of supplying the post with water and timber, by the addition of the following-described tracts of land adjacent thereto, viz:

The south half of township 25 north, range 22 west, and the southwest quarter of township 25 north, range 21 west, in the Indian Territory.

It has been ascertained from the Interior Department that no objection will be interposed to the enlargement of the reservation in question as herein indicated.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, however, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, recommends that a proviso be inserted in the order making the proposed addition, so as to cover the entire reservation, "that whenever any portion of the land so set apart may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes the same shall be abandoned by the military, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War."

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, &c.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 17, 1883.

The within request is approved, and the enlargement of the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided, That* whenever any portion of the land set apart for this post may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes the same shall be relinquished by the military, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War; and the Executive order of April 18, 1882, is modified to this extent.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEW MEXICO.

Jicarilla Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 14, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by Executive order dated September 21, 1880, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated January 6, 1880, adding certain lands to the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico and Arizona Territories, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation and exclude from said reservation all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, south of the San Juan River, in the Territory of New Mexico.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Pueblo Industrial School Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 3, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tract of land in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, viz, all that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico bounded on the north by lands of J. K. Basye, on the east by lands of Diego Garcia and Miguel Antonio Martin and others, on the south by lands of the Jesuit fathers, and on the west by lands of the Jesuit fathers, said tract being more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake at the northwest corner of the lands formerly owned by John H. McMinn and running thence north four degrees and fifty-three minutes ($4^{\circ} 53'$) west, seven hundred and thirty-one and seven-tenths (731.7) feet, to a stake at the northwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence north eighty-four degrees and fifty-two minutes ($84^{\circ} 52'$) east, two thousand three hundred and twenty and seven-tenths (2,320.7) feet, to a stake at the northeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence south three degrees and forty-five minutes ($3^{\circ} 45'$) east, seven hundred and twenty and four-tenths (720.4) feet, to a stake; thence south seven degrees and thirty minutes ($7^{\circ} 30'$) west, seven hundred and ninety-three (793) feet, to a stake at the southeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence north eighty-five degrees and fifty minutes ($85^{\circ} 50'$) west, one hundred and eighty-four and six-tenths (184.6) feet, to a stake; thence north eighty-seven degrees and forty-two minutes ($87^{\circ} 42'$) west, six hundred and fifteen (615) feet, to a stake; thence north eighty-one degrees and fifty-two minutes ($81^{\circ} 52'$) west, two hundred and three (203) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-eight degrees and forty-four minutes ($78^{\circ} 44'$) west, two hundred and twenty-four (224) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-three degrees and nineteen minutes ($73^{\circ} 19'$) west, one hundred and seventy-six and four-tenths (176.4) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy degrees and fourteen minutes ($70^{\circ} 14'$) west, two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet, to a stake; thence north seventy-eight degrees and thirty-eight minutes ($78^{\circ} 38'$) west, five hundred and sixty-seven and seven-tenths (567.7) feet, to a stake at the southwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; and thence north six degrees and eight minutes ($6^{\circ} 8'$) west, two hundred and thirty-four and four-tenths (234.4) feet, to the point and place of beginning, containing sixty-five and seventy-nine one-hundredths (65.79) acres more or less; which said tract of land was conveyed to the United States of America by a certain deed of conveyance bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1882, from Elias S. Clark, of the town of Albuquerque, in the county and Territory aforesaid, as site for an industrial school for Pueblo and other Indians, and the erection thereon of suitable buildings and other improvements for such purposes, be, and the same hereby is, reserved and set apart for Indian purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (b).....	Colorado River...	Kemahwivi (Tantawalt), Koahualla, Koko-pa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	4300, 800	470	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend.....	Pima.....	Papaho.....	22, 391	35	Executive order, December 12, 1882.
Gila River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	357, 120	558	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and November 15, 1883.
Hualpai.....	.....	Hualpai.....	730, 880	1, 142	Executive order, January 4, 1883.
Moqui.....	Moqui Pueblo.....	Moqui (Shinumo).....	2, 508, 800	3, 920	Executive order, December 16, 1882.
Papago.....	Pima.....	Papaho.....	470, 080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salt River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai.....	Colorado River.....	Suppai.....	438, 400	60	Executive orders, June 8, November 23, 1880, and March 31, 1882.
White Mountain.....	San Carlos.....	Aravapai, Chillon, Chirikahwa, Koitotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2, 528, 000	3, 950	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877.
Total.....	.....	.....	6, 603, 191	10, 317½	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoope Valley.....	Round Valley.....	Hunastung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tiahtanatan.	489, 572	140	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River.....	None.....	Klamath River.....	25, 000	40	Executive order, November 16, 1865.
Mission (21 reservea).....	Mission.....	Coahuila, Dlegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	161, 219	251½	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877, January 17, 1880, March 2, March 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882. February 5 and June 19, 1883.
Round Valley.....	Round Valley.....	Konkan, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallakki, and Yuki.	4102, 118	159½	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 8, 1873, vol. 17, p. 614; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 14, 1875, and July 24, 1876.
Tule River.....	Tule River.....	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	448, 551	70	Executive orders, January 9, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878.
Yuma.....	.....	Yuma.....	445, 880	72	Executive order, January 9, 1884.

1863, August 16, 1869, February 7, 1879, and August 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.

1, 004, 400 1, 710

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux.	c203, 397	318	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Devil's Lake.	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	d230, 400	360	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Fort Berthold.	Fort Berthold. Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	2, 912, 000	4, 550	Unratified agreement of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 332 Comp. Rev. Stats.); Executive orders, April 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Lake Traverse.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	c918, 780	1, 435	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Old Winnnebago.	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé. Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux.	c416, 915	652	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca.	Ponca.	f06, 000	150	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux.	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Aree, and Two Kettle Sioux.			
Do.	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.			
Do.	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.	f21, 593, 128	33, 739	{ Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, August 9, 1879, and March 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of January 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
Do.	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahzabzah Sioux.			
Do.	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Turtle Mountain.	Chippewas of the Mississippi.	46, 080	72	Executive orders, December 21, 1882, March 29 and June 3, 1884.
Yankton.	Yankton Sioux.	c430, 405	672½	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total.		26, 847, 105	41, 948½	

IDAHO TERRITORY.

Cœur d'Alène.	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	d598, 500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall.	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	d1, 202, 330	1, 878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.

a Approximate. b Partly in California. c Not on reservation. d Outboundaries surveyed. e Surveyed. f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	47,746, 451	1, 167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Leinhi	Leinhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868, and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total			2, 611, 481	4, 080	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	4, 297, 771	6, 715	Executive order, August 10, 1869: unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	45, 031, 351	7, 861	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Cháhta)	46, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	43, 040, 495	4, 751	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	428, 418	357	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	100, 137	156	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kikapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kikapoo	206, 466	322	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantan), Delaware, and Kiowa.	2, 968, 893	4, 639	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc	4, 040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland or Nez Percé	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Joseph's band of Nez Percé	490, 711	142	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74.
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	1, 470, 059	2, 297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri	129, 113	202	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881.
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bruf.	114, 860	23	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 613.
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Páni)	283, 020	442	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wen.	450, 301	784	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 613.
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	101, 894	156	Acts of Congress approved August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; March 2, 1877, vol. 19, p. 267; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and March 2, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422.
				400	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 613; act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74.

Quapaw		Kwapa		Acres	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox		
Seminole	Union	Ottawa, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokoko's band.)	Seminole	375,000	Treaty of March 21, 1836, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, February 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. I, IV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Sonoca	Quapaw	Sonoca	Sonoca	51,958	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	13,048	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modoca, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 15, p. 447.
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Kiowa, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ionie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	Kiowa, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ionie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	743,010	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. (Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte	Wyandotte	21,406 2,279,618	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply military reservation.
				105,456	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
				3,617,770	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation, including Chillico school reservation, 7,958.33 acres, established by Executive order of July 12, 1884.
				683,139	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 583), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
				1,211,272	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
				1,511,576	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total		Total		41,102,546	64,223
IOWA.		IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	Pottawatomie, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1,258	2
Total		Total		1,258	2
a Approximate.	b Partly in California.	c Not on reservation.	d Outboundaries surveyed.	e Surveyed.	f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation. *See*—Continued.

Name of reservation	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Black Bob	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Black Bob's band of Shawnees, Pottawatomie	64,349	63	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1023; joint resolution March 30, 1873, vol. 20, p. 488.
Chippewa and Munsee	do	Chippewa and Munsee	64,365	63	Treaty of June 10, 1853, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	62,373	322	Treaty of June 24, 1853, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomie	677,858	121	Treaty of June 3, 1846, vol. 3, p. 833; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1101; Treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 13, p. 531.
Total			106,375	166	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Macomb	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	611,097	171	Executive order, May 14, 1856; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 853, and of October 19, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L. Anse	do	L. Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior	652,664	823	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1100.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	62,551	4	Sixth clause, accretion article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1100; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
Total			66,323	1024	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Poudre (R.)	Bois Fort band of Chippewas	6107,509	169	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek	do	do	27,040	36	Executive order, June 20, 1863.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	6100,121	136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1100; act of Congress approved May 30, 1872, vol. 17, p. 180.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	651,840	81	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1100.
Lac du Lac	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnabagoish bands of Chippewas.	604,440	149	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105; Executive order, November 4, 1872, and May 20, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	661,014	95	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 11, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas	621,206,008	5,900	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 867.
Vermilion Lake	La Pointe (R.)	Bois Fort band of Chippewas	41,080	2	Executive order, December 29, 1861.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mille Lac, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	6706,873	1,245	Treaty of March 10, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, March 10, 1870, and July 13, 1868.
Winnabagoish (White Oak Point)	do	Lake Winnabagoish and White Oak Point bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mille Lac Chippewas.	6320,100	600	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1105, and of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, October 26, 1870, and May 20, 1874.
Total			4,706,716	7,247	

Do.....	Fort Belknap.....	Aasinaiboina, Bruia, Baisla, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	21, 651, 200	33, 830	August 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880.
Crow.....	Crow.....	Mountain and River Crow.....	4, 713, 000	7, 364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress April 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made August 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157.
Jecke.....	Flathead.....	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.....	1, 433, 600	2, 240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Total.....			27, 797, 800	43, 434	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa (i).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa.....	dg 16, 000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara.....	Santee.....	Santee Sioux.....	e 115, 076	180	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Omaha.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha.....	e 142, 345	222½	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
Sac and Fox (i).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri.....	ek 8, 013	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Sioux (addition).....	Pine Ridge.....	Ogalalla Sioux.....	32, 000	50	Executive order, January 24, 1882.
Winnebago.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago.....	e 108, 924	170	Act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Total.....			422, 358	660	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (m).....	Western Shoshone Nevada.....	Western Shoshone.	243, 200	380	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moeapa River.....		Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pavi-pit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwita.	d 1, 000	2	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake.....	do.....	Pah-Ute (Paviotao).....	d 322, 000	508	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River.....	do.....	do.....	d 318, 815	498	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Total.....			865, 015	1, 383	

a Approximate.
d Out boundaries surveyed.

e Surveyed.
f Partly surveyed.

g Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas.
h Includes 2,862.03 acres in Kansas.

i In Minnesota and Wisconsin.
m Partly in Idaho,
l In Kansas and Nebraska.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres	Square miles (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Mescalero Apache (Kort Mescalero).	Mescalero Agency.	Mescalero, Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache.	474,240	741	Executive orders, May 20, 1873, February 2, 1874, October 20, 1875, May 10, 1882, and March 24, 1883.
Navajo (a).	Navajo.	Navajo.	58,150,300	12,740	Treaty of June 1, 1848, vol. 3, p. 667, and Executive order, October 20, 1875, d. 17, 1880, and 5,760 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1881, and 40,000 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain.
(Jones.)			d 17, 510		
Acoma.			d 55, 702		
San Juan.			d 17, 545		
Puebla.			d 17, 461		
San Felipe.			d 34, 767		
Terom.			d 18, 703		
Cochiti.			d 24, 230		
Santa Clara.			d 17, 301		
Tesuque.			d 17, 471		
San Ildefonso.			d 17, 203		
Pajarito.			d 13, 520		
Zia.			d 17, 513		
Sandia.			d 4, 187		
Isleta.			d 110, 480		
Kamibo.			d 13, 580		
Laguna.			d 125, 223		
Santa Ana.			d 17, 301		
Total.			215,040	330	
			0,540,415	14,907	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany.	New York.	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda.	d 20, 400	47	Treaty of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 607.
Cattaraugus.	do.	Cattaraugus, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	d 21, 080	31	Treaty of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 10, 1842, vol. 7, p. 607, and May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 607. (See also Executive order of May 17, 1881, p. 101.) (See also Executive order of May 17, 1881, p. 101.) (See also Executive order of May 17, 1881, p. 101.)

(Confirmed by United States patents in 1861, under old Spanish grants, acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1869, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 212, and for 1880, p. 638.)

Executive orders, March 10, 1877, and May 1, 1883. (Area of original Seneca grant, 17,581.25 acres.)

Onondaga.....	Onondaga, Onondaga, and Tonawanda	6,100	94	<i>1877, p. 106.</i> <i>Twenty of May 13, 1796 vol. 7 p. 5A. (See annual report, 1877, p. 106.) They hold about 24,050 acres in Canada. Treaty of September 13, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and November 3, 1807, vol. 12, p. 601, purchase by the Indians and hold in trust by the comptroller of New York. died dated February 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 103.)</i> <i>Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 3, p. 631, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the United Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 107.)</i>
do.....	Saint Regis	14,640	22	
do.....	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca.	47,549	119	
Tonawanda.....	Tonawanda	6,249	94	
Total.....		47,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	{ \$50,000 \$15,211 }	{ 78 24 }	<i>Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term 1874 confirming the award of Rufus Barington and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 11, 1876, vol. 19, p. 131, and deeds to Indian from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876, and August 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty seventh Congress, first session.)</i>
Total.....		65,211	102	
OREGON.				
Grand Ronde.....	Kahpawaya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molalla, Nezineco, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umpqua	\$61,440	96	<i>Treaty of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 114*, and of December 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 983; Executive order, June 30, 1857.</i>
Klamath.....	Klamath, Modoc, Pa-Ut, Walpapa, and Yalukun band of Snake (Shoshoni).	\$1,056,000	1,630	<i>Treaty of October 14, 1854, vol. 10, p. 707.</i>
Malheur.....	Pat-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (c)	320	4	<i>Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1873, January 26, 1876, July 23, 1880, September 13, 1881, and May 21, 1883.</i>
Shasta.....	Alalta, Coquell, Kasa, Rogue River, Skokom, Siskiyou, Siskiyou, Toootootus, Umpqua, and Thirreup (c)	\$225,000	834	<i>Treaty of August 11, 1857; Executive orders, November 9, 1857, and December 21, 1863, and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 448.</i>
Umatilla.....	Cayuse, Umatilla and Waiia Walla	\$289,800	420	<i>Treaty of June 9, 1857, vol. 12, p. 915, and act of Congress approved August 6, 1862, vol. 24, p. 297.</i>
Warm Springs.....	John Day, Pi Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Waiia.	464,000	725	<i>Treaty of June 23, 1853, vol. 12, p. 903.</i>
Total.....		2,075,560	8,241	
<i>a Approximate.</i> <i>b Partly in Arizona and Utah.</i> <i>c Surveyed.</i> <i>d Outboundaries surveyed.</i> <i>e Not on reservation.</i>				

f Partly surveyed.
g Outboundaries surveyed.

h Surveyed.
i Not on reservation.

g Approximate.
h Partly in Arizona and Utah.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, and Grand River Ute.	1,012,039,040	3,186	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Uncompaggre	Ouray	Tabeguache Ute	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, January 5, 1862.
Total			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Chelalis	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Klatsop, Taihale, and Tainuk	64,225	64	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Columbia		Chief Moses and his people	2,243,040	3,503	Executive orders, April 19, 1873, March 6, 1880, and February 21, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.)
Colville	Colville	Cœur d'Alene, Colville, Kallapelm, Kintkane, Lake, Methan, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, April 9, and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	612,312	194	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinalt.	Kwilehiut and Makah	23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	63,367	5	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanish, Stallakoom and five others.	64,717	74	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	67,284	114	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Puyallup	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanish, Stallakoom, and five others.	618,062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Quinalt	Neah Bay and Quinalt.	Hoh, Kweet, Kwilehiut, and Kwinalt	224,000	350	Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 911; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Taihale	635	1	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Skokomish	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana	64,987	8	Treaty of Point no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	622,490	85	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, January 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkanish, Stallakoom, and five others.	61,494	24	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.

Total.....	.....	.....	6,330,125	9,891	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreilles.....	La Pointe.....	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	669,136	108	Treaty of September 30, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, November 22, 1860, April 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau.....	.....do.....	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	669,824	109	Treaty of September 30, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, November 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
La Pointe (Bad River).....	.....do.....	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	6124,333	194½	Treaty of September 30, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Red Cliff.....	.....do.....	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	613,993	22	Treaty of September 30, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order February 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.)
Menomonee.....	Green Bay.....	Menomonee.....	6231,680	362	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida.....	.....do.....	Oneida.....	665,540	102½	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge.....	.....do.....	Stockbridge.....	611,803	18	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....	.....	.....	586,300	916	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River.....	Shoshone.....	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	72,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 168, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total.....	.....	.....	2,342,400	3,600	
Grand total.....	.....	.....	137,766,731	215,260½	

a Approximate. f Partly surveyed. d Out boundaries surveyed. e Surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employees employed.	Number of acres cultivated.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.			
ARIZONA.													
Colorado River Agency	213												
Agency boarding		70		57		44	50	9	\$8,148		6		
Yuma boarding		25		30		25	28	3	1,634		3		
Pima, Maricopa and Papago Ag's	3 030												
Agency boarding		80		73		64	72	8	6,402		6		
Papago day			22		34	10	2	3	232		1		
CALIFORNIA.													
Hoopa Valley Agency	54												
Agency day			60		42	17	31	11	720		1		
Mission Agency	650												
Providence day			36		24	15	10	10	600		1		
San Jacinto day			40		29	21	20	10	680		1		
Cashville day			50		29	17	19	10	700		1		
Aqua Caliente day			50		46	33	39	19	720		1		
Temecula day			47		32	22	30	10	600		1		
Itta day			46		41	33	30	9	180		1		
Round Valley Agency	91												
Agency day			51		51	36	41	8	1,292		2		
Tule River Agency	18												
Agency day			50		24	16	24	8	520		1		
DAKOTA.													
Cherokee River Agency	897												
Mission Industrial day			25		17	7	10	9	\$671		2		
Mission day No. 1			25		27	8	11	6	178		1		
Mission day No. 2			25		24	7	11	2	77		1		
Mission day No. 4			25		50	18	25	5	180		1		
Mission day Frontier Bottom			25		29	12	14	5	113		1		
Agency Boys and Girls day			40		31	19	21	9	450		1		
No. 1													
Saint John's girls' boarding		35		36		33	50	10	1,810	3,690	5	12	
Agency boys' boarding		50		45		32	43	10	5,185		3	6	
Saint Stephen's day			25		53	17	33	9	450	140	1		
Crow Creek Agency													
Crow Creek boarding	140	40		41		30	33	10	1,697		5	13	
Lower Brulé boarding	270	30		43		28	37	10	3,295		4	1	
Devil's Lake Agency	174												
Agency industrial boarding		30		88		70	80	10	7,811		16	10	
Boys' industrial boarding		18		24		16	17	10	2,650		4	26	
Saint John's mission day at Turtle Mountain			60		60	40	55	6	600		2	3	
Fort Berthold Agency	173												
Fort Stevenson boarding		45		63		41	53	6	53,148		10	23	
Mission day			80		100	13	24	9	945				
Pine Ridge Agency	1,635												
Agency boarding		80		90		78	83	7	5,880		7	3	
Medicine Root Creek day			45		129	50	66	12	480	200	3		
St. Andrew's day			45		43	17	27	5	113	200	2		
White Butte day			45		42	33	47	8	345		2		

a From Report of 1883.

b Other items of expense have not been reported.

an education.

Value raised (bales).	bailey.	Vegetables.	Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
					Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
										48	10	Housework and sewing.
										20	6	Do.
100				16								Farming, blacksmithing, general housework and sewing.
										11	2	Sewing.
										150	50	
										70		Gardening and general housework.
										30	2	
										650	100	General housework, and sewing.
230			1,200	30	2	11		100	100			General housework, sewing, and dairying.
155			700			2						Domestic work and farming.
179			100							169	19	General housework, sewing, and farming.
183			50						200	91	40	Farming, housekeeping, sewing, and dairying.
606				28		4				172	20	Sewing and general housework.
278				20		4	1					Farming.
124												Gardening.
863			75	50	4	8				100	50	Housework, sewing, farming, and shoe-making.
												Housework, sewing, and gardening.
93			300							100	40	Gardening, sewing, and housework.
												House building, farming, and sewing.
												Sewing.
												House building, farming, and sewing.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.		Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and emulorbs.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.			To Govern-ment.	To religious societies.	
DAKOTA—Continued.												
Pine Ridge Agency—Continued.												
Wounded Knee day			45		60	37	48	12		\$1,060		1
Ogalalla day			45		51	38	47	12		645		1
Agency day			45		57	46	57	4		344		1
Rosebud Agency	1,853											
St. Matthew's Mission day			30		29	16	16	1			\$10	1
St. Mark's Mission day			35		35	25	30	4			200	1
Oak Creek day			34		32	25	32	4		313		1
Agency day			40		40	20	30	3		517		1
St. Ann's Mission day			60		51	21	51	3			350	1
St. Mark's night					11	6						
Standing Rock Agency	1,034											
Dakota Mission day		100		131		25	37	6			800	1
Industrial boarding						93	110	12		10,565		6
Industrial farm boarding		60		68		37	53	12		6,046		7
Hisseton Agency	844											
Agency boarding		130		103		68	86	9		10,541		10
Goodwill Mission boarding		50	10	45	4	43	49	7		3,146	2,117	7
Ascension girls' boarding		14		14		14	14	10		1,234		2
Yankton Agency	2500											
Yankton boarding ^b		100		45		41	45	5		1,707	1,193	10
Selwyn day			20		17	14	14	8		34		1
Ree day			20		24	18	16	7		267		1
St. Paul's boarding		40		45		39	45	10		1,588	7,000	7
Agency boarding		75		35		44	35	12		8,842		8
White Swan Mission day			40		40	18	22	5			175	1
Mission day			30		42	10	14	9			300	1
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency	2265											
Agency boarding		60		38		23	32	10		2,201		4
Nez Percé Agency	850											
Woman's day			311		19	11	16	5			600	1
Agency Boarding and Industrial.		60		58		53	58	9		5,639		7
Men's day			28		11	10	11	9			600	1
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:												
Arapaho boarding	532	100		133		86	83	10		6,407		12
Cheyenne boarding	765	100		99		72	67	10		10,143		12
Mennonite boarding at ag'y		40		47		30	36	10		1,587	2,314	5
Mennonite boarding at canonment		60		37		21	26	10		1,583	2,429	6
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency	560											
Kiowa and Comanche board- ing		120		144		53	79	22		9,108		11
Wichita boarding		70		46		31	37	10		5,376		11

^a From last year's Report.^b Located at Yankton, Dak.

Education—Continued.

	Produce raised (bushels).		Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
												House-building, farming, and sewing. Do. Do.
										100	20	
												Sewing.
										210	70	
		23		6	2							Gardening.
		300	150	10		4	3	90	100			General housework, sew- ing, dairying, and gar- dening.
	100	720	200	25	4	7	10	50	200	*		Farming, care of stock, dairying, and carpenter- ing.
	300	520		50	2	7			100	470	30	Harness and shoe making, tailoring, farming, sew- ing, knitting and house- work.
		234		20	2	5		70				Farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.
		700		50	5	3		20	200	680	25	Sewing, and housework.
												Gardening and farming.
	100	340		45	4	10	9					Farming.
		295			3	12	7		25			Farming, sewing, and housework.
	35	502		18	2	4				19	0	Farming, harness-making, and sewing.
										170	30	
	50	915	1,000			47	4	30				Sewing, knitting, and baking.
												Gardening, farming, fence- building, sewing, and general housework.
		60		8	3		6			204	13	General house work, farm- ing, and gardening.
				20	4					225	22	Farming and house work.
	25	30	60	22	4	3	4	45	150			Farming, domestic work, dairying, &c.
		51	500	105	8	25	13	35	625			Farming, domestic work, dairying, and sewing.
										248	38	
	125		500			56						General housework, sew- ing, farming, and attend- ing cows.
												Do.

* Wheat.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number at ending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.		Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employees.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.			To Govern-ment.	To religious societies.	
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.												
Ozage Agency	318											
Ozage boarding		130		130		72	123	10		\$8,914		14
Kaw boarding		60		57		45	53	10		8,097		9
Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe Ag'y:												
Otoe boarding	44	70		50		21	29	10		3,722		5
Pawnee boarding	325	80		106		75	92	10		8,670		12
Ponca boarding	120	80		92		52	63	10		7,520		7
Nez Peré day	35		50		51	44	54	10		815		
Quapaw Agency												
General Shawnee and Wyandotte boarding	180	100	15	95		83	96	10		7,337		10
Quapaw boarding	15	100		88		51	61	10		5,223		7
Molok day	12		30		15	15	10	10		493		1
Mountain day	20		30		26	22	27	10		581		1
Pecora day	35		56		38	35	38	10		720		1
Sac and Fox Agency	370											
Absentee Shawnee boarding		50		62		38	44	10		6,081		8
Sac and Fox boarding		40		42		33	43	10		4,963		7
Pottawatomie day			20		20	14	20	7		380		1
Sacred Heart Mission boarding		70		86		35	35	10				
Union Agency:												
Choctaw:												
Armstrong Orphan Home				30				3		(b)	(b)	
Fifty-seven day			1,800a		1,124a			8		(c)		a5
Cherokee:												
Worcester Academy		150		103		70	90	9		\$1,000d		
Male Seminary		200		110		100		9		\$14,000		1
Female Seminary		200		104		95		9		\$10,000		1
Orphan Asylum		175		175		160		12		\$17,000		1
One hundred day			6,000		4,300	2,500		9		\$37,000		10
Chickasaw:												
Male Academy		60		61		54	61	9		\$8,070		
Orphan Home		60		60		54		12		\$12,000		
Industrial Academy		45		42		33	44	9		\$7,605		
Wab-pa-mucka Academy		45		40		40	40	9		\$8,440		
Eight day			240		240			10		\$50,000		1
Seminole:												
Female Academy		50		42		30	40	9		\$1,800	\$2,853	
Wewoka boarding		70		72		60	61	9		\$2,121	\$2,636	
Six day			a250		a136			a8		a\$1,500		a
Creek:												
Tallahassee Mission boarding		50		54		40	50	10		\$2,500	1,400	
Wetake Manual Labor boarding		125		134		90	100	10		\$7,225	2,400	
Asbury Manual Labor boarding		80		81		40	65	10		\$3,600	1,200	
Levelling Manual Labor boarding		120		111		92	111	10		\$7,000	1,000	
Protestant Industrial boarding and day		14	00	17	33	40	43	8			1,700	
Pittsburgh Mission day			50		85	40	50	7			1,000	

From Report of 1883.

Supported in part by Choctaw Nation and in part by religious societies.

Supported by Choctaw Nation.

For buildings.

Paid by Cherokee Nation.

education—Continued.

Units and barley.	Vegetables.	Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
				Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Domestic fowls.				
	150		100		50				265	40	General housework, sewing, and farm work.
	200		30	7	104	38					Do.
	104		11						31	21	Farming care of stock, housework, sewing.
200	175	100		4	648				283	50	Do.
	217	60	12						53	35	Farming, gardening, housework, and sewing.
									45		
300	112	200	80	4	52	0			370	0	Farming, housework.
	95	100	50	3	12	21	8		17	2	Farming and general housework.
									24	2	
									40	12	
									72	12	
	20	40	25	4	100	20	25	10	210	40	Farming, dairying, sewing, housework.
	31	18	15	5	125	20	20	10			Farming, dairying, and sewing.
				2							Industrial drawing.
	(1)			2		50					Gardening.
	(1)			4		50					Domestic work and sewing.
				6	165	150					Housework, sewing and general farm work.
	154	105									Housekeeping and sewing.
	200	70	30	4	30	10	50	200			Gardening, sewing, and housework.
	15		30	2	2	40	50				Farming, carpentering, sewing, and housekeeping.
00	200		22	5	25	100	150				Farming, housekeeping, and sewing.
20	135			4	4	30		00			Farming and housekeeping.
10	330			5	175	150	100				Farming, housework, and sewing.
											Housekeeping.
											Sewing.

reported
by Chickasaw Nation.

A Paid by Seminole Nation.
† Paid by Creek Nation.

‡ Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.		Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employees, etc., employed and estimated by school.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Average attendance.	To Govern-ment.			To religious societies.		
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.												
Creek—Continued.												
Muskogee Mission board- ing and day.		60		40		20	35	7		(a)		4
Harrell Institute				23	130	65	92	10		\$2,400		6
Twenty-nine day			800		500	335	435	10		\$12,200		29
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency	65											
Agency day			50		27	13	15	9		600		1
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie and Great Ne- maha:												
Iowa and Sac and Fox board- ing	40	50		26		28	31	19		2,935		7
Kickapoo boarding	51	30		14		17	22	12		2,895		5
Pottawatomie boarding	70	30		16		23	26	10		2,804		6
Chippewa and Muncie day	16		25		15	10	12	5			(a)	1
MICHIGAN.												
Mackinac Agency	1,019											
Munising day			21		21	12	13	5		125		1
Nepeessing day			30		21	9	13	11		400		1
High Island day			50		30	26	27	9		420		1
Long Wood day			20		25	16	19	10		400		1
Manbetung day			45		33	16	18	9		400		1
Baraga day			40		40	30	32	10		473	(a)	1
Middle Village day			30		29	13	16	10		443		1
Finger Island day			49		31	17	26	10		576		1
Hannahville day			30		21	18	20	6		378		1
L'Anse day			20		45	16	20	9		320		1
Iroquois Point day			20		28	18	18	9		16		1
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency:												
White Earth boarding	463	60	30	125		57	72	10		4,234		6
White Earth Mission day			120		51	30	45	10			30	1
Leech Lake boarding	324	40		43		27	29	6		2,290		4
Red Lake boarding	150	25	10	41	20	27	30	8		2,501		4
Red Lake day			40		19	17	16	4		68	(a)	1
Buffalo River day			50		54	35	50	6			30	1
Rice River day			30		35	20	24	4		118		1
Winnabegoshish day			40		37	27	30	3		60	12	1
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency	500											
Blackfeet day		20	100		95	72	118	16		1,280		3
Crow Agency	715											
Agency boarding		16	20	26	23	35	37	13		3,012		3
Flathead Agency	400											
Boys' boarding		100	50	58		50	53	13		3,000	3,000	3
Girls' boarding		150		50		50	50	13		5,000	3,000	3

a Not reported.

b Paid by Creek Nation.

education—Continued.

Crops raised (bushels).		Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
											Domestic work.
									200	20	Sewing.
280	226	160	45	4	18	13	.....	200	135	24	Farmwork and housework.
	143	225	90	2	43	7	11	125	78	10	Farmwork, housework, and sewing.
130	42	50	50	5	21	11	.....	250	165	14	Farming and housework.
									35	4	
									5,055	105	
											Sewing.
											Do.
											Do.
											Do.
											Do.
											Sewing and bookbinding.
											Sewing.
602			80		11				305	25	Farming, attending stock, and general housework, and sewing.
					6				22		Sewing.
					4				4		Cutting wood and housework.
118											General housework, sewing, and gardening.
									16	14	
									42	30	
122	300							200			Farmwork, housework, and sewing.
									160	30	
731	40	100						400			Gardening, carpentering, and blacksmithing, &c.
220	40	5						300			Dairying, housework, sewing, knitting, and gardening.

Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.		Largest average monthly attendance.		Number of months school was in session.		Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employees.		Number of acres cultivated.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.					To govern-ment.	To religious societies.						
MONTANA—Continued.																	
Fort Belknap Agency	300																
Agency day			18		28	15	20	10				\$600				1	
Fort Peck Agency	1,115																
Wolf Point day			40		60	55	60	8				795				1	
Presbyterian Mission day			00		00	34	63	9				\$600				2	
Deer Trail day			40		40	20	35	8				340				1	
Wolf Point Mission day			40		40	21	34	8				667				1	
Box Elder Mission day			40		25	18	32	8				230				1	
Agency boarding		60	10	60	4	66	60	10				10,470				6	
NEBRASKA.																	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:																	
Omaha boarding	303	60		60		43	60	10				6,073				7	
Omaha Mission boarding		60		42		29	37	10				2,436				7	
Winnebago boarding	246	80		130		63	88	10				8,465				7	
Santee and Platte River Agency	530																
Agency boarding	170	45	5	84		53	67	10				4,383				7	
Saint Mary's girls boarding		35		34		31	33	0				612				3	
Normal training boarding		120	20	124	25	40	45	10				472				16,137	25
Hope boarding		24		30		24	26	10				1,062				2,580	4
Episcopal boys' boarding		6		8		7	7	5				133				300	1
Platte River day	63		50		54	21	35	0				1,000					1
NEVADA.																	
Nevada Agency	500																
Pyramid Lake boarding		42		42		29	42	0				3,274				3	
Walker River day			30		30	23	30	9				728					1
Western Shoshone Agency	51																
Agency day			40		34	33	34	10				727					1
NEW MEXICO.																	
Mescalero and Jarilla Agency	425																
Agency boarding and day		15		17	23	118	132	10				450					
Navajo Agency	4,000																
Agency boarding		100		24		10	23	7				3,705				7	
Pueblo Agency	1,000																
Jesus day			75		90	27	51	10				720				800	3
Laguna day			100		45	19	25	10				720				400	1
Zuni day			100		85	28	39	10				720				400	3
Albuquerque boarding		200		147		115	134	10				15,720				4,002	12
NEW YORK.																	
Allegheny, district No. 1, day			35		23	16	18	8				\$275					1
Allegheny, district No. 2, day			50		35	20	23	8				\$230					1
Allegheny, district No. 3, day			60		34	23	25	8				\$270					1
Allegheny, district No. 5, day			45		30	20	24	8				\$270					1
Allegheny, district No. 6, day			35		25	18	20	8				\$240					1
Allegheny, district No. 7, day			35		26	20	24	8				\$275					1
Allegheny, Tuscarora boarding		30		30		30	30	10				1,100					5

* Not reported.

† Ponca.

Buildings burned and school closed February 17.
 Ninety-five other boarding pupils who attended
 this school are accounted for under another head.

education--Continued.

Units and barley.	Vegetables.	Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
				Horse and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
									12		
	(a)								76	20	Cutting wood and farming.
30	(a)			2	9	14					Housework, sewing, dairying and farming.
	500			2	19	10			175	25	Farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.
00	240			3	4	17	100		110	16	Do.
	180			2	9	10			610	65	Do.
	325	450		8	17	20	100		375	40	Farming, gardening, housekeeping, and sewing.
				2	4	15	150				General housework, sewing, knitting, and gardening.
	140	600	43	2	11						Blacksmithing, sewing, housework, farming, carpentering, brick-making, and shoemaking.
	(a)			1	2	3					Gardening and general housework.
									150	10	Cutting wood.
	80	300							28	7	Carpentering, farming, sewing, and housework.
											Cutting wood, cooking, and sewing.
									25	2	Cutting wood.
					10				20	13	Housework.
					8	(g)			25	6	Sewing, housework.
									150	25	Sewing and knitting.
				4		28	75				Farming, plastering, brick-making, carpentering, sewing, housework.
									350	420	
150 400	300	500	50	3	15	8	50	1,200			Farming, sewing, housework.

127 of this amount expended for buildings.
y school; afterwards a boarding school.
ry-four sheep.

A Supported by State of New York.
f From Report 1883.
f Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employees.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Govern-ment.	To religious societies.			
NEW YORK—Continued.													
Cattaraugus, district No. 1, day	641 287		40		36	28	30	8	\$230		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 2, day			40		23	16	16		290		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 3, day			40		37	25	30		290		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 5, day			40		339	223	636		475		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 6, day			40		25	15	20		275		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 7, day			35		24	18	20		275		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 8, day			35		27	18	20		275		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 9, day			40		21	15	18		275		1		
Cattaraugus, district No. 10, day			40		34	20	24		275		1		
Thomas Orphan Asylum		100		100		100	100	12	10,000		5	20	
Tonawanda, district No. 1, day	139		28		74	16	17	10	278		1		
Tonawanda, district No. 2, day			30		32	16	20	10			1		
Tonawanda, district No. 3, day			30		29	14	22	10	278		1		
Oneida, district No. 1, day	62		36		18	16	10	7	180		1		
Oneida, district No. 2, day			35		15	12	14	7	188		1		
Oneida, district No. 1, day	120		55		40	30	31	8	245		1		
Oneida, Episcopal, day			40		28	18	20	8	160		1		
Saint Regis, district No. 1, day			45		40	30	34	8	255		1		
Saint Regis, district No. 2, day			45		35	25	28	8	255		1		
Saint Regis, district No. 3, day			55		40	30	34	8	255		1		
Cornplanter, district No. 1, day	6100		40		15	12	12	8	230		1		
Tuscarora, district No. 1, day			670		550	525	530	58	263		61		
Tuscarora, district No. 2, day			665		530	522	528	58	263		61		
NORTH CAROLINA.													
Eastern Cherokee Agency	450												
Birdtown day			50		25	14	18	7	1,960	\$147	1		
Big Cove day			50		40	24	27	7		150	1		
Robbinsville day			40		38	19	21	7		150	1		
Cherokee day			50		40	23	30	10		438	1		
Macedonia day			50		45	24	32	7		116	1		
OREGON.													
Grande Ronde Agency	125												
Agency boarding		70	30	43	4	40	43	12	4,621	250	4		
Klamath Agency	261												
Agency boarding		80		63		63	70	10	8,000		8	4	
Yainax boarding		40		43		38	40	10	4,500		3	10	
Elletts Agency	125												
Agency boarding		94		56		46	49	15	4,290		4	8	
Umatilla Agency	95												
Agency boarding		75		72		65	73	10	8,040		4	20	
Warm Springs Agency	150												
Warm Springs boarding		80	20	38		27	34	11	8,630		4	0	
Agency boarding		30		28		26	29	2	684		3		
UTAH.													
Uintah Agency	260												
Agency boarding		80	10	28		19	24	7	2,005		8	1	

*Supported by State of New York.

*From report 1883.

*Cayuga.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.		Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and students.
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Average attendance.	To Govern-ment.			To religious societies.		
WASHINGTON.												
Colville Agency	750											
Colville boys' boarding.....		70	110	19		13	19	12		\$1,258	\$420	
Colville girls' boarding.....		60		39		30	36	10		3,349		
Cœur d'Alène girls' boarding.....		100		53		45	50	12		2,641	580	1
Cœur d'Alène boys' boarding.....		75		57		40	56	12		2,906	\$6,250	
Spokane day.....			20		25	20	20	6			(b)	
Neah Bay Agency	142											
Agency boarding.....		50		50		52	57	10		5,782		
Quillehute day.....			40		40	36	38	7		388		
Quinalt Agency	50											
Agency boarding.....		30		23		23	25	9		3,024		
Nisqually and S'Kokomiah Ag'cy	652											
Jamestown day.....	36		30		26	21	26	6		660		
Chehalis boarding.....	17	50		58		40	48	10		5,823		
Pyallup boarding.....	78	25		80		64	74	10		2,817		
S'Kokomiah boarding.....	25	48		49		40	42	10		5,837		
Tolap Agency	247											
Boys' boarding.....												
Girls' boarding.....		100		100		68	100	11		6,856		
Yakama Agency	506											
Agency boarding.....		200		158		138	158	10		7,843		
WISCONSIN.												
Green Bay Agency:												
Menominee boarding.....	350	100		85		39	63	10		4,178		
Oneida East day.....	320		30		34	14	28	10		300		
Oneida West No. 1, day.....			40		43	21	31	10		450		
Oneida West No. 2, day.....			25		34	18	27	10		300		
Oneida West No. 3, day.....			30		26	21	22	9		50		
Corvallis day.....			25		37	12	16	9		275		
Stockbridge day.....	30		50		25	11	17	10		450		
Hobart Ch. Mission day.....			60		66	45	61	10		450	(b)	
La Pointe Agency	150											
Bayfield day.....			140		122	58	68	10			(b)	
Red Cliff day.....	60		80		62	23	27	10			(b)	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day.....	150		24		38	15	25	5		1,178		
Pahquahwong day.....			24		21	12	17	5			(b)	
Round Lake day.....			35		43	23	24	2			(b)	
Bad River Mission day.....	110		45		43	26	25	10		450		
Odanah Mission day.....			50		48	38	29	24		2,300		
Fon du Lac day.....	45		30		31	13	16	7		900		
Vermillion Lake (Bois Fort) day.....	125		50		57	9	22	8		303		
Grand Portage day.....	47		40		28	10	19	12		430		

a Most of this is for the support of a mission with which the school is connected.
 b Not reported.

education—Continued.

No. raised here.	Vegetables.	Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
				Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
									300	90	Carpentering, gardening, farming, &c.
	163			4	10	29	24	150			Cooking, housework, gar- dening and sewing.
	1,120		65	20	60	100	150	300			Housework, sewing, and knitting.
									63	11	Painting, glazing, carpen- tering, and farming.
	350										Farmwork, carpentering, sewing, and housework.
	45										Gardening and cutting wood.
	1,100				11				32		Gardening, use of carpen- ters' tools, housework, and sewing.
									62	19	
									40	12	
	850		20	4	25				33	8	Housework, carpentering, and farmwork.
	1,525		40	6	32			350	107	20	Farming, carpentering, and shoemaking.
	900		50	8	24				49	13	Housework, farming, car- pentering and black- smithing.
									121	28	
	288		6		11	15	75	300			Farming, carpentering, type-setting, sewing, and housework.
	4,750	300		2	13				350	50	Farming, blacksmithing, carpenter and wagon making, harness mak- ing, sewing, housekeep- ing.
	507	100							350	50	Gardening, housework, sewing.
									900	70	
									75	4	
											Knitting, sewing, and fancy work.
									165	15	Fancy work, knitting, and sewing.
					1				80	25	Gardening and house- work.
									250	15	Sewing and knitting.
	1,285		60	2	9	2	39				Farming.
									65	18	
									50	42	Sewing and housework.
									44	12	

* Belonging to Squakeon and Nisqually Reservation.

† Cultivated by mission with Indian help.

‡ Wheat.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year		Average attendance.		Largest average monthly attendance	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		Number of teachers and employees.	Number of net cultivated by school
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.			To Government.	To religious societies.		
WYOMING.													
Shoshone Agency	407	80	20	36	8	16	27	111	84,873			6	4
Wind River boarding													
PENNSYLVANIA.													
Carlisle Training School	400			578		421	472	10	74,093	\$16,500		35	153
VIRGINIA.													
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.		140		132		120	133	10	16,700		9,800	14	20
OREGON.													
Forest Grove Indian Training	150			166		152	155	12	30,447			15	154
NEBRASKA.													
Genoa industrial boarding	150			133		85	107	6	19,303 ^d			16	202
INDIAN TERRITORY.													
Chilocco industrial boarding	150			186		169	179	5 ¹	19,966 ^d		113	15	15

^a Wheat.^d From Report of 1883.^e Indian pupils work with other pupils on school farm of 100 acres; no separate record kept of produce raised by Indian labor or of stock used for benefit of Indians.

an education—Continued.

Produce raised (bushels).		Melons and pumpkins.	Tons of hay.	Stock owned.				Number of pounds of butter made.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
Oats and barley.	Vegetables.			Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.				
275	60		15	2	14		19		9	3	Farming, fencing, dairying, sewing, housework.
(2700) (3005)	820		28	9	30			500	528	692	Wagon-making, harness making, painting, printing, tinning, shoemaking, carpentering, tailoring, baking, farming, sewing, housework, &c.
(c)	(c)			(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)				
	3,200	400	25	7	23			10	166	60	Household work, carpentering, wagon-making, shoemaking, blacksmithing, printing, and farming.
2,000	1,200		50	6	23	18			(e)	(e)	Sewing, housework, farming, carpentering, brick-making, care of stock.
	107		55	15	425				(e)	(e)	Farming, painting, carpentering, housework, sewing, dairying.

large part of this sum was used in fitting up the building and in other expenditures preliminary to opening the school.
not reported.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

	In New York.	On or near other reservations.	Training schools	Schools in States.	Total.
School population, exclusive of five civilized tribes.....	7, 159	32, 759			a 39, 918
Number who can be accommodated in boarding schools.....	130	5, 386	990		6, 506
Number who can be accommodated in day schools.....	1, 174	4, 498			5, 672
Number of boarding schools.....	2	81	6		89
Number of day schools.....	28	98			126
Number of pupils attending boarding schools one month or more during the year.....	130	4, 805	1, 195	579	6, 709
Number of pupils attending day schools one month or more during the year.....	892	4, 130			5, 022
Average attendance.....	690	5, 679	947	334	7, 650
Largest average monthly attendance.....	796	7, 099	1, 041	579	9, 515
Number of teachers and employes.....	38	652	95		785
Cost of maintaining schools:					
To Government.....		\$423, 056	\$160, 539	\$67, 000	\$650, 595
To religious societies.....	\$1, 100	\$129, 839	\$26, 422	\$22, 224	b \$179, 085
To State of New York.....	\$18, 848				\$18, 848
Number of Indians who can read.....	1, 765	17, 120	694		19, 579
Number who have learned to read during the year.....	87	2, 018	152		2, 257
Number of acres cultivated by school children.....	210	1, 981	548		2, 739
Number of bushels of corn raised.....	1, 200	14, 923	6, 850		22, 973
Number of bushels of wheat raised.....	150	3, 730	700		4, 580
Number of bushels of oats raised.....	1, 200	7, 594	2, 300		11, 094
Number of bushels of vegetables raised.....	1, 075	26, 348	5, 327		32, 750
Number of melons and pumpkins raised.....	250	7, 628	400		8, 278
Number of bushels of fruit raised.....	200	634			834
Tons of hay cut.....	62	1, 670	158		1, 890
Pounds of butter made.....	1, 200	5, 024	510		6, 734
Pounds of cheese made.....		425			425
Stock owned:					
Horses.....	6	154	37		197
Cattle.....	23	1, 401	501		1, 925
Swine.....	14	494	18		526
Domestic fowls.....	50	1, 289			1, 339
<i>Five civilized tribes:</i>					
Number who can be accommodated in schools—boarding, 1,504; day, 9,200.....					10, 704
Number of boarding schools.....					17
Number of day schools.....					201
Number of pupils attending boarding schools.....					1, 816
Number of pupils attending day schools.....					6, 546
Cost of maintaining schools—to Five Nations, \$175,071; to religious societies, \$21,541.....					\$196, 612

a An under estimate, several tribes not being reported.
b Only partially reported.

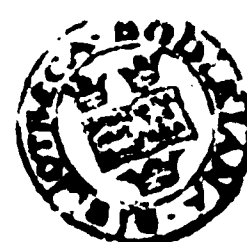


Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
ARIZONA.							
Colorado River Agency.							
Mohave.....	813	225	} 800	50	48	80	20
Chimehuevis	212						
Pima, Maricopa and Papago Agency.							
Pima	4,800	3,500	1,300	25	} 20	960	
Maricopa	574	200	374			115	
Papago	7,300	7,300				1,260	
San Carlos Agency.							
White Mountain Apache	3,600	}		10	4	750	
San Carlos Apache							
Chiricahua	500						
Apache Yuma	300						
Apache Tonto							
Apache Mohave	600						
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.							
Hualapai	a620						
Yuma	a930						
Mohave	a700						
Suppai	a214						
CALIFORNIA.							
Hoopa Valley Agency.							
Hoopa	509	509		200	11	30	12
Mission Agency.							
Serranos	318	} 2,400	500	100	150	200	10
Dieguenos	731						
Coahuila	778						
San Luis Rey	1,120						
Round Valley Agency.							
Concou.....	154	} 599		500	76	a75	a2
Little Lake	165						
Red Wood	32						
Ukie	215						
Wylackie							
Potter Valley	10						
Pitt River	28						
Tule River Agency.							
Tule and Tejon	143	143		70	36	27	
Wichumni, Keweah, and King's River	a540						
Indians in California not under an agent. (a)							
Indians in—							
Sierra County	a12						
El Dorado County	a193						
Mendocino County	a1,240						
Shasta County	a1,087						

a From Report for 1883.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.							
Indians in California, &c.—Continued.							
Indians in—							
Yolo County	a47						
Tehama County (a)	a157						
Solano County	a21						
Lassen County	a330						
Colusa County	a353						
Humboldt County	a224						
Marin County	a162						
Sonoma County	a339						
Butte County	a522						
Plumas County	a508						
Placer County	a91						
Napa County	a64						1
Sutter County	a12						
Amador County	a272						
Nevada County	a98						
Lake County	a774						
Klamaths—							
Regua ranch	a64						
Wirks-wah ranch	a19						
Hoppa ranch	a22						
Wakel ranch	a4						
Too-rup ranch	a15						
Sah-sil ranch	a18						
Al-yolch ranch	a32						
Sur-per ranch	a39						
COLORADO.							
Southern Ute Agency.							
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes ..	991	75	400	24	24	4	.....
DAKOTA.							
Cheyenne River Agency.							
Blackfeet Sioux	224	} 2,500	644	125	650	650	
Sans-Arc Sioux	788						
Minneconjou Sioux	1,382						
Two Kettle Sioux	750						
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.							
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1,098	150	948	9	169	200	
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,424	138	100	16	91	168	
Devil's Lake Agency.							
Sisseton Sioux	} 864	864		3	172	195	
Wahpeton Sioux							
Cut Head Sioux							
Fort Berthold Agency.							
Arikaree	544	} 250	150	35	100	230	
Gros Ventre	347						
Mandan	311						
Pine Ridge Agency.							
Ogalalla Sioux	7,800	} 800	3,200	200	100	300	
Northern Cheyenne	500						

a From report 1883.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.
DAKOTA—Continued.							
Rosebud Agency.							
Brulé Sioux, No. 1	2, 102	7, 948		75	100	900	
Brulé Sioux, No. 2	1, 493						
Loafer Sioux	1, 558						
Wahzabzah Sioux	1, 161						
Two Kettle Sioux	453						
Northern Sioux	429						
Bulldog Sioux	184						
Mixed Sioux	568						
Sisseton Agency.							
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux							
Standing Rock Agency.							
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1, 347	1, 500	3, 221	75	210	1, 140	
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	631						
Blackfeet Sioux	654						
Uncapapa Sioux	1, 976						
Mixed blood of above bands	113						
Yankton Agency.							
Yankton Sioux	1, 950	875	725	320	680	450	
Indians in Dakota not under an agent.							
Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chip-pewa	400						
IDAHO.							
Fort Hall Agency.							
Bannack	462	200	110	45	19	230	
Shoshone	1, 090						
Lemhi Agency.							
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	814	40	70	16	1	33	
Nez Percé Agency.							
Nez Percé	1, 310	1, 010	280	270	170	315	
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.							
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais	600						
INDIAN TERRITORY.							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.							
Cheyenne	3, 905	315	3, 590	225	225	31	
Arapaho	2, 866	323	2, 043	202	204	96	

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Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Religious.			Vital.		
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.							Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
25	5	70	2	4	650	.....	20	3	5	\$560	\$3,255	2,143	....	45
75	25	.....	17	.....	.....	77	.....	5	3	.....	1,726	3,000	63	42
0	10	70	6	.....	480	.....	80	2	4	800	2,000	1,450	167	132
0	.....	50	5	.....	360	.....	10	5	5	9,233	1,898	1,287	96	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0	30	20	1	.....	17	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	52	46
5	15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	27	13
5	5	.....	2	.....	198	.....	4	3	3	1,200	2,200	500	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	50	10	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	} 5,743	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3		.....	.....	.....	.....

ious Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.		Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Religious.			Vital.		
	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.							Number of missionaries.	Per education.	For other purposes.	Amount contributed by religious societies	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
20	5	75	2	1	21			1	1			1,925	27	80
100			3		360	23		1				719	106	172
50		50			8		4					825	22	12
75	5	20	4	60	60		(a)					1,845	58	72
50		50	4	80	83	10						632	41	18
25		75			18							416	7	5
100			2		193			1		(d)		190	4	6
100					40	2		1	2	(e)		210	3	4
100					36							44	3	6
100			1		49				1	(f)		40	4	6
100					47							110	3	7
50	50				29	7		2				90	6	8
100					27		1					40	2	4
100			1		30		1	1	3	(f)		85	3	6
50	25	25		100	300		22	1	3			500	90	60
100					\$1,250		\$20	\$15						
100					\$4,000		\$40	\$24	\$1,200					
100					\$5,000		\$64	\$34	3,700					
100					\$3,000		\$15	\$15	8,700					
100					\$1,000		\$9	\$5	6,711					
75	25			7	\$45		1	2				10	6	

to erect church building, amount not stated.

* Supply of clothing and books.

/ Contributions of books and papers for Sunday school.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture.
		Wholly.	In part.			
KANSAS.						
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.						
Pottawatomie.....	432	205	120	280	165	101
Kickapoo.....	243	164	70	210	78	86
Chippewa and Munsee.....	66	66		54	35	
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	92	18	35	56	34	40
Iowa.....	143	80	30	120	105	15
MICHIGAN.						
Mackinac Agency.						
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	77	77		50	55	6
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	2,500	9,500		4,000	5,000	400
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....	1,000					
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	6,000					
MINNESOTA.						
White Earth Agency.						
Mississippi Chippewa.....	948	1,638	125	297	305	122
Otter Tail, Pillager Chippewa.....	601					
Pembina Chippewa.....	214	400	969	30	40	200
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,069					
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake.....	1,479	1,161	13	22	300	
Mississippi Chippewa.....	82					
Mississippi Chippewa at Mille Lac.....	894					
MONTANA.						
Blackfeet Agency.						
Piegans.....	2,300	10	2,290	8	16	40
Crow Agency.						
Crows.....	3,226	60	140	42	42	236
Flathead Agency.						
Flatheads.....	133	400	1,100	250	100	93
Pend d'Oreilles.....	986					
Kootenais.....	615					
Fort Belknap Agency.						
Gross Ventre.....	1,150	75	100		12	100
Assinaboine.....	1,000					
Fort Peck Agency.						
Assinaboine.....	1,195	400	800	40	76	875
Yanctonais Sioux.....	3,542					
Santee Sioux.....	423					
Ogallala and Teton Sioux.....	205					

ious Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Tribes.	Per cent. of assimilation obtained by—			Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
75	25	25			40	124		4					240	21	26
25	25					70			2				170	18	9
45	55					11			1				1	1	5
80	20					30							4	4	3
													10		
100					6	20								3	3
70	30				2,500	2,500		200	4	2		\$1,000			
40	60		1	37	37	230		27	6	5	\$72	6,792	1,806	19	41
67	25	8	2			25			4	4		1,029	1,015	16	17
124	75	124				20			3	3			50	9	13
18	15	67				200		5					1,615	46	247
10	20	70	3	60		52	32	1					1,600		
75	22	3	4			152		19	1	2	6,000		342	46	60
67		22				150	50	90					900	35	36
75		25	3			340		150		5	\$,387	1,450	2,422	200	410

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture. In civilized pursuits.
NEBRASKA.						
Santee and Flandreau Agency.						
Ponca	174	87	87	10	10	25
Santee Sioux	608	806		200	375	186
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	250	250		6	150	50
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.						
Winnebago	1,205	600	300	350	110	300
Omaha	1,167	300	160	350	175	240
NEVADA.						
Nevada Agency.						
Pi-Ute	3,580	4,000	180	800	28	110
Pah-Ute	600					
Western Shoshone Agency.						
Shoshone	836			75	25	30
Indians wandering in Nevada	23,800	22,750				
NEW MEXICO.						
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.						
Mescalero Apache	900	4	1,786	12	20	432
Jicarilla Apache	800					
Navajo Agency.						
Navajo	17,200	400	10,000	50	25	2,200
Moquis Pueblo	21,813					
Pueblo Agency.						
Pueblo	9,200	175	9,025	75	150	1,000
NEW YORK.						
New York Agency.						
Albany Reserve	Seneca	793	800	600	350	179
	Onondaga	86				
	Tonawanda	211				
Cattaraugus Reserve	Seneca	1,318	1,539	900	650	208
	Onondaga	45				
	Cayuga	106				
	Tuscarora	24				
Onida Reserve	Tonawanda	214	172	172	100	20
	Ondida	172				
Cornplanter Reserve	Seneca	80	80	250	220	225
	Onondaga	298				
Onondaga Reserve	Tonawanda	28	371	230	120	2100
	Ondida	70				
Saint Regis	Saint Regis	637	2937	2700		2135
Tonawanda Reserve	Tonawanda band of Seneca	557	557	300	225	125
	Tuscarora	419		300	200	100
Tuscarora Reserve	Onondaga	42	461			
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	2,100	3,100		2,800	1,800	219

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Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Year in which pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence ob- tained by—		Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allot- ments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.		
	Hunting, fishing, root- gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.						Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount con- tributed by re- ligious societies.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
00					30		5	1				80	4	7
03	50	5	6	127	105		7	5	3	\$21,077	\$4,340	563	84	37
05	50			200	48	20		2	2			700	8	9
10	50		6	300	150		2	1				302	73	16
15	50		6	300	150		20	1	1	2,014		280	61	13
75	20	5		800	14	1	3		1			1,187	180	140
	25	75	1		12		3						15	11
50	25	25			1							250	130	25
00					20	20		1				2,000	600	400
					342									
05	4	1	10		21,900	100	19	10				100	400	200
20	10		10		208		5	1	1	1,100		100	36	48
30	10		10		250	10	3	1				465	54	61
00					35			1	1				3	5
00					20								26	28
00			1		95	4	2	3				20	10	13
00					120			2						
00	10				130	2	2	1				76	18	33
05	5				108	5	2					50	6	8
0	2				810	10	10	8		980				

* Located in Arizona.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian families engaged in—	
		Wholly.	In part.			In agriculture.	In stock raising.
OREGON.							
Grand Ronde Agency.							
Clackama	51	480	600	70	200
Wagon River	83						
Umpqua	141						
Remnants of other tribes	439						
Klamath Agency.							
Klamath	707	1,023	593	151	120	1
Molok	151						
Snake	165						
Siletz Agency.							
Alsea	298	597	600	135	120
Chasta Costa	255						
Chetco	208						
Tuoutona	283						
Coos	273						
Umpqua	220						
Coquill	214						
Euchre	240						
Nultonatna	243						
Gallie Creek	237						
Joshua	244						
Klamath	248						
Siletz	253						
Macmoutna	240						
Nestuna	237						
Rogue River	251						
Salmon River	214						
Bisulaw	285						
Umatilla Agency.							
Walla Walla	240	200	530	150	42	400
Cayuse	240						
Umatilla	180						
Warm Springs Agency.							
Warm Spring	427	700	119	46	80	140
Wasco	261						
Trofino	74						
John Day	62						
Pi-Ute	5						
Indians in Oregon not under an Agent.							
Indians roaming on Columbia River	2300
TEXAS.							
Tonkawa Special Agency.							
Lipan	19	78	97	80	1	13
Tonkawa	78						
Indians in Texas not under an Agent.							
Alabama, Cusabeta, and Muskegee	220

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Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indian farms engaged in agriculture.	Number of Indian farms engaged in civilized pursuits.
UTAH.							
Ouray Agency.							
Ute	1,250	10	1,240	5			32
Uintah Valley Agency.							
Uintah Ute	528	24	1,485	56	25		102
White River Ute	531						
Indians in Utah not under an agent. (a)							
Pah-Vant	± 184						
Goship Ute	± 256						
WASHINGTON.							
Colville Agency.							
Colville	870	3,120	500	400	300	700	
Lake	332						
O'Kanagan	330						
San Poel	400						
Methow	515						
Spokane	685	487		250	85	120	
Calispel	400						
Coeur d'Alene	487						
Neah Bay Agency.							
Makah	518	400	300	75	62	100	
Quillehute	250						
Quinalt Agency.							
Quinalt	106	490		40	34	80	
Quet	84						
Roh	64						
Chehalis and Gray's Harbor	120						
Shoalwater Bay	116						
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.							
Puyallup	565	565		375	107	143	
Chehalis	142	142		125	23	45	
Nisqually	205	205		85	43	90	
Squaxin	128	128		82	19	14	
S'Kallam	401	401		75	40	45	
S'Kokomish	230	230		124	48	40	
Tulalip Agency.							
Tulalip	500	400	100	50	40	50	
Madison	150	110	40	70	15	25	
Muckleshoot	85	80	5	30	20	15	
Swinomish	175	125	50	40	15	30	
Lummi	275	200	75	50	40	80	
Yakama Agency.							
Yakama, Klittuk, Piqueuse, Wenatche- pan, Soapont, Pi-Uto, and others	2,120	1,400	1,100	360	330	400	

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Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Religious.		Vital.		
	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issued of Government rations.							Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
	25	75	6								164	83	13
23	33	33			12						330	86	26
90	10		35	18	500	148	6	13		880	1,500		
100			28		130	20	2	2			300	28	18
75	25				54	7				150	278	14	15
5	15	10		71	51								
5	5		8	510	254	46	3	2		1,175	255	21	10
	12		8	142	35	3	1	1			70	4	4
	12				35	5	1				29	7	13
	12			28	29	5						6	12
	17			61	61	15	1				100	16	28
			4	40	38	4	1		\$40	841	284	3	12
	12	12		120	65	4	1				250	12	25
	12	12			25	2	1				75	4	3
	12	12			15	3	1	3			80	5	
	12	12		100	40	6	1	3			12	10	5
	12	12		200	75	10	1	3			50	5	10
10			8	500	300	100	4	2		600			

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak Eng. lang.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians engaged in agriculture.	In other pursuits.
		Wholly.	In part.				
WASHINGTON—Continued.							
Indians in Washington Territory not under an agent.							
Moses' band on Columbia Reservation ..	a150						
WISCONSIN.							
Green Bay Agency.							
Oneida	1,500	1,500		800	800	200	
Brookbridge	176	136		146	75	a30	
Menomonee.....	1,400	1,200	200	250	350	175	30
La Point Agency.							
Chippewa at Red Cliff	214	214		175	165		
Chippewa at Red River	500	400	100	250	250	135	
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille.	1,041	850	191	520	80	145	124
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	403	215		45	65	30	
Chippewa at Grand Portage	258	208		75	44	25	
Chippewa at Lac du Fort	605	250	415		50	20	
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	511	500	11	25		10	
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.							
Winnebago	a610						
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	a280						
WYOMING.							
Shoshone Agency.							
Shoshone	800	100	400	15	9	20	10
Northern Arapaho	903						
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Miami and Seminole in Indian Land Florida	a892						
Oldtown Indians in Maine	a410						

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various Indian tribes, together with religious and vital statistics—Continued.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent of sub-division obtained by --		Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of Indians who have allotments.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Religious.		Vital.		
		Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.							For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
775 65 760	100 100 75		25	3		300 30 260			2 1 13	1 4				
200 157 84 130 50 125	100 95 95 95 40 60	5 15 5 50 60 50		4	40 200 157 2 16 10 10	102 102 152 2 16 10 10		40 8 50 13 1 2 5	1 2 2 2 1 1 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 5		\$535		
100	5	50	45			4		1	1		3,000	630	27	81

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians in the United States exclusive of those in Alaska.....	264,369
<i>Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:</i>	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress	64,000
Number of Indians who can speak English enough for ordinary conversation	45,800
Number of families engaged in agriculture.....	13,600
Number of families engaged in civilized pursuits	1,017
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.....	9,500
Number of houses occupied by Indians.....	14,250
Number of church buildings	178
Number of missionaries	93
<i>Other Indian tribes:</i>	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly.....	82,643
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part	56,012
Number of Indians who can speak English enough for ordinary conversation	25,394
Number of Indians who can read.....	18,185
Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture	24,451
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits	6,750
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	47,553
Number of Indian apprentices, on reservations, 392; at Carlisle and Forest Grove, 231. .	623
Number of Indians who have allotments	8,278
Number of houses occupied by Indians	14,824
Number of houses built for Indians during the year.....	292
Number of houses built by Indians during the year	1,975
Number of church buildings	147
Number of missionaries	129
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.....	53,774
Number of births.....	4,069
Number of deaths	3,787
Number of Indians killed during the year by Indians	29
Number of Indians killed during the year by whites	9
Number of white persons killed during the year by Indians.....	1
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year	403
Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites	73
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.....	11
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted during the year.....	209
Number of Indians killed by accident	10
Number of pounds of freight transported by Indian teams	11,337,853
Amount earned thereby	\$74,722 96
Amount contributed for education by religious societies.....	\$79,259 00
Amount contributed for other purposes by religious societies.....	\$36,288 00

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, production.

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Lands.						Produce raised.			
		Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	
					By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.	By Indians.
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave } Chemehuevi }	180,800	180,000				1900 140			600 125		
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.											
Pima } Maricopa }	181,120	111,000				12,000 1,230	60	2,000	12,000 1,230	320,000 10,000	
Papago .	170,080	18,000				300			300	4,000	
San Carlos Agency.											
San Carlos, Mohave Apache, Yuma Apache, Tonto Apache, White Mountain Apache, and Chiricahua as prisoners	12,528,000	1,600				1,000	500	1,000	1,000	4,000	
Moguin Pueblo Agency.											
Moguin Pueblo ²		10,000				6,500			200	14,000	
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	189,572	1900			250	150	50	150	100		
Mission Agency.											
Seranos, Conkhuilla San Luis Rey, Diegueno	152,960		140			2,600	2,600	2,100	750		
Round Valley Agency.											
Potter Valley, Ukia, Waiatchu, Comow, Little Lake, Redwood, Put River	102,118	12,000	14		1,200	520	20	20	2,440	1,000	
Tule River Agency.											
Tule Trjon	148,551	1250				320			1,000	200	
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Muche, Capote, Weenduche Ute	11,084,400	18,000				110	110		800	1,000	
DAKOTA.											
Chayenne River Agency											
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Blackfoot Sioux	131,728,640	128,000			20	1,000		400	1,100		

¹From Report of 1883.²20,000 pounds hops raised.

ources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

the year by In-			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
100		20			300			85	2	11			150
50		10			150			25	1				40
100	9,000					2,200		14,000	4	1,000	50		4,000
500	250							1,800		200	50		
100								20,500	125	3,500			8,000
500	2,600	250			200	7,000		5,000	100	2,000			
...	1,000							500	1,000	250	500		1500
...	160	40		100,200	250		\$1,000 00	125	10	25	150		500
600	100	200	200		1,000	50		1,580		730	81	1,062	4,000
200	1,350	80		278,000	300	2,151		110		449	200		31,100
200	120	50				400		80	10	50	160		500
....	1,200	20				1,350		3,000	50	150		8,500	
100	5,000	1,800				100	12,000 00	2,200	7	4,800	250		1,500

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, production, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Produce raised			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlaw- fully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres culti- vated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				
DAKOTA—Continued.												
Orow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.												
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1620, 312	1400, 000	8.....	31	839	239	783	5, 200	4, 51			
Lower Brulé Sioux		84, 000		25	500	50	60	425	750	1, 21		
Devil's Lake Agency.												
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	1230, 400	1150, 000		30	2, 472	683	1, 000	25, 240	3, 54			
Fort Berthold Agency.												
Arikaree, Gros Ven- tre, and Mandan	12, 912, 000	150, 000	5.....	20	870	200		785	3, 000	6, 22		
Pine Ridge Agency.												
Ogallala Sioux and North Cheyenne			75	20	345	30	325	9, 000	97	81		
Rosebud Agency.												
Northern Brulé, Leaf- er, Wahsahsh, Two Kettle, and Bull Dog Sioux					1, 800	20	580	1, 800		2, 24		
Sisseton Agency.												
Sisseton and Wahpe- ton Sioux	1018, 780	114, 000		40	4, 500	10	350					
Standing Rock Agency.												
Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Unca- papa, and Blackfoot Sioux				100	1, 000	800	2, 000	450	10, 0			
Yankton Agency.												
Yankton Sioux	1430, 405	125, 000		20	2, 000	200	480	12, 000	32, 4			
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Shoshone and Ban- nock	1, 202, 330	110, 000	300	33	598	210	1, 400	3, 000				
Lemhi Agency.												
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepwater	16, 400	1500		34	171	4	74	700	480			
Nas Perce Agency.												
Nas Perce	1746, 651	1800, 000		15	5, 300	150	7, 420	20, 000	2, 1			

From Report for 1888.

of subsistence of the different Indian tribes--Continued.

year by In-			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
40	2,600	1,200	50	.....	600	1,420	\$100 00	550	10	1,000	32	.....	1,500
50	1,700	750	.....	.....	527	2,000	365 00	427	5	121	60	.....	750
800	20,850	1,620	879	50,000	900	.....	600 00	40	.....	390	13	.....	408
375	7,500	400	.....	18,041	650	.....	3,697 00	475	8	64	.....	.....	25
...	6,250	3,500	.....	60,000	5,000	1,000	6,000 00	7,500	125	5,500	100	.....	1,500
100	3,400	2,500	500	240,000	.....	19,200	2,000 00	4,500	30	2,500	300	.....	2,000
5	400	80	100	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	25,500	.....	200	.....	1,000	500	18,000 00	2,000	10	1,500	200	.....	2,000
25	4,150	2,000	150	18,000	1,000	100	255 00	711	.....	799	235	...	1,800
..	7,500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,400 00	2,800	.....	580	.....	.....	500
.	395	13	.....	13,000	1,000	500	275 00	1,200	.....	29	.....	.....	30
10,300	700	250	90,000	500	450	800 00	14,000	23	4,000	3,500	.....	4,000	

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.							Produce raised			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of white milch-cows on hand.	Number of acres occupied by white Indians.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	
					By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.	By Indians.
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne.....	14,297,771	130,000	20	45	175	522	73	240	2,000	2,000	
Arapaho.....					622		18	650			2,000
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and affiliated bands	13,712,503	134,000	..	..	3,500	..	..	4,050	..	12,000
Ogawa Agency.											
Ogawa, Kaw, and Quapaw	11,570,100	188,000	10	..	60	7,851	1,604	10,753	4,450	121,000	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca.....	1101,894	50,000	1	..	85	678	..	88	1,055	2,180	
Pawnee.....	1283,020				40	1,850	63	25	400	1,167	7,720
Otoe and Missouri	1120,113				12	504	..	34	1,271	3,000	
Nez Percé	190,711				20	137	4	4	5,000
Quapaw Agency.											
Seneca.....	151,958	29,958	..	..	..	1,407	..	2,400	4,000	20,000
Miami.....	150,301	40,000	..	..	..	1,550	14	6,000	3,000	4,000
Pearia.....						1,800	60	4,500	5,000	25,000	
Modoc.....	14,040	2,500	..	..	..	480	..	1,140	10,000	10,000
Wyandotte.....	121,406	14,000	..	..	100	1,950	4	2,600	9,000	4,000
Ottawa.....	110,860	10,860	..	..	..	1,000	20	7,150	1,000	25,000
Quapaw.....	156,045	42,000	..	..	40	400	..	14,640	1,000	300
Eastern Shawnee.....	113,048	6,088	..	..	..	1,000	17	1,220	2,000	2,000
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Iowa, Algonquin, Kickapoo, and Pottawatomie.	11,055,544	1120,000	6	..	70	2,430	150	2,800	..	20,000	
Union Agency.											
Cherokee.....	15,031,351	2,500,000	2,000	..	100,000	..	300,000	125,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Creek.....	13,215,493	1,000,000	1,000	..	80,000	..	100,000	40,000	200,000	200,000	
Choctaw.....	16,688,000	3,000,000	2,000	..	130,000	..	250,000	80,000	200,000	200,000	
Chickasaw.....	14,660,023	2,300,000	1,000	..	..	..	200,000	25,000	175,000	175,000
Seminole.....	1200,000	170,000	..	..	..	..	40,000	10,000	40,000	40,000
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox.....	11,272	1200	..	..	200	..	10	1,000	..	1,000

From Report for 1883.

es of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

g the year by In-			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
16	246 580	150 200	165	75,000	550 860	300 320	\$90 00 120 00	1,263 1,017	20 16	1,179 515	125 32	150 330	
50	925	20	350	99,098	360			9,500	225	7,200	3,500	45	6,000
	2,025	4,000		150,000	250			3,443	350	9,772	10,789	50	
10 450 15	1,335 200 250 90	688 100 298 800		70,000 38,959 13,860 100,000	200 225 110 100	2,460		254	2 8	1,008 250 6	92 150 16	848 4,000 3	
20	1,040	500	1,200		275	600	25 00	140	6	250	1,000		2,000
20	550	1,200	1,000		350	2,000		125	2	300	211		1,000
20	750	500	175		200	2,500	20 00	112	10	800	500	50	1,800
10	325	100		50,000	200	400		60	3	88	100		700
50	1,600	500	500	15,000	200	50		150	9	450	900	205	3,000
3	312	1,000	2,000		30	2,000		40	1	200	400		2,000
15	155	420	20		200	5,000	25 00	30		30	70		300
18	608	250	200	10,000	250	50	10 00	48	5	75	350	20	500
40	1,150	280	500		40	1,000	2,500 00	4,800	100	6,800	1,200		900
								25,000	10,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	
								20,000	10,000	150,000	50,000	10,000	
								20,000	5,000	170,000	200,000	12,000	
								18,000	1,500	100,000	120,000	8,000	
								4,000	70	40,000	10,000	1,000	
800	1,100	80		200	1,000	500		600			40		400

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, production, and

Lands.							Produce raised.		
Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.			
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Ag'y.									
Pottawatomie	177,356	129,119			2,650	300	3,000	500	70,000
Kickapoo	120,273	110,136			2,225		2,500	250	60,000
Iowa	116,000	114,500			1,740	450	4,000	4,500	35,000
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	13,014	11,500			980		2,900	1,500	20,000
Chippewa and Munsee	14,295	14,000	94	790	470	35	1,220	200	9,000
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac Agency.									
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, Black River, Chippewa of Lake Superior, residing on L'Ansee and Ontonagon Reservation, and at Munising, Ironquie Point, and various other places	140,322	165,000			4,000	600	2,000	2,000	15,000
Ottawa and Chippewa, residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmet, Charlevoix, Leelanaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oscoda, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties					75		120	300	30
Pottawatomie									
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth Agency.									
Chippewa at Leech Lake	1414,440	1,000			116	2			2,000
Chippewa at Red Lake	12,200,000				1	300	50	1,250	600
Chippewa at White Earth	11,091,523				25	4,583	985	10,615	35,304
MONTANA.									
Blackfoot Agency.									
Blackfoot, Blood, and Flathead	121,651,200	12,000,000			51	10	2	200	
Crow Agency.									
Mountain and River Crow	14,712,000	11,000,000	12,1,120		10	340	585	10	500
Flathead Agency.									
Flathead	11,433,000	1400,000			0	1,500	2,000	2,700	12,000
Pond d'Oreille									2,000
Kootenai									

From Report for 1893.

Means of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

During the year by Indians.	Other results of Indian labor.							Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
2,000	250	3,375	7,000	800		300	6,500		1,800	17	1,900	2,500	80	4,500
4,000	150	1,475	2,000	250		230	900		360		450	700		800
1,500	500	7,900	900	400		200	1,500		330	12	800	1,400	160	2,000
1,000		790	1,500	500		110	4,500		90	8	900	950		680
610		800	80				1,800		22		108	120		
15,800	1,000	19,200	300	500		20,000	8,000	10,000 00	800		1,000	2,000	500	
150		625	25	100		100	40		5		10	30	20	
		4,600	500		30,000	220	5,000 00		150		18	20		
	60	2,280	300		50,000	210	2,391 26		42		128	100		20
961	631	38,284	4,545	10,545	75,000	6,000	7,817	2,482 60	274	8	1,115	573		32,478
100		250			42,537	280	390	500 00	1,100	5				25
	75	2,130	75			300	5,780	1,100 00	9,000	250	420			
500	10	1,430	130	100				700	3		400			200
100	100	2,170	850	700	400,000	1,000	2,500	5,000 00	2,300		6,000	200		300
500	200	2,400	100	200				400			100	200		100

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Lands.				Number of acres under fence.	Produce raised.		
				Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.				By Indians.
MONTANA—Cont'd.											
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine			10	50	250	10	10	300			
Fort Peck Agency.											
Assinaboine, Ogallalla, Santee, Teton, and Yanktonais Sioux			8	60	540			900			
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	143,225	140,000		20	6,700		700	1,000	12,000	50,000	
Winnebago	100,844	100,000		30	2,000		50	2,500	3,000	14,000	
Santee and Flandreau Agency.											
Flandreau (Santee Sioux)	115,076	38,400			1,000		50		1,200	4,000	
Ponca of Dakota					191		83		1,733	5,000	
Santee Sioux					2,357		344	925	12,500	17,500	
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Uto (Pyramid Lake)	322,000	15,000		7	300	15	600	70	3,000	800	
Pah-Uto (Walker River)	818,815	11,000									
Pi-Uto (Mojave River)	1,000	11,000									
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Goshute	248,200				250		12	650	2,100		
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	472,320				500	100	34	1,200		2 1/2	
Jicarilla Apache	307,200										
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	5,468,160	16,800			15,000		2,000	2,500	21,000	220,000	
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	906,845	132,025			25,000		300		20,000	20,000	
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Seneca, Onondago, and Cayuga on Cattaraugus Reservation					5,500			5,000	2,500	4,000	
From Report for 1898. \$40 pounds of flax raised. \$94,300 worth of fish sold.											

¹ From Report for 1893.² 240 pounds of flax raised.³ 24,200 worth of fish sold.

es of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

the year by In-			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
15	725	25			100	300	\$2,000 00	1,200					
50	900	300		200,000	500	320		1,800	1	10			
1,000	13,000	1,500		100,000	400			1,600	25	700	1,200	300	1,600
600	7,500	300		50,000	400	100		900	10	100	300		500
0	4,000	700	300					70		100	50	20	800
17	600	500			165			86	4	91	44		
50	500	11,150	2,700	600	(²)	600	4,000	250 00	397	8	487	497	2,126
00	960	400	(³)		400	800	75 00	600	15	55			200
500	270	200	100		43	800		520		176	61		1,596
50	1,000				250	5	1,000 00	3,000	100	500		50	300
100	800				200	6,400	500 00	35,000	75	300		1,000,000	500
2,000	6,000	120			2,500		3,000 00	6,000	200	3,000	500	20,000	1,000
1,000	12,000	1,200	600		1,500	500	500 00	250	4	500	1,200		1,500

² 340 pounds of flax raised.

³ \$4,200 worth of fish sold.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Lands.						Produce raised			
			Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				
New York—Cont'd.												
New York Agency—Continued.												
Seneca and Oneida on Tonawanda Reservation							25			400	2,500	1,300
Onondaga and Oneida on Onondaga Reservation						4,000			4,000	2,500	4,000	
Seneca and Onondaga on Allegany Reservation	24,306	30,350	105	250		5,200			5,200	300	1,300	
Oneida on Oneida Reservation						200			200	250	400	
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reservation						3,500			3,500	3,000	4,000	
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation*												
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.												
Eastern Cherokee	105,211	5,000	80	700		2,000			2,000	3,000	10,000	
OREGON.												
Grand Ronde Agency.												
Molai, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapato, Umpqua, and others	161,440	10,000				3,125		306	4,000	11,500		
Klamath Agency.												
Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Snake	11,056,000	120,000			12	80	10	20	25,000	120		
Sluts Agency.												
Rogue River, Toootanay, and others	125,000	12,000			45	973	12	60	2,000	375		
Umatilla Agency.												
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	130,000	150,000			10	11,000	20	3,000	12,000	40,000	5,000	
Warm Springs Agency.												
Teslino, Warm Springs, Wasco, John Day, and Pile	140,000	15,000			20	2,000		100	2,000	4,000		

* No report received.

† From Report 1893.

ources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

ring the year by In- ing.	Other results of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.							
AMOUNTS IN VALUE AND QUANTITY.	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
500	500	8,925	900	1,800	1,000	150		\$300 00	145		185	350		650
500	400	5,675	750	600		1,200			120		150	400		650
500	540	8,250	900	500		1,500	100	300	140		350	600		750
150	50	1,075	50	150		100			15		40	75		500
500	250	5,675	1,000			1,000			65		150	175		500
600	800	2,700		400				100 00	350	2	2,100	2,500	300	3,000
640	18	12,000	1,500	2,100	100,000	3,100	2,125	1,600 00	840	18	780	418	180	620
250	50	2,800	800	800,000	4,800	3,000	1,500 00	1,800	12	1,500				1,200
130	20	28,125	430	225,540	500	2,401	250 00	163	6	178	144	30		671
600	50	5,750	900	500	37,000	2,400	16,000		6,000	15	500	300	500	400
770	3	1,100	50	25	235,500	25	1,500	1,000 00	5,000	10	500	30	500	500

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, production, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.						Product raised	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	
					By Government.	By Indians.		
					By Government.	By Indians.		
TEXAS.								
Poncha Special Agency.								
Lipan and Tonkawa.					3		3	
UTAH.								
Ouray Agency.								
Ute.	11,612,320				14	104	106	10
Utah Valley Agency.								
Utah Ute, and White River Ute.	12,039,040	1320,000			6	259	5	58
WASHINGTON.								
Colville Agency.								
Colville, Cattle, Methow, San Poel, Spokane, Lake, and O'Kanagan.	12,653,600	110,000			14,000		1,400	20,000
Coeur d'Alene.	1736,820				5,040		900	15,020
Neah Bay Agency.								
Makah and Quillehute.	123,040	1150	1	25	50	10	15	100
Quinalt Agency.								
Quinalt, Quaoet, Hoh, Chehalis, and Gray's Harbor.	1224,000	110,000			9	42	5	23
Shoal Water Bay.	1335	112						15
Nisqually & Kokomish Agency.								
Puyallup.	118,062	11,200		10	627		670	2,127
Nisqually.	14,717	1300			300		105	650
S'Kallama.					380		50	800
S'Kokomish or Twana.	14,987	1800		30	65		2	180
Chehalis.	14,225	1250		40	300		100	175
Squaxin.	11,494	1150			75		25	
Tulalip Agency.								
Tulalip.					100		10	2,000
Mackleshoot.					180		15	2,000
Swinomish.	182,648	11,000			55		48	1,500
Madison.					75		8	700
Lummi.					300		20	3,500
Yakima Agency.								
Bennack, Kamitpah, Kikatat, Kilaquit, Kowasayee, Ochecho, Falouse, Pi-Utes, Seap-cat, Si-sya, Shylak, Skin-pah, Wenatapham, Yakama.	800,000	130,000		1,200	18,000		250	23,000
								15,000
								1,000

From Report 1883.

of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

The year by In-			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Revenue of Deans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								145	1	14			134
	330							5,000	10	175		1,000	
10	1,070	50		20,000	60	4,000	\$4,000 00	5,260	220	2,000			
300	17,800	2,000	2,000		2,000	3,500	1,000 00	8,500	8	8,000	5,400		3,500
200	14,600	500	1,200		250	2,500		6,750		2,500	4,900		2,800
	2,100	60			300		20,000 00	56		40		8	150
	4,510	10			150	8	300 00	80		80			
175	28,291	1,242	2,680		325	4,740		473	5	517	746	247	1,943
75	4,825	100	325		75	708		180		165	206	125	650
75	3,150	150	300		50	1,100		150		200	300	50	500
	1,500	125				300		70		80	40		150
	1,875	175	150		50			100		120	75		195
	261							48		104	65		250
	1,250	300	200	60,580	3,500	125	75 00	200		200	250	30	600
25	665	200				50	35 00	61		53	30	18	300
	530	60			500	200	50 00	50		120	100		200
	550	100	100		100	75	40 00	11	2	44	50		200
20	8,250	900	2,000		75	150	130 00	250		600	1,500	730	1,200
10	26,000	3,000	1,500	500,000	650	2,000	\$1,000 00	8,000	50	3,000	50	300	2,400

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Lands.						Productions.	
		Number of acres tillable.	Number whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by whites intruders.	Number acres cultivated during the year.	Number acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay Agency.									
Menomonie	31,630	2,000	..	110	1,600	..	2,500	200	1,000
Onida	67,540	5,000	..	..	3,500	100	500	5,000	2,000
Stockbridge	11,520	830	..	..	220	..	220	150	..
La Pointe Agency.									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	537,896	2,075	..	..	20	5	5	800	3
Chippewa at Bad River					750	..	15	2,000	..
Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles					425	..	75	425	..
Chippewa at Lac de Flambeau					10	..	..	..	..
Chippewa at Fond du Lac					46	21	46	5	..
Chippewa at Grand Portage					25	..	25	..	..
Chippewa at Bois Fort, including Vermillion Lake					20	..	..	..
WYOMING.									
Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone					20	50	25	400	41
Northern Arapaho									

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

During the year by In- dians.	Other results of Indian labor.								Stock owned by Indians.					
	Bushels of beans.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Reels of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
200	190	2,852	400	.....	55,000	350	.....	500 00	400	.....	250	300	5	400
300	200	8,302	500	1,000	.....	2,000	500	100 00	300	.....	350	550	.....	.....
400	.....	1,175	50	300	.....	.....	.....	100 00	50	.....	50	100	.....	500
100	.....	2,110	80	200	.....	300	500	.....	28	1	20	.....	.....	112
200	75	7,350	300	800	.....	150	300	600 00	73	.....	150	18	.....	300
300	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	150	100	50 00	50	.....	60	15	.....	60
.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	990	773	357	.....	.....	55	340 00	6	.....	27	.....	.....	310
.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	100	200	.....	.....	.....	20	1,000	12,000 00	15,000	10	40	.....	1	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	8	120	.....	.....	10

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations	123,740,700
Number of acres tillable	9,016,685
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	2,700
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year	4,130
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year	229,700
Number of acres broken by the Government during the year	1,600
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year	28,000
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	154,000
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	0

		By Govern- ment.	By Indians.	Total
<i>Produce raised during the year.</i>				
Wheat.....	bushels..	10,361	*823,290	833,651
Corn.....	do.....	11,295	984,318	995,613
Oats and barley.....	do.....	26,033	455,526	481,559
Vegetables.....	do.....	13,619	497,597	511,216
Beans.....	do.....		26,447	26,447
Hay, cut.....	tons.....	4,476	71,828	76,304
Hops.....	pounds..	28,000	20,000	48,000
Butter made.....	do.....	1,450	42,621	44,071
<i>Stock owned.</i>				
Horses.....		2,128	235,534	237,662
Mules.....		199	3,405	3,604
Cattle.....		8,728	103,324	112,052
Swine.....		309	67,835	68,144
Sheep.....			1,029,869	1,029,869

Other results of Indian labor during the year.

Maple sugar made.....	pounds..	205,000
Wool produced.....	do.....	700,000
Wild rice raised.....	bushels..	1,400
Berries sold.....	do.....	500
Lumber sawed.....	feet..	4,416,000
Wood cut.....	cords..	81,000
Robes and furs sold.....	value..	\$140,000
Blankets manufactured.....	do.....	\$30,000
Fish sold.....	do.....	\$4,300
Snake-root gathered.....	do.....	\$15,000

Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory.

Number of acres in reservations	19,785,771
Number of acres tillable	8,870,000
Number of acres under cultivation	320,000
Number of acres under fence	890,000
Number of bushels of wheat raised	280,000
Number of bushels of corn raised	1,615,000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	313,000
Number of horses owned	87,000
Number of mules owned	26,500
Number of cattle owned	710,000
Number of swine owned	530,000
Number of sheep owned	81,000
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	650,000

*By error in last report the number of bushels of wheat raised by Indians was reported as 1,811,362 bushels instead of 811,362.

a statement, showing increase in Indian productions and property made in five years.

Inclusive of five civilized tribes.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883	1884.
acres cultivated	108,340	205,267	199,902	210,272	229,708
wheat raised	408,812	451,479	403,933	el, 811,362	823,299
corn raised	804,103	517,042	849,421	992,496	964,318
oats and barley raised	224,809	343,444	317,294	374,679	454,536
vegetables raised	375,843	424,792	516,995	647,318	6497,597
fruit raised	4,025,012	4,760,079	4,743,111	8,331,987	4,410,925
horses owned	211,881	184,402	184,486	206,738	226,534
horses owned	78,839	80,084	94,942	97,216	103,324
horses owned	40,381	43,913	39,220	36,878	87,835
horses owned	864,216	977,017	el, 268,283	d1, 174,696	1,029,889
houses occupied	12,507	12,893	14,607	15,399	16,784
Indian houses built during the	1,639	1,409	1,597	1,108	2,367
Indian apprentices who have	358	456	617	582	628
trades					
of acres cultivated	314,398	348,000	370,000	400,000	320,000
of wheat raised	336,424	105,000	180,000	245,000	280,000
of corn raised	2,346,042	616,000	1,125,000	1,255,000	1,615,000
of oats and barley raised	124,568	74,300	119,500	202,000	313,000
of cotton raised	el6,800		f8,056,000	f5,000,000	
of horses owned	61,453	64,000	50,500	78,500	87,000
of mules owned	5,138	6,150	5,460	33,070	26,570
of cattle owned	297,040	370,000	455,000	600,000	710,000
of swine owned	400,282	455,000	385,500	466,000	530,000
of sheep owned	34,034	39,400	30,450	46,000	61,000

ount of wheat raised in 1883 was reported as 1,811,362 bushels. It should have been

large quantities of melons and pumpkins.
 ate at Navajo Agency.
 sheep caused by the severity of the winter.

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1894.

[Where these statistics are incomplete the agents have failed to furnish the data in time or have been unable to obtain them owing to lack of funds. Other statistics called for by the act may be found in table on pages 368 to 382.]

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above four teen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Warm Springs					4		G. J. McCoy	\$720 00
							John A. Shaw	720 00
							N. J. McCoy	480 00
							Sarah M. Geener	140 00
Grand Ronde	645	201	239	183	1	1 Agency	Susan McKay, matron	368 50
							Rhoda Treaner, assistant teacher	47 51
							Sister Benedict, teacher	448 00
							Paul Ferdinand, teacher	400 00
							Sister Juanna, matron	353 00
							Sister Agnes, cook	300 00
Umatilla	601	236	367	224	2	2 Agency	Sister Bridgett, matron	852 00
							G. C. Thilman, teacher	640 00
							Julia A. Gaynor, teacher	600 00
							G. W. Parrish, teacher	171 68
							Mary M. Waters, teacher	300 00
							Mary M. Hyrne, matron	500 00
							Eliza Henslin, seamstress	360 00
							Annie M. Byrne, laundress	360 00
							A. Ching, cook	400 00
Quinalt	273	136	140	86	2	2 Agency	R. M. R. Lett, teacher	262 50
							L. Lefflore, teacher	237 50
							Fanny R. Lett, matron	157 50
							Beriah Willoughby, matron	202 50
							Jeanie E. Smith, cook	150 00
							Samuel Pryce, cook	100 00
Board Valley					1	1 Agency	Samuel Pryce, cook	173 95
							A. Austin, teacher	206 81
							W. A. Ray, teacher	90 45
							H. E. Sheldon, teacher	68 68
							M. J. Barton, teacher	70 00
							M. J. Barton, teacher	300 00
							V. A. W. Little, teacher	400 00
							Nathan Mitchell, teacher	307 50

[illegible]

1 Pawnee	871	765	502	3, 221	John Campbell, cook	75 00
1 Otoe					John Campbell, helper	75 00
1 Nea Perche					Charles C. Schultz, teacher	438 97
1 Ponca					J. T. Botta, teacher	486 32
					Fannie Skinner, teacher	600 00
					Lealie D. Davis, teacher	630 00
					Walter W. Davis, teacher	630 00
					Joseph C. Pullin, teacher	185 00
					Eva M. Woodin, teacher	600 00
					Burt Covert, teacher	487 15
					A. B. Holmes, teacher	735 55
					John F. Dalsell, teacher	405 00
					J. R. Marrie, teacher	355 90
					W. W. Cooke, teacher	131 53
					L. M. Sawyer, teacher	44 50
					Annie Schultz, matron	241 30
					Mable S. Hiltan, matron	347 33
					Nannie E. Shelden, matron	490 00
					Mamie S. Whitmer	333 30
					Jennie M. Helmes	190 10
					Cora R. Chinn	134 50
					Ide M. Johnson, seamstress	330 73
					Phoebe Howell, seamstress	16 14
					Florence E. Kent, seamstress	47 00
					R. D. Marfield, seamstress	33 00
					Mary Weeks, seamstress	87 73
					Mary A. Foster, seamstress	146 49
					E. C. Ditzell, seamstress	111 73
					N. S. Whitmer, seamstress	109 00
					Minerva Botta, landress	43 73
					Susan Platt, landress	130 00
					Eva Tice, cook	90 00
					Mattie Campbell, landress	235 00
					Rachel McCreary, landress	80 00
					Flora Cloghorn, landress	14 85
					Edith Lytle, landress	30 00
					Mary Wilson, cook	270 00
					Flora Covert, cook	346 43
					Mary E. Gillespie, cook	285 57
					Sarah Derrin, cook	29 70
					Mary W. Sawyer, cook	33 00
					Minerva Botta, cook	60 30
					L. H. Cox, teacher	855 87
					John C. Gillespie, baker	650 00
					Thomas W. Alford, teacher	500 00
					Silas R. Moon, teacher	500 00
					El. V. Easterling, teacher	390 00
					W. H. Cox, teacher	73 73
					Julia Thompson, teacher	235 26
1 Sen and Fox						
1 Potawatomi						
1 Shawnee						

See and Fox, Indian Territory

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884.—Continued.

[illegible]

1	Mani	W. W. Wapetana, teacher	297 00
1	Poria	W. L. Wright, teacher	297 00
		M. Flunery, teacher	297 00
		Charles W. Kirk, teacher	297 00
		B. Dickinson, teacher	118 44
		E. M. Graizer, teacher	190 00
		Lizzie Test, teacher	144 42
		Florence Rogers, teacher	371 74
		D. A. Huff, teacher	490 00
		Charles B. Langhlin, teacher	600 00
		Frank F. Simons, teacher	375 00
		Albert J. Peery, teacher	315 00
		Lizzie L. Dyer, matron	490 00
		Rachel Kirk, matron	490 00
		Annie M. Watson, matron	40 40
		Ida M. Whitney, seamstress	150 00
		Hilda McCoy, seamstress	60 00
		Hattie Meeker, seamstress	150 00
		Lizzie Coffey, seamstress	150 00
		Alvira Mason, seamstress	15 00
		Mollie Price, seamstress	45 00
		Bessie F. Woodward, seamstress	120 00
		Sarah E. Smith, seamstress	11 87
		Ida Johnson, laundress	40 00
		Clara Spinning, laundress	240 00
		Mary K. Murry, cook	40 40
		Emma Stoup, cook	70 00
		Mary J. Bland, cook	90 00
		George Flint, cook	120 00
		Emma Meeker, baker	60 00
		Mattie F. Woodard, baker	21 50
		Wilhelmina Cook, baker	26 00
		Sarah Aiking, baker	120 00
		I. H. F. Bell, teacher	130 00
		Oliver M. Ryall, teacher	490 00
		H. E. Tubber, teacher	190 00
		E. E. Blackwood, teacher	390 00
		A. W. Smith, teacher	297 50
		C. M. Harman, matron	390 00
		Emma E. Price, matron	130 00
		M. C. Mytinger, seamstress	333 08
		Mary Ann James, cook	300 00
		B. Johnson, laundress	180 00
		Flora Golah, teacher	990 05
		Mary E. Shetiff, teacher	898 35
		Maud Livingston, teacher	900 00
		Laura E. Ruff, teacher	189 00
		Blanche Livingston, teacher	900 00
		N. J. Teckner, teacher	390 00
2	Neah Bay		
	1 Boarding		
	1 Day		
6	Mission		
	1 Portico		
	1 Temocula		
	1 Cochulla		
	1 San Jacinto		
	1 Aqua Caliente		
	1 Rincon		

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1894—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above sixteen years of age.	Females above four teen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of schools.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Mission—Continued. Western Shoshone. Lamhi. Fort Hall.	563	176	211	96	1	1 San Diego 1 Day 1 None 1 Agency.	W. B. Trip, teacher. James J. Callan, teacher. None. M. V. R. Bristol, teacher. James P. Morris, teacher. Lucia E. Brickett, matron. Nellie M. Morris, matron. Sallie A. Warner, seamstress. Zephua Oakes. Lillian Walker, cook. Ella Smith, cook. Sarah A. Davidson, cook. Maggie Tucker, cook. G. W. Wheeler, teacher. L. L. Hartman, teacher. C. A. M. Hartman, matron. E. M. Williams, seamstress. E. Fox, seamstress. Mary Stewart, seamstress. Martha Bonnard, seamstress. H. G. Lincoln, teacher. Allie B. Bachy, teacher. Clark Smith, teacher. S. G. Wright, teacher. A. D. Whahnt, teacher. W. B. Henth, teacher. Samuel M. Hume, teacher. Jesse L. Luce, teacher. Mary Thompson, teacher. John A. Gaylord, teacher. Anna Rivard, matron. Sarah L. Kline, matron. Nellie E. Grant, matron. A. Hume, matron.	\$980 00 630 00 380 00 380 00 340 00 340 00 147 55 183 75 83 40 11 40 74 45 189 40 68 46 625 07 490 40 75 00 184 02 15 06 18 78 800 00 480 40 421 81 325 00 59 54 549 46 318 00 480 00 69 88 175 08 340 00 340 00 140 84 1 12
Crow					1	1 Industrial		
Fort Belknap. Sac and Fox, Iowa. Tule River. White Earth.	184 5,464	88 1,341	116 1,746	75 1,127	1 1 1 1 4	1 Day 1 Day 1 Day 1 Agency 1 Agency 1 Rice River 1 Red Lake 1 Leech Lake		

[illegible]

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above four teen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Klamath—Continued.						1	Yainax—Continued	
							R. Ellis Shepherd, matron	\$174 48
							Jessie Anderson, matron	55 27
							Alice C. Nickerson, seamstress	60 33
							Carrie E. Phillips, seamstress	225 00
							W. T. Locke	730 00
							Mary M. Locke	380 00
							Cassie Quigley	274 73
							Elvira J. Smith	50 27
							James H. Williams, teacher	720 00
							John Mensaul, teacher	730 00
							John M. Shields, teacher	631 31
							Richard V. Leach, teacher	230 60
							Mary E. Hampton, teacher	178 06
							Grace Thorp, teacher	330 33
							Alfred A. Wood, teacher	900 00
							Victoria E. Isabell, teacher	624 13
							Elia Burton, matron	330 57
							Grace Thorp, matron	330 12
							Cleopas S. Jeegar, matron	180 00
							Pauline R. Thorp, seamstress	175 40
							Eva Stephenson, seamstress	130 00
							Elia Burton, cook	333 60
							Chouita Jeegar, cook	150 00
							John R. Wicks, teacher	300 00
							Gilbert A. Ottum, teacher	600 00
							Charlotte Grandy, teacher	600 00
							Caroline Wicks, teacher	300 00
							W. T. Calmer, teacher	600 00
							Hattie L. Lammond, teacher	600 00
							H. E. Brown, teacher	550 00
							Marianne J. Ottum, matron	400 00
							Mary Zolowin, matron	125 00
Klawa, Comanche, and Wichita.						2	Klawa and Comanche	
						1	Wichita	

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1894—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of In-	Males above sixteen years of age.	Females above four- teen years of age.	School children be- tween the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school- houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Cheyenne and Arapaho—Continued.						1 Cheyenne—Continued.	Emma Grentemaker, cook..... Thomas Milla, cook..... Charles Grentemaker, baker..... Chester A. Arthur, tailor..... Alfred Brown, tailor..... Stacy, helper..... Matilda Hochuey, helper..... Belle, helper..... Sadie, helper..... Lena, helper..... Amosue helper..... Star, helper..... Koto-mo-mo helper..... George W. Bell, teacher..... Georgianna Bell, teacher..... R. C. McCallum, teacher..... I. L. Henderson, teacher..... George W. Milla, teacher..... Benjamin McLaughlin, teacher..... Jesse L. Coats, teacher..... Edwin L. Chalcraft, teacher..... Susan L. Saunders, teacher..... William F. Greene, teacher..... G. W. Coats, teacher..... Ellen Martin, teacher..... Mary B. Milla, teacher..... Charles W. Littlejohn, teacher..... Hesse E. Cox, teacher..... Catherine A. Fraser, matron..... Isabelle Milla, matron..... Mary J. McLaughlin, matron.....	\$125 87 150 00 225 70 112 50 112 50 80 00 80 00 80 00 15 00 12 00 80 00 45 00 15 00 80 00 80 00 162 57 134 97 200 00 437 50 608 87 308 90 134 25 500 00 305 43 201 10 167 58 100 69 65 88 63 79 200 00 480 00 125 00
N'isqually and S'Kokomiah.....	1, 537	492	545	816	4	1 Puyallip..... 1 Chehalis..... 1 S'Kokomiah..... 1 Jamestown.....		800 00 162 57 234 97 200 00 437 50 608 87 308 90 134 25 500 00

Neé Pecos	1	1 Lapwai	N. S. Pickering, cook and laundress.....	149 11	
			Fanny J. Bullock, cook and laundress.....	149 07	
			Clara M. Harman, cook and laundress.....	123 97	
			Fanny M. Jenkins.....	59 04	
			John A. Hayes, teacher.....	59 04	
			James B. Mallory, teacher.....	104 23	
			P. W. Kitzelbach, teacher.....	415 53	
			Thomas Brunche, teacher.....	289 13	
			William Mallory, teacher.....	247 26	
			P. A. Monteith, teacher.....	123 17	
Choyenne River			Julia E. Mallory, teacher.....	204 04	
			Anna L. Hayes, matron.....	41 04	
			Sophia Whitman, matron.....	640 09	
			James cook.....	230 40	
			Gony, laundress.....	270 40	
			Emma C. Ewan, teacher.....	705 20	
			L. Cavaller, matron.....	137 10	
			Matilda Swift, teacher.....	450 40	
			Cecilia Narcolls, teacher.....	450 40	
			M. Byron, cook.....	303 40	
Pine Ridge			F. E. McGillycuddy, teacher.....	231 14	
			Julia Koeer, teacher.....	600 40	
			A. O. Pugh, teacher.....	423 00	
			Joseph Marshall, teacher.....	423 00	
			Joseph Koeer, teacher.....	423 00	
			A. Gayton, teacher.....	111 76	
			Joseph Hooks, teacher.....	111 76	
			William Selern, teacher.....	33 40	
			Emma C. Sickles, teacher.....	219 00	
			Barah H. Webster, teacher.....	400 50	
Pima			Alice E. Dunn, teacher.....	232 10	
			Rose N. Williams, seamstress.....	232 10	
			Alice D. Chadice, laundress.....	175 30	
			Mary Shady, cook.....	175 01	
			Artie Newcomb, teacher.....	233 70	
			Marion W. Newcomb, teacher.....	220 47	
			Heston Everett, teacher.....	415 76	
			Eliza A. Everett, cook.....	30 23	
			M. C. Chubbuck, teacher.....	45 86	
			F. J. Hart, teacher.....	189 89	
			W. J. Chubbuck, teacher.....	233 41	
			Flora B. Jackson, matron.....	450 09	
			Mary M. Keder, seamstress.....	500 00	
			Anna Taylor, laundress.....	430 00	
			Zeiber Tracy, laundress.....	17 00	
				143 43	

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84), approved July 4, 1894—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of In-	Males above eight- teen years of age.	Females above four- teen years of age.	School children be- tween the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school- houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Pine—Continued						1 Pagego—Continued.	Hester Everett, cook Adeline Daily, cook Ella E. Tracy, cook Ardie Newcomb, cook F. F. Compton, teacher Vina Stephenson, teacher C. D. Don teacher Ella V. Oriatt, teacher Anna E. Boone, teacher John R. Winters, teacher W. T. Solway, teacher Alfred Smith, teacher Sarah Beroman, matron Ella Simpson, seamstress Lizzie Whitelatch, laundress Minnie Bonen, laundress Rachel Hennrich, cook Edward K. Dawes, teacher Charles H. Potter, teacher George Herb, teacher Addison D. Cole, teacher Clara Nicklin, teacher J. H. Rabbitt, teacher Victoria Hall, teacher E. Winkhaus, teacher W. C. McBeath, teacher Nellie Lindsay, teacher Martha Potter, matron Julia A. Cole, matron	\$128 38 59 84 120 65 86 59 76 83 120 64 533 50 488 91 600 00 460 00 34 34 249 14 125 00 375 00 349 34 90 00 90 00 370 00 270 00 225 00 700 00 250 00 350 00 280 78 323 91 117 88 100 00 176 00 100 00 400 00 100 00 100 00 174 45
Yankton	1,786	455	591	375	5	1 Agency boarding school 1 Rec day 1 Solway		
Omaha and Winnebago	2,372	630	756	540	6	1 Omaha 1 Winnebago		

Nevada.....	3	1 Pyramid Lake 1 Walker River.....	400	300	1,370	John Johannsen, cook.....	59 45
						Alice M. Ramsey, cook.....	75 00
Santee.....	5	1 Fladren.....	400	300	1,370	Rose Richmond, cook.....	75 00
						Amy McMaster, teacher.....	700 00
Yakama.....	1	1 Agency.....	716	564	2,800	Ellen E. Hammond, teacher.....	400 00
						John Jones, teacher.....	300 00
						Tom King, teacher.....	300 00
						E. J. Hill, teacher.....	100 00
						Louie L. Mayes, matron.....	400 00
						Kate E. Watson, matron.....	84 00
						Samuel H. Seecombe, teacher.....	500 00
						America Seecombe, teacher.....	38 00
						Charles Huggin, teacher.....	400 00
						Hosea Locke, teacher.....	200 00
						Rebecca F. Hobbs, matron.....	100 00
						A. J. Seecombe, seamstress.....	100 00
						Mary Lindsey, seamstress.....	25 71
						Ellen Bernard, seamstress.....	84 04
						Nellie Lindsay, seamstress.....	220 00
						Mary Lindsey, laundress.....	96 00
						Ellen Stone laundress.....	96 00
						Annella Jones, laundress.....	187 00
						Jennie Felix, laundress.....	103 76
						Alice Ramsey, laundress.....	315 25
						William I. Treford, steward.....	140 70
						Alexander Young, steward.....	183 57
						Helena Johnson, cook.....	15 33
						Mary M. Schindler, cook.....	11 07
						Lonika Schindler, cook.....	8 00
						Pe-lu tas kawlu, helper.....	20 00
						Winona, helper.....	168 47
						Ellen Paypay, helper.....	54 34
						H. R. Cox, teacher.....	594 23
						Joseph E. Geddes, teacher.....	500 00
						C. S. Price, teacher.....	150 00
						Dora M. Lamson, teacher.....	84 34
						A. J. Webb, teacher.....	27 17
						Anna M. Cox, teacher.....	237 51
						Ida S. Geddes, teacher.....	66 57
						Nugent Kanis, teacher.....	279 60
						Mary J. Milroy, teacher.....	110 78
						M. M. McDonald, teacher.....	145 57
						J. W. Miller, teacher.....	185 36
						W. R. Newland, teacher.....	200 54
						J. E. Chapman, teacher.....	200 40
						Mrs. W. P. Thomas, matron.....	
						Mary C. Faroulli, matron.....	

Statistics called for by section 9 of act (Public, No. 84) approved July 4, 1884.—Continued.

Agencies.	Total number of Indians.	Males above eighteen years of age.	Females above four teen years of age.	School children between the ages of six and sixteen years.	Number of school houses.	Number of schools in operation.	Names of teachers and assistants employed.	Salaries paid each.
Yakima—Continued.						1 Agency—continued	Etta Hedges, seamstress..... A. M. Spaulding, seamstress..... Margaret Harman, cook..... Elizabeth Courtenay, cook..... Catharine Hale, laundress..... Nellie Hale, laundress..... P. A. Porter, teacher..... P. O. Mathews, teacher..... W. F. Logan, teacher..... John Logan, teacher..... R. W. Stewart, teacher..... Antonette Stewart, teacher..... Olive A. Coffin, teacher..... Mary McIlvor, teacher..... Cora F. Eyrd, laundress..... N. J. Simpson, seamstress..... Mary McIlvor, cook..... B. S. Keeder, cook..... Annie C. Gans, teacher..... Mary Grimes, matron..... M. Clary, cook..... S. Maddock, teacher..... G. Mollermott, teacher..... R. Staub, teacher..... C. M. Ebner, teacher..... E. P. McFadden, teacher..... John Apko, teacher..... T. Huber, teacher..... Mary Nelson, teacher..... S. Knudvig, teacher..... Henry Hug, teacher.....	9350 78 129 84 100 00 846 10 14 84 189 30 177 84 540 00 586 83 238 67 211 64 158 80 291 52 67 25 180 00 78 84 141 11 21 00 720 00 60 25 46 15 89 45 506 87 415 76 160 00 415 76 480 00 480 00 282 66 115 00 480 00
Fort Peck					3	1 Poplar River. 1 Wolf Point.		
Navajo	17,000	6,000	8,500	4,000	1	1 Agency		
Mescalero					1	1 Agency		
Standing Rock	4,721	1,197	1,025	1,034	3	1 Industrial farm. 1 Industrial boarding.		

Fort Berthold	1,226	358	496	246	2	1 Agency	Rose Wildour, cook	260 00
						1 Fort Stevenson	P. Schaffer, cook	360 00
							A. S. Kaufman, teacher	101 06
							Carrie H. Ferris, teacher	188 12
							Frank B. Wells, teacher	525 80
							Eda L. Ward, teacher	408 04
							W. Bryant, teacher	89 00
							Anna M. Egan, teacher	157 11
							Robert C. Parka, teacher	209 24
							Katherine A. Wells, matron	262 90
							J. Fernada, cook	50 47
							Margaret Rogers, cook	162 16
							M. A. Schmidt, cook	21 75

Consolidated report of sick and wounded in the Uni

Name and location of agency.	Miasmatic diseases.									
	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhoea.	Chronic diarrhoea.
Colorado River, Ariz.			13						79	
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.			1	14	6				32	1
Papago, Ariz.			1	1						9
San Carlos, Ariz.				65					307	33
Hoopa Valley, Cal.			1	17					1	
Mission, Cal.			3	1	11	4			15	5
Round Valley, Cal.	2			30					11	16
Southern Uta, Colo.									24	
Cheyenne River, Dak.			19						50	
Devil's Lake, Dak.			6	1					28	1
Fort Berthold, Dak.			1	12	1				87	5
Crow Creek, Dak.				12		3			14	19
Lower Brulé, Dak.				15					35	
Pine Ridge, Dak.					3	1			176	35
Rosebud, Dak.					3	3			156	1
Blasston, Dak.					5				7	1
Standing Rock, Dak.									103	29
Yankton, Dak.				63	106				206	86
Fort Hall, Idaho									3	
Nez Percé, Idaho	2		1			88	10	1	23	2
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	60		71	141	1,304	1,029	72		637	15
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.				2	31	1,858			128	116
Osage, Ind. T.				37	5	53		1	24	1
Kaw, Ind. T.			2	48	303	36		1	27	6
Ponca, Ind. T.				4	124	148	8		51	3
Pawnee, Ind. T.				69	484	463	22		88	87
Otoe, Ind. T.				3	120	194	7	8	46	10
Oakland, Ind. T.				4		128			20	
Quapaw, Ind. T.				7	63	106	6	2	40	3
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.			1	95	428	713		7	304	1
Mackinac, Mich.	15								29	85
Leech Lake, Minn.			1							3
Red Lake, Minn.						1			66	74
White Earth, Minn.									20	2
Blackfeet, Mont.									2	21
Crow, Mont.									28	30
Flathead, Mont.	2			20	1	4			24	1
Fort Belknap, Mont.									27	8
Fort Peck, Mont.	20		3	8		3			46	39
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.				119		90			60	15
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr.	3		2	11	43	4	2		73	1
Nevada, Nev.			7		313				61	5
Navajo, N. Mex.	11			4	46				62	15
Mescalero, N. Mex.				2	47	23			19	1
Pueblo, N. Mex.						5			26	3
New York, N. Y.	5			1	4	1			3	2
Klamath, Oreg.	1		8	17	2	1			19	10
Elletts, Oreg.	5		1	18	33	5			40	1
Umatilla, Oreg.					3				8	1
Warm Springs, Oreg.	1			29	8				82	1
Grande Ronde, Oreg.	9			6		17			2	6
Utah Valley, Utah				5					71	5
Ouray, Utah									1	11
Colville, Wash.				1					96	
Neah Bay, Wash.				1		1			6	2
Nisqually, Wash.	1				6				13	
Quinalt, Wash.						1		2	3	
B'Kokomish, Wash.				10					5	2
Tulalip, Wash.			7		3				5	2
Yakama, Wash.				21	63	173	11		5	1
Green Bay, Wis.			6		20				36	16
Showhona, Wyo.			3						24	
Forest Grove School, Oreg.				7		5				
Carlisle Training School, Pa.				2	19	36				
Genoa Industrial School, Nebr.					9					

u Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Miasmatic diseases.								Enthetic diseases.								Dietic diseases.				Diathetic diseases.											
Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Mumps.	Tonsillitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping-cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhœal orchitis.	Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhœal).	Bite of serpent.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Tumors.	Dry gangrene.	Other diseases of this order.	
1	1	5	4	2	2	52			8	15	4				2	3							15	18	6		1	8		2	
1	1		16	1	496				7	17	2					2							10	15	5						
4		1	1	1				7	33	18	71	1	2	1		2							14								
21		25	5					3	8	23	18	1						1					12		3			2			
			15		5			8	2	3	10					1							11	44	2	4		1		6	
			14								2												1							53	
			27				8	41	1	56	4	1		1		3							63	73	7		2	1	2	1	
			2		97		1																59	2	1			1			
			18					64			30			2		5					1		11	3	2	1		1			
			10								11											187	11	5		1		2		86	
			14		41				1	4												19	117	1		1		1		1	
			4	3	35	30	2	1			10											27	4	1							
			12					7		2												42	17	1		2					
			4																			123	17		2		5			9	
		1			21				8	17	18		2		1								15	1	7						
65			10	29	72		9		141	36	14			1				2					148	1	3		1			1	
11		1	806						44	130	216	4		1		7						103	17			3	1			8	
			5			11					10					3						343	3	57		3					
			25			1			1	3	4			1								5	4	1							
			38		74	1		5	14		31											16					1				
			2	2	24					1	8											21	2								
			5		80					13	3											12				1					
14		20	39		193		1	3			5					2		1	1			11	2				1				
			14						1		20	1	1	1				8				18	4	18							
			3		4				2													9	12	6		1					
1		1	101								3											127		2						1	
	10		24	19	1		39	3			11			1		2						134		14		4		4		2	
			16	27			2	1		1	4						6		1			81				8		8			
		2	5		467				1		19											12								7	
			2	1			1				20											19		1	2		2			1	
		4	3		159				37	33	83		14	2								8		10							
		12	3		59				32	90	37	4	5			1						9		42		1					
	2		8		86						1											11									
		1	36	4	34	6		8			1				1							38	4	4				3	1	7	
111		69			76	104	2		21	16	32	5		4								245		84	92						
		13	74			1	4												8			12		1							
98			5						2	1	1											14					2				1
1			7			9			3	3	4											5		43			2				
			8		8	146			7	18	1											4		8	28		2				
			2						4		10											11	41	4							
2			11				3				1											4									1
			7				14		3													84		1		1		1			
			29						8		10																				
104		12	1			1				2	9											14	2	6							1
									1		7											10									1
	4	2	12		11		24		1		5											20									1
		1	4	1						4	6			1		5						25	15								1
			51																			3	10					2			6
			3			1			8	1	8											26				1					
		6	6				1		11	4	9											6	26			1					
10		1	14				2			2	4											28	37			2					1
			7		143				3	19	3											47		7							7
		14																				23									
		116	5		12		19															5	1	1			1		1		8
							1															1									2

Name and location of agency.	Tubercular diseases.			Parasitic diseases.					Diseases of the nervous system.				
	Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariæ.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Alcoholism.
Colorado River, Ariz.	1	14				1							
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.	1	9				1							
Papago, Ariz.	1	1						1					
San Carlos, Ariz.	1	1					8			1			
Hoopa Valley, Cal.	6	4					4						
Mission, Cal.	4	10			8	1				1		1	
Round Valley, Cal.	4	14				1			1				
Southern Ute, Colo.													
Cheyenne River, Dak.	71	79			4	56					5		
Devil's Lake, Dak.	17	10	1		1	6	8			2	1		
Fort Berthold, Dak.	3	12					53	13		3	1		
Crow Creek, Dak.	10	17	1	3	10	15	26			3		2	
Lower Brulé, Dak.	9	15			6	1	21			1			
Pine Ridge, Dak.	14	95		2	16	135	71	11		1	5	7	1
Rosebud, Dak.	30	34		1	182	8	40			6	1	5	1
Sisseton, Dak.	16	19					22			1			
Standing Rock, Dak.	69	131				15	18						
Yankton, Dak.	112	118			5	67				5	1	6	
Fort Hall, Idaho	7	3		11		1							
Nez Percé, Idaho	16	35					5	1					
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	120	107		560	10	290				45		1	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	10	149											
Osage, Ind. T.	7	14		7						2			
Kaw, Ind. T.	3							6	1	3			
Ponca, Ind. T.		2											
Pawnee, Ind. T.	13	18											
Otoe, Ind. T.	1	5		1			1						
Oakland, Ind. T.	1	2											
Quapaw, Ind. T.	10	31		47	1	18				5			
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.		11		74		13	24			5		1	
Mackinac, Mich.	4	10		1		7				4	1		
Leech Lake, Minn.	3	10											
Red Lake, Minn.	8	51		1		5	8	6				1	
White Earth, Minn.	7	24		5		2	12						
Blackfeet, Mont.	14	34		8		5				3	7		
Crow, Mont.		1											
Flathead, Mont.	8	20				1				4	3	1	
Fort Belknap, Mont.	10	34											
Fort Peck, Mont.	37	47		44		2	1			11	1	1	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.	2			26		24				1			
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr.	23	23		17		25	14			23</			

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency	Diseases of the digestive organs.									
	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritonæum.	America.	Hæmorrhage from stomach.	Hæmorrhage from bowels.
Colorado River, Ariz.	0	5		5						
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.	2	42		13						1
Papago, Ariz.										
San Carlos, Ariz.	5	7	1			1				2
Hoopa Valley, Cal.		4		12						
Mission, Cal.	22	60		13	1					
Round Valley, Cal.	7	51		164	2		1		3	3
Southern Ute, Colo.	2	4								
Cheyenne River, Dak.	6	88		43	1					1
Devil's Lake, Dak.	8	37		41	1			1		
Fort Berthold, Dak.	17	2		14						
Crow Creek, Dak.	1	140	3		1	1		2		
Lower Brule, Dak.	27	103		10					2	1
Pine Ridge, Dak.	12	39	60	301						1
Rosebud, Dak.	19	127	1	24	2		3	1		3
Sisseton, Dak.	7	10		8		2	1			
Standing Rock, Dak.	27	57		1	1					4
Yankton, Dak.	70	288	74	271	2	4				1
Fort Hall, Idaho	4	34		7						
Nex Paire, Idaho		27	7		1					1
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T.	182	870		139		6		22		
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	128	857	7							
Osage, Ind. T.	0		2	1	1	3				5
Kaw, Ind. T.						1	1	1		
Ponca, Ind. T.	11		3							
Pawnee, Ind. T.										
Otoe, Ind. T.		1							1	
Oakland, Ind. T.										
Quapaw, Ind. T.	4		1	0		2				1
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	7	34	1	2	1				1	3
Mackinac, Mich.	5	11	5	3		2				4
Leech Lake, Minn.	0			3		1				4
Red Lake, Minn.	24	204		43		1				1
White Earth, Minn.	18	30		24	5	1				
Blackfeet, Mont.	87	134		30		1		16	2	
Crow, Mont.	36	572								
Flathead, Mont.		7		2	2	4				
Fort Belknap, Mont.	2	26		12						
Fort Peck, Mont.	28	2	10	1		1		2	2	1
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.			1							2
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr.	29	184	2	4		4				5
Nevada, Nev.	0	32								
Navajo, N. Mex.	6	188	41	50			1		2	3
Mescalero, N. Mex.		16	1	83				2	2	3
Pueblo, N. Mex.		3		1		1				1
New York, N. Y.		7		50	1			1		
Klamath, Oreg.	0	5		4		1		1		
Biletz, Oreg.	5	12		8	1	3				
Umatilla, Oreg.			8	5		3				1
Warm Springs, Oreg.		112			1	1				5
Grand Ronde, Oreg.		35								
Uintah Valley, Utah	14	19		0		2				1
Ouray, Utah	4	11		3		2				
Colville, Wash.			30			2				
Nesh Bay, Wash.		4		0	5	2		2		
Nisqually, Wash.	1	2	1	15						
Quinalt, Wash.	10	5		1		1				1
S'Kokomish, Wash.	1	8		1	4	1		1		
Tulalip, Wash.	3	20		80	3	2	1			
Yakama, Wash.	1	104		42						
Green Bay, Wis.	3	48	14	12	5	1				1
Bhoahone, Wyo.	7	86	6	20		1				2
Forest Grove School, Oreg.	5			8						
Carlisle Training School, Pa.	7									
Seaton Industrial School, Nebr.	1	2		1	1					

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, U.S. 5th Army

Name and location of agency.	Wounds, injuries, and accidents.																
	Runs and falls. Hirees.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Spasms.	Dislocation.	Front-lie.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Included wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.	Homocidal.	Malice.	
Colorado River, Ariz.	12	6		10			3			1	2						
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.	9	12		1						13	4	4					
Papago, Ariz.	1	1									3						
San Carlos, Ariz.	28	27								9	19	4					
Hoopa Valley, Cal.	1	1							1								
Mission, Cal.	4	2					1			3							
Round Valley, Cal.	4	21							1	14	1	3					
Southern Pte, Colo.	5	1					1			2				1	1		
Cheyenne River, Dak.	23	33		6	2	6	1			17		5	7		1	3	
Devils Lake, Dak.	3	8		2	2	2			1	6							
Fort Bartfield, Dak.	7	7		11	9	9			2	6	10	3			1		
Crow Creek, Dak.	4	4		12	2	2	2										
Lower Brule, Dak.	3	9		2	2	2				2	2	3	3				
Pine Ridge, Dak.	16	59		53	4	4	3		6	24	4	12	5	2	2		
Rosebud, Dak.	16	14		10		1	1		1	6	16	1	1	1		1	
Shawton, Dak.																	
Standing Rock, Dak.	19	15								10							
Yankton, Dak.	11	8		1	2	1			1	5	3			1	1		
Fort Hall, Idaho	6	5		1	1	1		1	1								
Near Percé, Idaho	1	1		1	1	1				4							
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	40	3		10	2	2	8	1			5					1	
Klona, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	61	17					3	1	2	1	2	3	1				
Ojawa, Ind. T.	1	1		2	2	2			1	2							
Kaw, Ind. T.										1		2					
Ponca, Ind. T.										1			1				
Pawnee, Ind. T.	4	1							1								
Otoe, Ind. T.											1						
Oakland, Ind. T.										1				5			
Quapaw, Ind. T.	3	1		1	1		3		2	2	4				2		
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	5	1		1	1	5	2		1	1	3	2	1				
Mackinac, Mich.			6						1		2						
Lorch Lake, Minn.				2													
Red Lake, Minn.	3			5		4		1	1	5			1	8	4		
White Earth, Minn.	4	26		15	1	1			1	3	7						
Blackfeet, Mont.	15	13		16			2		2	31	3	2	1				
Crow, Mont.	4	17		7		1			1	3		2	1				
Flathead, Mont.															2	1	
Fort Belknap, Mont.	1						1						1				
Fort Peck, Mont.	10	16		16	16		3	1	2	1	7	2	1			1	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.																	
Santee and Platteau, Nebr.	7	20		8	3	0	5			12	17	5	8		1		
Nevada, Nev.	3	33		1						31					1		
Navajo, N. Mex.	4								1	16	20						
Mescalero, N. Mex.		3					1		1	1	1		2				
Pueblo, N. Mex.	7								1	10							
New York, N. Y.	8	8		11								2					
Klamath, Oreg.	5	17		9	2				2	16	2						
Siletz, Oreg.	5	17		1			1				1						
Umatilla, Oreg.	2	8					3		1	2	8						
Warm Springs, Oreg.	1									1	1						
Grande Ronde, Oreg.	10	14		5		1	3		3	6	6						
Utah Valley, Utah	5	4	1	6		4	1		1	2	3	2					
Ouray, Utah																	
Colville, Wash.																1	
Nash Puy, Wash.	2	2		3					2		1						
Nisqually, Wash.	5	2		1			1			3	1	2	1		5		
Quinalt, Wash.	5	8		11					1	12	3	1	4				
Skokomish, Wash.	5	5								9	5	6	1				
Tacoma, Wash.	4	21		14	1		1			5	6						
Yakima, Wash.	10	4		11	2		3			11	10						
Green Bay, W. a.			1														
Shoshoni, Wyo.	12	33		8		4	3		2	12	2	7	3		1		
Forest Grove School, Oreg.																	
Carlisle Training School, Pa.		10		1					1	3							
Lincoln Industrial School, Nebr.		1	2			1				3							

service, for year ending June 30, 1884—Continued.

Sick died.	Females.	Remaining last report.	Grand total of cases treated.	Died.				Total deaths.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment June 30, '84.	Vaccinated.		Births.				
				Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.			Males.	Females.		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Males.	Females.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.											
218		42	504	5	7	2	2	16	239	215	34			10	7	17		
263		9	855	4	1	6	4	15	568	248	24	505	60					
12			24						12	10	2							
994		146	1,986	10	7	6	8	31	818	966	171							
121		66	352	5	2	1	2	10	163	114	65			3	3	5	1	
211		34	590	2	1	1	1	5	349	214	22				1	1		
469		44	1,091	9	14	4	1	28	563	462	38			16	13	27	2	
118		1	304	1	4	1		6	176	119	3			3	9	12		
674		62	1,609	23	18	7	12	60	709	594	156			75	46	117	4	
245		33	557	13	9	5	7	34	249	225	49			23	14	37		
418		71	1,004	13	18	4	7	42	502	384	76			6	6	10		2
447		60	1,056	14	8	9	2	33	535	437	51			33	15	47	1	
210			600	7	2		2	11	328	213	48			9	5	12	2	
583		120	4,522	3	2	3	7	15	2,872	1,623	12			28	35	51	11	1
915			2,153	9	7	5	2	23	1,147	820	163			24	31	38	15	2
137		46	453	14	8	5	5	32	257	140	24			36	26	48	11	3
630		101	1,594	31	29	9	2	71	705	607	211			84	80	164		
371		145	3,631	24	15	2	2	43	2,116	1,360	114			50	40	81	13	2
57		9	272	1	2			3	179	45	45							
420		42	936	10	8	5	4	27	450	411	48			5	4	7	2	
356		230	9,872	83	97	35	27	242	5,230	4,298	102			115	104	219		
318			7,393	2	3	2	1	8	4,048	3,309	28			4	2	5	1	
168		18	464	8	6	2	1	17	276	165	6			4	3	5	2	
224		32	706	11	9	2		22	437	217	30			5	7	5	7	
249		21	546	1	1	2		4	280	257	5			12	11	23		
629		25	1,801	18	12	1	1	32	713	1,004	52			3	2	4		1
252		10	523	2	5	1	1	9	265	247	2			4	6	10		
199		3	363	2	5			7	150	185	21			2	5	7		
302		2	664	13	13	11	12	49	337	278				13	15	10	15	3
220		48	2,663	14	11	9	8	42	1,344	1,213	64			26	24	32	17	1
148		11	358	9	3	2		14	193	140	11			13	4	10	7	
40			89		1		2	3	23	21	42							
506		11	1,335	10	4	3		17	803	494	21			11	7	10	2	
613		92	1,398	6	4		2	12	679	602	105			8	3	11		
518		28	1,168	14	17	2	9	42	605	488	33			3	5	8		
919			1,757				1	1	838	916	2			7	6	13		
128		2	284	6	12			18	141	109	16							
535		5	972	7	6	3	2	18	425	528	1			6	6	9	2	1
508		71	1,382	68	49	22	33	172	616	483	111							
289			549	4	2	1	1	8	249	275	17			53	50	93	9	1
638		41	1,285	16	14	7	8	45	589	614	37			23	19	37	3	2
536		29	1,309	13	11	3	2	29	736	532	12			55	56	110		1
023		100	2,224	1	4			5	1,112	1,022	85							
291		8	659	3	6	2	1	12	349	282	16	33		4	7	9		2
214		1	510	8	7	3	3	21	257	190	42							
229		32	439	2	1			3	177	233	26							
160		14	377	12	11	5	9	37	192	135	13			10	7	15	1	1
303		45	659	11	10	5	2	28	298	288	45			14	12	24	2	
57		19	125	4	3			7	41	50	27	15	1	6	5	9	2	
404		4	874	4	9	1	1	15	456	391	10			9	9	17		1
83		6	173	4	1	1		6	71	91	5			21	13	20	10	4
157			424	2	1	1	3	7	244	155	18		6	11	6	17		
44		8	156	7	3			10	99	38	9			9	14	22		1
429		43	906	8	4	2	5	19	419	420	48							
66		9	155	7	5	2	1	15	70	60	8			9	5	13	1	
128		20	310	6	3		6	15	162	114	19			4	2	4	2	
116			287	4	6	1		11	165	106	5			3	3	4		2
131		10	321	1	3	2	2	8	179	126	8				2	2		
193		34	515	8	8	1		17	293	196	9			1		1		
425		53	1,083	3	5	1	2	11	598	434	40			28	22	50		1
215		47	524	1	2	1	3	7	259	195	63							
180		25	787	7	2			9	581	182	15			12	16	27		
62		29	168		2			2	91	68	7							
184		12	426	1	3			4	226	171	25	48	18					
85			106	1				1	67	27	11							

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.		CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.		Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.		Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.		Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	
Typhoid fever	136	Apoplexy	3	Conjunctivitis	7, 272	Inflammation of kidneys	1, 104
Typhus fever	1	Convulsions	138	Iritis	85	Bright's disease	4, 204
Typho-malarial fever	117	Chorea	31	Cataract	26	Diabetes	20
Remittent fever	846	Epilepsy	33	Amaurosis	6	Gravel	20
Quotidian intermittent fever	3, 722	Headache	1, 304	Other diseases of this order	258	Calculus	20
Tertian intermittent fever	5, 210	Insanity	6	Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.		Inflammation of bladder	20
Quartan intermittent fever	150	Inflammation of the brain	25	Otorrhœa	437	Incontinence of urine	20
Congestive intermittent fever	17	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain	9	Inflammation of the internal ear	177	Retention of urine	20
Acute diarrhœa	3, 568	Inflammation of the spinal cord	12	Deafness	20	Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhœal)	20
Chronic diarrhœa	57	Neuralgia	1, 614	Other diseases of this order	105	Hydrocele	20
Acute dysentery	1, 033	Paralysis	63	Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.		Varicocele	20
Chronic dysentery	8	Sunstroke	5	Inflammation of pericardium	4	Hysteria	20
Erysipelas	243	Other diseases of this order	355	Inflammation of endocardium	1	Prolapsus uteri	20
Hospital gangrene	2	Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.		Hypertrophy of heart	10	Disease of uterus	1
Pyæmia	5	Conjunctivitis	7, 272	Valvular disease of heart	31	Other diseases of this order	2
Small-pox	12	Iritis	85	Dropsy from heart disease	3	Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.	
Varioloid	2	Cataract	26	Anæmism	2	Inflammation of periosteum	20
Chicken-pox	118	Amaurosis	6	Phlebitis	1	Inflammation of bones	20
Measles	437	Other diseases of this order	258	Varicose veins	5	Caries	20
Scarlet fever	26	Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.		Other diseases of this order	18	Necrosis	20
Mumps	308	Otorrhœa	437	Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.		Inflammation of joints	20
Tonsillitis (quinsy)	1, 167	Inflammation of the internal ear	177	Asthma	44	Anchylolysis	20
Diphtheria	98	Deafness	20	Catarrh	2, 613	Other diseases of this order	20
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)	2, 221	Other diseases of this order	105	Acute bronchitis	6, 201	Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	
Whooping cough	391	Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.		Chronic bronchitis	232	Abcess	20
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	24	Inflammation of pericardium	4	Inflammation of larynx	703	Boil	20
Other diseases of this order	305	Inflammation of endocardium	1	Inflammation of lungs	642	Carbuncle	20
Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.		Hypertrophy of heart	10	Inflammation of pleura	151	Ulcer	20
Primary syphilis	409	Valvular disease of heart	31	Dropsy of the chest	1	Whitlow	20
Constitutional syphilis	565	Dropsy from heart disease	3	Other diseases of this order	844	Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)	2, 613
Gonorrhœa	900	Anæmism	2	Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.		Other diseases of this order	2
Gonorrhœal orchitis	20	Phlebitis	1	Colic	1, 104		
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia	31	Varicose veins	5	Constipation	4, 204		
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhœal)	16	Other diseases of this order	18	Cholera morbus	20		
Bite of serpent	4	Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.		Dyspepsia	1, 304		
Other diseases of this order	38	Asthma	44	Inflammation of stomach	20		
Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.		Catarrh	2, 613	Inflammation of bowels	20		
Starvation	6	Acute bronchitis	6, 201	Inflammation of peritoneum	20		
Scurvy	22	Chronic bronchitis	232	Ascites	20		
Purpura	3	Inflammation of larynx	703	Hæmorrhage from stomach	20		
Inebriation	1	Inflammation of lungs	642	Hæmorrhage from bowels	20		
Delirium tremens	3	Inflammation of pleura	151	Fistula in ano	20		
Other diseases of this order	7	Dropsy of the chest	1	Piles	20		
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		Other diseases of this order	844	Prolapsus ani	20		
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.				Inguinal hernia	20		
Acute rheumatism	2, 700			Acute inflammation of liver	20		
Chronic rheumatism	734			Chronic inflammation of liver	20		
Anæmia	295			Cirrhosis of liver	20		
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)	46			Dropsy from hepatic disease	20		
Cancer	4			Jaundice	20		
Tumors	39			Biliary calculi	20		
Dry gangrene	3			Inflammation of the spleen	20		
Other diseases of this order	191			Enlarged spleen	20		
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.				Other diseases of this order	20		
Consumption	817			Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.			
				Inflammation of kidneys	20		
				Bright's disease	20		
				Diabetes	20		
				Gravel	20		
				Calculus	20		
				Inflammation of bladder	20		
				Incontinence of urine	20		
				Retention of urine	20		
				Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhœal)	20		
				Hydrocele	20		
				Varicocele	20		
				Hysteria	20		
				Prolapsus uteri	20		
				Disease of uterus	20		
				Other diseases of this order	20		
				Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.			
				Inflammation of periosteum	20		
				Inflammation of bones	20		
				Caries	20		
				Necrosis	20		
				Inflammation of joints	20		
				Anchylolysis	20		
				Other diseases of this order	20		
				Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.			
				Abcess	20		
				Boil	20		
				Carbuncle	20		
				Ulcer	20		
				Whitlow	20		
				Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)	2, 613		
				Other diseases of this order	20		

Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.

-VIOLENT DIS- AND DEATHS.		Drowning	8	Incised wound	345
		Sprains	327	Lacerated wound	190
WOUNDS, INJURIES, ACCIDENTS.		Dislocation	21	Punctured wound	84
		Frost-bite	104	Poisoning	51
Deaths		Simple fracture (not gun- shot)	83	Other diseases of this order	18
		Compound fracture (not gunshot)	4	Order 2.—HOMICIDE	5
of the brain...		Gunshot wound	44	Order 3.—SUICIDE	2

GRAND TOTALS.

Under treatment from last year.....	2, 229
and wounded during year: males, 30,424; females, 31,529.	70, 953
males, 38,412; females, 30,556	68, 968
over 5 years, 610; under 5 years, 546*	1, 156
les over 5 years, 211; under 5 years, 219*	430
ns. 1,535; half-breed*, 145; white, 32*	1, 712
s, 919; females, 793	1, 712
uccessfully, 601; unsuccessfully, 85	686
der treatment June 30	2, 688

shows only births and deaths reported by agency physicians. For births and deaths as
agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 284 to 302.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 3 Broad street, New York City.
 E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, New York ave., cor. Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
 Orange Judd, 153 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
 W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
 Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.
 William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.
 John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.
 William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
 Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.
 C. R. Agnew, 226 Madison avenue, New York City.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Leri E. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Saco and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades, 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *John Mullan, Catholic Commissioner, 1101 G street, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.* *Rev. H. Kendall, D. D., secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 55 Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. G. F. Flichtner, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Indian inspectors:

ROBERT S. GARDNER.....	Clarksburg, W. Va.
GEORGE B. ANDERSON.....	Boonville, N. Y.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT.....	Guilford, Kans.
HENRY WARD.....	Leadville, Colo.
WILLIAM A. NEWELL.....	Newark, N. J.

Superintendent of Indian schools:

JAMES M. HAWORTH	Olathe, Kans.
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Special Indian agents at large:

P. H. FOLSOM	Washington, D. C.
GEORGE R. MILBURN	Washington, D. C.
CYRUS BEEDE	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
CHARLES H. DICKSON	Washington, D. C.
W. H. ROBB	Leon, Iowa.

	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.		
Colorado River	John W. Clark	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago.	Roswell G. Wheeler	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos.....	C. D. Ford	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.		
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A.	Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission	John G. McCallum	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	Theo. F. Willsey	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Tulare, Tulare County, Cal.
COLORADO.		
Southern Ute	Wm. M. Clark	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
DAKOTA.		
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Jno. G. Gasmann	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramble	Fort Totten, Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	A. J. Gifford	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) ..	V. T. McGillicuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail) ..	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine Nebr.
Sisseton	Benj. W. Thompson	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	John F. Kinney	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.
IDAHO.		
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Pocatillo, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Red Rock Station, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho ..	D. B. Dyer	Fort Reno, via Dodge City Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Osage.....	Laban J. Miles	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	John W. Scott	Arkansas City, Kans
Quapaw	W. M. Ridpath.....	Seneca, Mo.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Cont.			
Sac and Fox	Isaac A. Taylor.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., via Tulsa.	Tulsa, Ind. T.
Union	John Q. Tufts.....	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	I. W. Patrick	Silver Lake, Pottawatomie County, Kans	Silver Lake, Kana.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac.....	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet.....	Reuben A. Allen.....	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont	Fort Shaw, via Helena, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, via Fort Custer, Mont	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan.....	Flathead Agency, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap.....	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Choteau County, Mont	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	Burton G. Parker.....	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Mont	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	George W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr.	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.....	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada.....	William D. C. Gibson	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone.....	John S. Mayhugh.....	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	William H. H. Lowellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

Eastern Cherokee	S. B. Gibson	Nantahala, Swain County, N. C.	
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Siletz	F. M. Wadsworth	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	E. J. Sommerville	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.	Pendleton, Oreg., via Umatilla, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Alonzo Geaner	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg.	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Ouray	Jas. F. Gardner	Ouray Agency, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.	Fort Thornburgh, Utah, via Carter Station, Wyo.
Uintah Valley	E. W. Davis	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah	Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	S. D. Waters	Chewelah, Stevens County, Wash	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	Oliver Wood	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Quinalt	Chas. Willoughby	Quinalt Agency, Chehalis County, Wash., via Damon's Point.	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually & S'Kokomish.	Edwin Eells	Tacoma, Wash.	New Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Patrick Buckley	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Seattle Wash.
Yakima	Robert H. Milroy	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	D. P. Andrews	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Clintonville, Wis.
La Pointe	Wm. R. Durfee	Ashland, Ashland County, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	S. R. Martin	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Carlisle Training School.	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va.	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	W. V. Coffin	Forest Grove, Oreg.	Forest Grove, Oreg.
Genoa Industrial School.	Samuel F. Tappan	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Chillico Industrial School.	H. J. Minthorn	Chillico, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chillico, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Haskell Institute	James Marvin	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.



REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the past year. At the date of the last annual report of the Superintendent of Census, September 15, 1883, there had been published only the Compendium of the Tenth Census, consisting of two octavo volumes of 923 and 856 pages, respectively. During the year which has since elapsed the following numbered volumes of quarto have been published:

Vol.	Subject.	Pages.
1	Population	1, 050
2	Statistics of Manufactures	1, 248
3	Statistics of Agriculture	1, 149
4	Agencies of Transportation	860
5	Cotton Culture in the United States	924
6	do.	848
7	Valuation, Taxation, and Public Indebtedness	910
8	Miscellaneous volume containing four reports, viz:	
	On Newspapers and Periodicals	1, 111
	On Alaska, its Resources, &c.	
	On the Alaskan Fur Seal Islands	
	On Ship-Building	

Volume 9, a quarto of 620 pages, devoted to the statistics of forestry and the lumbering interests of the country, and supplemented with a portfolio of maps, showing the distribution of the forests in the several States, will be published in the month of November. It is now in the hands of the Public Printer, and all printed except the index, which is being rapidly prepared.

Volume 10, a quarto of 868 pages, will contain the following-named monographs: (1) Quarries and Building Stones; (2) Petroleum; (3) Coke. This volume is stereotyped, and the entire edition has been printed. It only awaits the receipt of a few illustrations before being bound and published. It will doubtless appear simultaneously with or immediately after the issuance of volume 9.

The little work remaining to be done by special agents is as follows: The text of the report on the Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes of the Population is being prepared by Mr. F. H. Wines. A like work is being performed by Surgeon J. S. Billings on the Mortality of the Population. Mr. J. R. Dodge is similarly engaged on the report re-

lating to Sheep Husbandry, and an introductory chapter to the report on the Production of the Precious Metals is being prepared by Clarence King. This latter report, which will be comprised in two volumes, is otherwise ready for the printing-presses, having been in type and stereotyped some months ago.

The report by Surgeon J. S. Billings on the Mortality of the Population has, in the main, been stereotyped, a few small tables, the introductory text and the index only remaining incomplete. The two volumes containing this report can readily follow the publication of the volume devoted to the report on the precious metals.

The report by Prof. Raphael Pumpelly on the Production of Lead and Base Minerals lacks only the introductory text before being put in the hands of the Public Printer for publication.

The manuscript of the several monographs, constituting a report on the water-power of the country, is all in hand, with illustrations ready in turn for the printer.

The report on the Fisheries of the United States, by Prof. G. I. Goode, is also complete and in hand, as is also the report on the Statistics of Cities, by Col. Geo. E. Waring, jr.

A monograph by Prof. F. R. Hutton on the Manufacture of Steam Machine Tools, vividly illustrated, has been stereotyped and is at the Government Printing Office ready for publication. It will form part of a volume devoted to the statistics and history of the manufacture of mechanical contrivances. The remainder of the matter for this volume is also in hand and only requires arrangement for the printer.

A report by Special Agent J. D. Weeks on Wages paid in Manufacturing Industries in the United States is substantially completed.

The publication of this paper has already been ordered by the House of Representatives, to be issued as a miscellaneous House document, will, therefore, first be given to the public in this form.

A volume devoted to the Statistics of Fire and of Life Insurance will form part of the final report. The manuscript is in hand and only requires arrangement for the printer.

Statistics relating to the manufacture of gas are complete and ready for publication. A report on the ice crop and its consumption is also completed.

With the exceptions heretofore noted the only unfinished work in the preparation of our report relates to the tabulation of statistics for schools, churches, and libraries. These completed, the entire report would be employed in revision, proof-reading, &c., necessary, in connection with the Public Printer, while the several volumes are passing through the press. Estimates of the amount required to bring the entire report to publication have already been submitted. By the passage of the act of July 7, 1884, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, it was provided that the sum of \$30,000 should be appropriated "for the work of taking the Tenth Census and closing the Bureau on January 1, 1885." Even with the retention of the entire force employed at the date of the passage of this bill, it would have been impossible to complete the final report within the limitation of time therein prescribed, but the inadequate sum appropriated necessitated a heavy reduction of our clerical force, and has thereby correspondingly delayed the work of the office.

Furthermore, the same act authorized the printing of additional copies of the Compendium of the Tenth Census and of various monographs, thus devolving upon the Superintendent and his already crippled

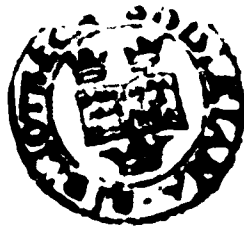
burden of extra labor, which was not considered in fixing the of time and of appropriation prescribed by this act.

Therefore, the honor to request that a recommendation may be to Congress that the time for the completion of all tabulations reparation of all original matter for the final report on the sus be extended until July 1, 1885; that the additional sum already submitted in estimate for a deficiency in the present be appropriated, and that the further appropriation of made for the expenses of such force as shall be required in during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, for revision, proof-c., in co-operation with the office of the Public Printer, while ing volumes of the report are being published.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. SEATON,
Superintendent of Census.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.





REPORT
OF THE
ARCHITECT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1884.

Of the work intrusted to this office during the last fiscal year, the honor to submit the following:

THE CAPITOL.

Several changes in the occupation of committee rooms have taken place which have caused an unusual amount of refitting and repairs. The present satisfactory accommodations for the committees. Among these changes, the Senate post-office has been moved from the room in the old building and taken to the large hall in the northeastern part of the present story. A committee room has also been made at the north end of the western corridor of the old building. Heating coils have been placed in the new post-office corridor, the two rooms at the south end of the main corridor in the basement story, and in the rooms occupied by the Clerk of the House, in the same story. The heating apparatus of the central portion of the building has been thoroughly repaired and improved. The building throughout has been kept in good condition and the exterior of the central portion newly painted.

The fire-proofing of the room over the colonnade at the south end of the Hall of Representatives has been completed, as has also the hanging of books in the gallery of the same hall.

The heating apparatus of the south wing has been placed in good condition by the insertion of new tubes in the boilers and sundry other repairs to the same.

As to the working of this apparatus, Mr. William Lannan, the engineer, reports:

In my last report the boilers have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. All the tubes in Nos. 2, 3, and 5 were removed, when it was found that by cutting off the defective ends of those in the upper section they could be used in the lower section. This was done, and by placing new flues in the lower sections, with new sheets in Nos. 2 and 3, we have the boilers safe and in good repair.

The engines and heating apparatus are in good order, and will require only the ordinary running repairs this year.

Important averages taken from our daily observations during the last session are as follows:

Revolutions of fan	per minute..	56
Volume of air carried to Hall each revolution	cubic feet..	836
Volume of air carried to Hall per minute	do.....	46, 816
Volume of air carried to Hall per minute for each person	do.....	66
Volume of air removed from Hall per minute for each person, through louvers	cubic feet..	65
Relative humidity	per cent..	56
Daily attendance (about)		709

By comparing this statement with former ones, it will be seen that in this the volume of air carried to Hall is slightly in excess of the volume removed at the lower end of the dome, while formerly this was the reverse. This is the condition we have been endeavoring to reach for some time, as the air is nearly balanced, with a slight outward draft at the doors, thereby preventing the influx of tobacco smoke and other impurities from the corridors.

Daily and accurate observations are made and recorded during the session showing the amount of air delivered into and taken from the Hall, its temperature and hygrometric condition, but in the above report of Mr. Lannan, for the sake of brevity, only the average for the winter months is given.

During these months the temperature has never been higher than 70° or lower than 69°, the average variation being .93°.

Of the electric lighting apparatus, Mr. Talcott, the electrician,

During the past year the operations of the electrician's department have been entirely routine. Although the session of Congress was a protracted one, the number of night sessions requiring the Hall, rotunda, tholus, and statuary hall to be lighted was quite small; less than is usually required for the short session. During the latter part of the session there were quite an extraordinary number of dark, cloudy days when the lighting of the Hall of the House was required in whole or in part for a part at least of the sessions. The supply of gas was on several occasions not as great as it should have been, and on two or three occasions in the latter part of June a black smoke was emitted, especially when the pressure was reduced by limiting the flow at the stop-cocks.

The apparatus is in excellent condition throughout, and no expenditures are to be required beyond the occasional replacement of burners and the substitution of new platina wires, as from one cause and another they become broken.

The constantly-increasing number of electric call-bells adds slightly to the cost of the electric service, but it is trifling compared with the benefits derived.

In connection with the electric lighting, I will say that it was found advisable to place electric lights at the top of the steps at the north, east, and south, and western approaches.

The United States Electric Lighting Company sought the opportunity to display their lights at these places last winter at their own cost.

An arrangement has been made with that company from this date to use such lights as may be needed at the top of these steps, at the rate of five cents per light per night.

With the concurrence of the chairmen of the Committees on Finance and Buildings and Grounds of the respective houses, the Brush-Swanwick Company were permitted to put lights at the upper part of the dome, which to make experiments as to the lighting of the Capitol grounds and the avenues of the city radiating from the Capitol, with the expressed understanding that this is to be done at their own expense without injury to the building, and to be taken away upon given notice.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, says, in his annual report, that—

The more important work in pursuance of the design for the improvement of the Capitol grounds during the last year has been that of the south approach of the Capitol, and a short section of the terrace proper, in connection with the north approach.

Congress having evinced its satisfaction with the result, it needs only to be referred with reference to its future action that experience sustains the lowest estimated cost of the work that have been at any time presented.

The increased breadth and depth of foliage on the ground causes greater obstacles to facilitating depredations and disorder. It is advised that two roundsmen be assigned to the watch—one for day, the other for night duty.

Ten years ago more than a hundred trees, of considerable size (from 20 to 50 in girth, or about 1 foot in diameter on an average), were transplanted on the Capitol grounds. They were not in a thrifty condition, and to adapt them to remove

all cut off at a distance not greater in any case than 3½ feet from the trunk. Branches were also closely shortened-in, reducing their heads to from one to one-half their original size. It was considered a question whether the trees would have enough of vital energy to survive, and the operation was often referred to for years afterwards as an injudicious and disastrous one. It is therefore desirable that attention should be called to the results as now to be observed.

Two of the trees were regarded at the time as especially hazardous, and were placed where in case of failure their absence would not be important. Three years they were still living, and promising to live but not to flourish, before they were felled.

The remainder no tree has died as the result of the removal, and those that have received serious injury from causes not connected with the removal are all now living in a thriving condition. In general, their heads are much larger as well as much more than they had been before they were shortened-in, and they are growing more than before their removal. Their rate of growth is also more rapid than trees on the ground of corresponding species and age, that have not been removed, the reason being that the soil of the latter could not be thoroughly improved by lifting them.

It distinctly presents the degree in which the operation has been successful, if these transplanted trees have been measured, selecting those which, because of their size or other circumstances, presented the greater difficulties. The results are given in an appendix, and supply indices of the present thrift of the trees.

Similar measurements are also given of trees of numerous sorts obtained from commercial nurseries, or from the indigenous woods near Washington, these removed having been generally small saplings.

COURT-HOUSE.

Boilers supplied from the boilers of the new portion of the building have been placed in the rooms occupied by the marshal in the east wing of the old building, and a room in connection with the marshal's office has been fitted up with closets for the uniforms of bailiffs and attendants. The two large court-rooms have been painted, the walls and ceilings, and the hot-air furnaces so repaired as to be sufficient for the cold season. Vestibules and doorways have been built at the north, east, and west entrances of the basement story, to shut out the cold air of winter.

It is recommended, as a measure of economy and comfort, that the heating apparatus be extended through the whole of the old portion of the building, and that the office rooms now unoccupied in the basement story of this portion of the building, as well as some rooms in its upper story, be put in a condition for occupancy.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Under the direction of the Committee on the Library, I have, as here reported, attended to the improvements and repairs at this place.

The main conservatory and several of the hot-houses have been painted inside and out. One new boiler has been procured and installed in the large conservatory, and two in the greenhouses at the south end of Maryland avenue. The Bartholdi fountain has been bronzed. The walks north of the center walk have been raised to the proper grade, and covered with top-soil, and planted to grass. The asphaltic concrete walks have been extended, and sundry carpenter and brick work done in the hot and forcing houses in good order.

Statement showing amounts expended from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1884.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

laborers, mechanics, &c	\$35,242 06
paid by voucher, not on rolls.....	476 02
materials, and brushes.....	2,783 13
plumbing and steam fitting	2,347 41
and iron	1,413 84
.....	2,811 98
freighting and expressage.....	166 74

Cleaning and repairing clocks	\$100 00
Forage	104 00
Stationery	24 00
Silver and nickel plating.....	90 86
Miscellaneous	105 91
Cement, lime, sand, and brick	705 30
Material and labor on boilers and engines.....	3,096 04
Brushes, sponges, and soaps.....	199 91
Grate bars, castings, and iron beams.....	2,741 87
Asphaltic concrete pavement.....	345 08
Tin and copper work	611 32
Wrought and iron work	252 95
Copper window chains.....	41 32
Rubber hose	31 00
Leather work	189 19
Brass work	422 89
Material for covering fly doors.....	82 12
	<hr/>
	54,400 00
Amount appropriated March 3, 1883	<u>54,400 00</u>

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Pay-rolls, mechanics, laborers, &c	\$29,936 58
Labor paid on vouchers	149 48
Lime, sand, and cement	1,748 22
Bricks	341 00
Lumber.....	142 89
Granite and marble work.....	2,339 21
Artificial stone pavement.....	1,072 46
Services of draughtsman.....	305 28
Landscape architect	2,000 00
Traveling expenses of landscape architect	316 00
Stationery	78 39
Plumbing material.....	757 24
Paints, oils, &c.....	83 05
Soil manure and hauling	430 10
Building stone.....	282 25
Trees, shrubs, and plants.....	761 30
Marble and granite work, north and south approach	19,907 46
Asphaltic pavement.....	101 26
Wrought, cast iron, and hardware.....	1,068 05
Fuel.....	122 50
Bronze lamps and iron posts.....	1,861 75
Seeds and agricultural implements	241 55
Amount available June 30, 1884.....	953 43
	<hr/>
	65,000 00
Amount appropriated March 3, 1883	<u>65,000 00</u>

LIGHTING UNITED STATES CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

Superintendent of meters and lamp-lighters	\$2,645 20
Gas consumed	23,466 90
Chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c.....	703 00
Posts, lanterns, and lamps.....	490 80
Matches and candles	17 00
Material for gas fitting.....	190 47
Glass for lamps and globes	51 00
Material for electric lighting.....	1,022 21
Stationery	6 00
Amount available July 1, 1884.....	1,406 40
	<hr/>
Total	<u>30,000 00</u>
Amount appropriated March 3, 1883.....	<u>30,000 00</u>

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect, United States Capitol.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

the list A (below) were moved by machine in the fall and spring of 1875-'76 (a few of the smaller, taken from the Botanic Garden) from a thin soil on subsoil to a prepared soil and subsoil (described page 15 of the Report of the Board of the Capitol for 1882). Those from the Botanic Garden were from better, more sheltered positions. The machine used is described and pictured in the Report on Forestry, prepared by the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, pursuant to an act of Congress passed August 15, 1876, pages 84, 85. The roots of all were cut to "balls" (balls), generally of a diameter of 8 feet, none larger. Their heads were cut to fully one-third, in some cases two-thirds. Since transplanting they have been several times lightly top-dressed and, in periods of severe drought, have been watered. They have had fully the usual struggle with vermin, and most of the trees this year have been denuded of foliage. The list B, except as stated, were planted 1876-'77. They had been obtained from commercial nurseries largely of Washington and Baltimore, and when planted were from half an inch to an inch and a half in thickness of stem and 3 to 6 feet high. Those noted as "wild" were obtained from woods near Washington, most of these being injured or stunted were, the second year, cut to the stumps, and present growth is from the ground since planting. In the column "girth" the circumference of the tree is given at 2 feet from the ground; that of "height," distance from the ground of the uppermost twigs of the tree; that of "sweep," distance between opposite outer twigs; in that of "shoots," measurement of shoots of this year's growth at ends of lateral branches where the trees are well-balanced and, except elms, symmetrical). The entire up- and "lateral" growth on one side in ten years after planting from stump is given, where observed. In the last column "B. G." means from the Botanic Garden. The measurements given were made 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, 1884. Measurements are in feet, or in feet and inches.

A.

Common name.	Girth.	Height.	Sweep.	Shoots.	Observations.
	' "	' "	' "	' "	
elm	5 10	51 6	47 0	3 1	<i>Ulmus Americanus</i> . Upright, 5 feet; lateral, 8 feet.
.....	5 11	66 6	42 0	1 3	<i>Ulmus Americanus</i> . Upright, 8 feet; lateral, 12 feet.
.....	6 5	61 0	35 0	1 11	Upright, 10 feet; lateral, 14 feet.
elm	6 9	60 0	42 0	2 5	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> . Upright, 8 feet; lateral, 12 feet.
elm	4 2	42 0	48 0	2 9	<i>Ulmus alata</i> , B. G. Upright, 15 feet; lateral, 13 feet.
oak	4 7	51 0	27 0	1 3	<i>Quercus alba</i> . Upright, 9 feet; lateral, 10 feet.
oak	3 4	40 0	26 0	1 8	<i>Quercus phellos</i> , trimmed to a pole. Upright, 18 feet; lateral, 16 feet.
.....	3 7	35 0	30 0	1 3	<i>Quercus palustris</i> , B. G. Upright, 10 feet; lateral, 10 feet.
oak	3 9	28 0	36 0	2 6	<i>Quercus robur</i> , B. G. Lateral, 14 feet.
maple	2 7	38 0	32 0	0 10	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> . Upright, 6 feet; lateral, 7 feet, 6 inches.
.....	3 2	35 0	27 0	1 0	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> . Upright, 13 feet; lateral, 8 feet.
maple	3 1	31 0	33 0	0 11	<i>Acer platanoides</i> . Upright, 12 feet; lateral, 10 feet.

A—Continued.

No.	Common name.	Girth.	Height.	Sweep.	Shoots.	Observations.
		' "	' "	' "	' "	
13	Scarlet maple.....	3 1	34 0	36 0	1 4	<i>Acer rubrum</i> .
14	Silver maple.....	4 8	48 0	39 0	2 6	<i>Acer dasycarpum</i> . Upright, 18 feet; lateral, 19 feet.
15	Box elder.....	8 11	35 0	42 0	2 5	<i>Negundo aceroides</i> . B. G. Upright, 19 feet; lateral, 13 feet.
16	American beech.....	2 3	30 0	24 0	1 8	<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> . Upright, 16 feet; lateral, 6 feet.
17	Plane.....	3 10	40 0	38 0	3 2	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> . B. G. Upright, 18 feet; lateral, 14 feet.
18	Linden.....	4 4	42 0	42 0	1 1	<i>Tilia Europea</i> . Upright, 5 feet; lateral, 7 feet.
19	White ash.....	4 9	48 0	32 0	1 9	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> .
20	Madeira nut.....	4 1	32 0	33 0	1 7	<i>Juglans regia</i> . B. G. Upright, 6 feet; lateral, 6 feet.
21	American holly.....	2 4	17 6	18 0	0 8	<i>Ilex opaca</i> . Heavily fruiting.
22	Horse chestnut.....	5 2	36 0	36 0	0 7	<i>Esculus Hypocastaneum</i> . This was one of two horse chestnuts near together. That originally the larger was not moved, and is now the smaller in girth, height, and breadth.

B.

No.	Common name.	Girth.	Height.	Sweep.	Shoots.	Observations.
		' "	"	' "	' "	
1	American elm.....	3 4	36 0	24 0	.....	<i>Ulmus Americanus</i> .
2	....do.....	2 10	24 0	30 0	2 10	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> .
3	Cork elm.....	2 9	29 6	26 0	1 7	<i>Ulmus suberosa</i> .
4	Planera.....	2 1	22 0	24 0	.....	<i>Planera aquatica</i> . Upright growth 15 feet.
5	Over-cup oak.....	1 8	25 0	15 0	0 8	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> .
6	Chestnut oak.....	1 4	26 0	21 0	1 8	<i>Quercus Prinos</i> .
7	Spanish oak.....	2 0	27 0	15 0	1 1	<i>Quercus falcata</i> .
8	Willow oak.....	3 1	36 0	36 0	1 6	<i>Quercus Phellos</i> .
9	....do.....	2 5	27 0	25 0	1 6	Do.
10	Royal oak.....	3 4	28 0	36 0	2 0	<i>Quercus robur</i> .
11	....do.....	2 5	28 0	27 0	1 3	Do.
12	Scarlet maple.....	2 1	27 0	24 0	1 10	<i>Acer rubrum</i> .
13	Field maple.....	2 7	19 0	18 0	.....	<i>Acer campestre</i> .
14	....do.....	3 10	24 0	24 0	1 4	Do.
15	White ash.....	2 8	24 0	18 0	1 3	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> .
16	....do.....	1 11	23 0	21 0	1 0	Do.
17	Coffee tree.....	1 5	25 0	24 0	1 8	<i>Gymnocladus Oanadensis</i> .
18	Oriental plane.....	3 5	43 0	41 0	2 3	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> . Pennsylvania circle; imported, 1877.
19	....do.....	3 3	42 0	40 0	2 3	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> . Upright; 30 feet.
20	Tulip.....	2 1	26 0	21 0	1 7	<i>Liriodendron tulipefera</i> .
21	Yellowwood.....	1 0	20 0	24 0	2 0	<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i> .
22	American chestnut...	1 8	21 0	17 5	1 10	<i>Castanea vesca</i> . Upright; 16 feet; wild.
23	Shingle oak.....	2 5	17 6	13 0	8 6	<i>Quercus imbricata</i> . Damaged plant; recovering.
24	Norway maple.....	3 7	42 0	35 0	1 0	<i>Acer platanoides</i> . Upright 8 feet; lateral, 4 feet; 1876.
25	Sycamore maple.....	2 11	38 0	27 0	0 6	<i>Acer Pseudoplatanus</i> . Upright, 6 feet; lateral, 4 feet; 1876.
26	Sugar maple.....	3 7	36 0	41 0	0 10	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> . Upright, 6 feet; lateral, 6 feet 6 inches.
27	Buckeye.....	4 10	44 6	33 0	1 11	<i>Esculus glabra</i> . Upright, 4 feet; lateral, 6 feet; 1876.
28	Turkey oak.....	1 9	18 0	14 0	1 4	<i>Quercus Cerris</i> .
29	American hornbeam..	1 6	20 0	14 0	2 9	<i>Carpinus Betulus</i> .
30	Persimmon.....	1 2	17 0	.....	2 0	<i>Diospyrus Virginiana</i> . Stump; wild growth from ground.
31	Oleaster.....	2 9	22 0	24 0	0 4	<i>Eleagnus hortensis</i> .
32	Angelica.....	8 1	10 0	6 0	.....	<i>Aralia spinosa</i> .
33	Christ's thorn.....	1 3	13 0	15 0	2 3	<i>Zizyphus vulgaris</i> ; loaded with fruit.
34	Cucumber.....	1 2	15 0	10 0	1 5	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> . Planting height, 4 feet.

B-Continued.

Common name.	Girth.	Height.	Sweep.	Shoot.	Observations.
	' "	' "	' "	' "	
low cucumber	1 7	16 0	15 0	1 5	<i>Magnolia cordata</i> . Planting height, 3 feet.
at-leaved cucum- ber.	10	13 0	7 0	1 5	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> .
saffras	1 6	17 0	15 0	1 8	<i>Sassafras officinalis</i> , wild.
ge orange	1 5	20 0	30 0	.....	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> .
alpa	2 0	19 0	24 0	0 10	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> .
len catalpa	2 8	23 0	24 0	2 0	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> ; Var. <i>aurea</i> .
an catalpa	2 4	29 0	22 0	3 0	<i>Catalpa Kämpferi</i> .
rella	1 7	27 6	6 0	4 0	<i>Cedrella Sinensis</i> . Lower laterals re- moved.
wood	1 6	12 0	15 0	8 0	<i>Cornus florida</i> . Stump; wild.
oud	2 2	14 0	24 0	1 8	<i>Oircis Canandensis</i> . 1876.
et gum	1 9	23 0	17 0	1 8	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> . Wild; up- right, 19 feet; 1876.
.....	2 2	22 0	21 0	1 1	<i>Tilia Europæa</i> .
h birch	1 7	28 0	18 0	15 0	<i>Betula alba</i> . Upright, 24 feet; 1878.



REPORT

OF THE

SUPERVISING ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 15, 1884.*

SIR : We have the honor to submit a report of operations pertaining to the reconstruction of the south wing of the building occupied by the Department of the Interior, from October 23, 1883, the date of our former report, to this date, with a recapitulation up to date of the whole work, which, funds admitting, will be finished before the end of this winter.

The eastern end of the wing will be in a state to receive the wrought-iron model-cases, already constructed and delivered on the grounds, ready for erection, about the first week of December.

In the central or entrance hall the scaffolds will be removed about the same time, so that a full view of the finished ceiling, side walls, and arches may be had, and the laying of the encaustic tile floors commenced about the 15th of December.

The work on the western end of the wing will be a few weeks behind, but rapidly follow that on the eastern end.

The large hall, above the main portico, containing 3,000 square feet floor space, is about ready for occupation.

The central hall of this wing, being at the head of the main stairway of the building, forms the main entrance to the huge quadrangle which shelters the model-museum of the patents of the United States. Hence, in design, material, workmanship, and decoration, it has received the careful consideration which its importance calls for. Sixteen pilasters in Doric renaissance, surmounted by carved consoles, ornamental friezes, and enriched cornices, support a molded ceiling, paneled in a variety of forms, and having an octagonal skylight of twenty feet diameter, glazed within a wide border of colored glass, with obscured and embossed plate-glass in the center. All details, enrichments, ornaments, and rosets of the ceiling are plastic, and relieved by carefully blended, subdued tints and chaste gilding. The bases of the pilasters are executed in black and antique green polished marbles; the pedestals in Tennessee, the fluted shafts in polished Sienna, the capitals in flat, veined Italian, Keene's cement-scagliola.

To the east and west this hall discloses, through large open archways between the pilasters, a view into the corridors and offices and into the galleries forming model-halls. The high wall spaces above the windows and below the cornices of the north and south walls are allotted to six largest-sized bass-reliefs, representing objects appropriate to the purposes to which the adjoining halls and rooms are devoted, namely, invention and industry, mining, and agriculture, on the south side, and electricity and magnetism, water, and fire, on the north side. A paneled

wainscoting in black, antique red, and green polished marbles girds the hall and incloses a decorated tile floor of original designs, which is being executed by the United States Encaustic Tile Company in Indianapolis, Ind.

The galleries constituting model-halls are inclosed along the corridors and within the openings on the entrance hall by ornamental, polished, and chased bronze railings.

The limited funds then at disposal did not allow us to use the spring months to best advantage. The building was brought under an absolutely fire-proof roof of wrought iron and porous, hollow terra-cotta blocks, overlaid with Portland cement concrete, and this again was covered with heavy tinned sheet copper, jointed, by day's work, according to the most approved modern systems, which make ample allowance for expansion and contraction under the exacting conditions of our climate. The skylights were glazed with heavy hammered glass and provided with a system of condense gutters. As soon as the new appropriation, made in July, 1884, was available, advertisements were published inviting proposals for the iron work required inside the building, such as ceilings, window and door frames, casings of floors, railings, stairs, &c. ; further, for plain and ornamental plate-glass, obscured and fluted glass, marble work, bronze work; and in all cases awards made to the lowest bidders. The fire-proof casings of all constructive iron work, with non-conducting terra-cotta tiles, were carried out; the iron skeletons and furrings for cornice work were gone on with, the ornamental and scagliola work in Keene's fire-proof cement was proceeded with by day's work; the encaustic tile floors were provided for, &c. The wooden roof over the main staircase adjoining this wing, which, owing to a lack of funds, had so far remained intact, was removed and replaced by a fire-proof roof, with ornamental fire-proof ceiling underneath.

While the above preparations and operations were set in motion, another most onerous duty was imposed upon us. Sheer necessity compelled the removal of the thoroughly corroded and inefficient, and, for the reconstructed building, insufficient, heating apparatus, and hence the introduction of a new low-pressure steam-heating apparatus, planned and based on the theoretical and empirical results now available, was resolved upon. This work was carried on during the night, so as not to interfere with the business of the examiners of the Patent Office. After laying open the foundation, walls, and floors of the building, quite unexpected difficulties were met when the horizontal underground ducts for the main, return, and relief pipes, and the numerous large grooves in side walls and floors for the rising pipes, had to be cut in the irregular gneiss and granite walls and heavy concrete floors of the building. To establish an efficient circulation of the steam by a steady return flow of the hot condensed water into the boilers, the heavy foundations inclosing two boiler-rooms had to be underpinned. These difficulties were overcome, the boilers were set, the pipe system laid, and a sufficient number of radiators placed, so that with the first cold spell the boilers could be started and steam let on.

All this work was pushed so that in the month of August a heavy force of plasterers could be employed, who worked by the day, under the eight-hour law, and have now completed the bulk of the work, with the exception of the plain plastering in office-rooms and some ornamental work in connection with the scagliola work, all of which could not be completed yet.

The floors of the galleries are now being laid with fire-proof cement work as fast as they get ready for it.

he fire-proof model-cases have already been delivered and are await-
the opportunity for erection in place. They fill the halls with the
option of the second gallery of the eastern end of the wing. The
pletion of this second gallery requires an appropriation of \$7,500.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

he careful estimates laid before Congress in December, 1882 and
3, for the reconstruction of the south wing, aggregate \$151,000 for
struction and decoration and \$18,000 for the new steam-heating ap-
atus. The appropriations asked for under the first head have been
le by Congress in full. For the heating apparatus only \$2,000 were
ropriated. Since the old heating apparatus was absolutely beyond
reach of repair, and 200,000 cubic feet of air in office-rooms have
n added to the former space supplied by the heating apparatus, it
impossible to get along with this sum, and strong efforts were
le to defray the cost of this unavoidable work from the funds for
struction. Unexpected difficulties, the excessive cost of the work
cuted during the night, and the very large increase in the price of
or during the last summer, frustrated the success of our efforts, and
e of the work necessary for completion cannot be done with the
ds at disposal.

*tracts and accepted proposals entered into during the operations of reconstruction and
fitting.*

of se- st.	Description of work.	Name of contractor.	Rates.	Amounts, specific or esti- mated.
B.				
18	Iron work of roof and galleries.	C. A. Schneider's Sons....	Lump sum under adver- tisement.	\$24, 280 00
23	Wrought-iron model cases.	Cooper Manufacturing Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.	.....do	37, 876 25
19	Porous terra-cotta blocks.	C. A. Schneider's Sons....	9 inches thick, per square foot, 36 cents; 4 inches thick, per square foot, 26 cents.	5, 454 72
19	Hydraulic cement.....	H. W. Blunt.....	\$1.12 per barrel	156 80
28	Scaffolding lumber.....	Wheatley Bros	Price list	722 88
2	Labor of laying bricks...	Charles Lemon, jr	Per mille, \$6.75	2, 567 56
19	Lime.....	Mary E. Godey.....	95 cents per barrel.....	47 50
2	Sand	R. M. Miller.....	\$1.10 per cubic yard.....	944 96
12	Pressure tank, &c., for hydraulic elevator.	Whittier Machine Com- pany, Boston.	.....	980 00
18	Tinned sheet copper.	Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, New York.	21½ cents per pound.....	4, 994 08
1	Cumberland hydraulic ce- ment.	J. M. Wheatley.....	\$1.05 per barrel.....	185 32
1	Lime	Cammack & Decker	95 cents per barrel	211 85
1	Hard-burned bricks	A. Richards & Co.....	\$8 per mille; \$10 for screw- backs.	1, 403 88
5	Marble chimney tops	Taylor & Low .....	.....	275 00
3	Galvanized iron stays.....	Whyte & Overman	Price list	1, 041 48
3	Painter's materials	George Ryneal, jr.....	.....do	117 09
24	Labor of concreting roofs.	John Bifield	5 cents per square foot....	952 55
24	Temporary felt and tar roofs.	John H. Bird.....	\$2.75 per square.....	489 14
8	Dyckerhoff Portland ce- ment.	H. L. Cranford	\$3.35, \$3.40 per barrel.....	1, 250 00
1	Keene's cement	Howard Fleming, N. Y ...	\$5.75, coarse, \$9.75, super- fine, per barrel.	3, 881 02
1	White silicate paint .....	.....do	8½ cents per pound.....	219 02
24	Iron water-tank	Pettit & Dripps.....	.....	180 00
27	Fireproofing of iron-work.	Wight Fireproofing Com- pany, Chicago, Ill.	80 cents per square foot surface.	1, 191 14
5	Miscellaneous iron-work.	C. A. Schneider's Sons .....	.....	2, 808 87

Contracts and proposals entered into during the operations, &c.—Continued.

Date of agreement.	Description of work.	Name of contractor.	Rates.	Amounts specific or estimated.
1883. July 5	Iron furring and lathing.	John M. Hoyt, Springfield.	Plain, 25 cents to 27 cents per square foot; paneled, 30 cents to 40 cents per square foot.	4,591 00
8	Ridge ventilator	Otto Wolfsteiner	\$1.57½ per linear foot.....	300 00
8	Patent ventilators	do		222 00
8	Casings of interior skylight.	do		530 00
8	Porous bricks	John Lynch	\$30 per mille	300 00
10	Plaster Paris	J. T. Walker's Sons	\$1.75 per barrel	175 00
29	1-inch thick slate	Hayward & Hutchinson ..	35 cents per square foot...	229 00
29	Steam boilers	Baker, Smith & Co., New York.		2,000 00
29	Three-eighth-inch thick hammered glass.	Edward A. Boyd, New York.	20 cents per square foot ..	1,000 00
29	4-inch thick porous T. C. blocks.	Henry Maurer, New York	15.45 cents per square foot.	924 00
29	Steam pipes	Baker, Smith & Co., New York.	Price list	2,775 00
30	Miscellaneous iron-work.	William H. Jackson & Co., New York.	Lump sum under advertisement.	7,741 00
Aug. 5	Patent sky light	Arthur Rendle, New York	80 cents per square foot...	354 00
5	Encaustic tile floors	United States Encaustic Tile Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	Decorated, 70 cents per square foot; plain, 30 cents per square foot; laying, 18 cents per square foot.	2,530 00
5	Bronze railings	Ledig & Herrlein, Philadelphia.	{ \$7.65 per linear foot.... } { \$23.75 for a baluster.... }	4,000 00
23	Condense gutters for skylights.	Otto Wolfsteiner.....	Price list	474 00
28	Engine, boiler, and hoisting machine.	Snowden & Cowman, Baltimore.		700 00
28	Plaster Paris	J. G. & J. M. Waters.....	\$1.58 per barrel	237 00
Sept. 5	Marble work	Emil Fritsch, New York	Price list under advertisement.	7,700 00
5	Fluted and plain plate-glass.	Holbrook Brothers, New York.	Lump sum under advertisement.	1,130 00
5	Decorated plate and double-thick glass.	Edward A. Boyd & Son, New York.	Lump sum under advertisement.	546 00
28	Ornamented glass	John Matthews, New York.	Price list	332 00
28	Lead sash	W. W. Vaughan.....	Do	632 00
Oct. 2	Lime	Edward Godey	90 cents per barrel	495 00
2	Hair	Do	30 cents per bushel	30 00
Aug. 20	Painters' materials	Francis Miller.....	Price list	433 00

The expenditures on this work up to date, properly classified, are as follows:

Elevator and engine	\$950 00
Dismantling and removing old constructions	3,897 00
Brick-work, floor-arches, &c	6,751 37
Stone-cutting	1,127 20
Temporary roofs	2,350 00
Printing, advertising, and stationery	933 86
Iron-work of roof and galleries	24,240 00
Miscellaneous iron-work	4,523 05
Terra-cotta blocks and setting	7,926 36
Concreting roofs	1,907 35
Copper roof, labor and material	8,938 00
Ornamental, Keene's cement work	9,135 88
Plastering	12,432 60
Galvanized-iron work	1,631 21
Iron lathing, skeletons, and furring	4,591 00
Keene's, cement floors	1,760 74
Plumbing and gasfitting	1,157 78
Steam-heating	9,610 57
Painting and glazing (material and work)	4,691 82
Iron stairs, coiling, railing, &c	4,566 56

ork.....	\$4,419 51
ilings.....	3,187 84
sash	468 00
at services in office and on building.....	8,215 52
building	942 55
al	130,398 73

complete the work as thoroughly as it has been begun, and prospective to date, will involve the following expenditures:

d material for Keene's cement floors	\$1,800 00
s, window-frames, &c.....	3,600 00
l glazing.....	1,700 00
e tile floors.....	4,400 00
for steam heat	4,000 00
f sliding door	550 00
ames, architraves, sash, &c.....	2,400 00
e	450 00
.....	3,800 00
ork.....	3,300 00
l ornamental painting.....	2,800 00
g and scagliola work.....	4,300 00
ber steps and hard-wood hand-rails.....	600 00
for labor, office, architect	5,500 00
rs between sky-lights	750 00
loors	1,500 00
	41,450 00

able appropriations for this work were:

struction and decoration, 1883-'84	\$60,000 00
struction and decoration, 1884-'85.....	91,000 00
sting apparatus	2,000 00
	153,000 00
nditures to date are (excluding pay-roll for current	130,398 73

alance for liquidating liabilities.....	22,601 27
iciency	18,848 73

respectfully suggested that the importance of providing this be brought to the attention of Congress, so that the building turned over to the Interior Department in complete order. Have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,

CLUSS & SCHULZE,
Supervising Architects and Engineers.

HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.



R E P O R T

ON THE

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW PENSION BUILDING.

SUPERVISING ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1884.

SIR: At the date of the last annual report of this office, September 15, 1883, the work which had been begun by breaking ground on the 2d of November, 1882, had reached the level of the second floor. The cellars were completed and arched, and a portion of the exterior frieze, 1,200 feet in length, surrounding the whole building, was in place. The centers for building the vaulted arches supporting the second floor were being set, and the lower tier of columns of the arcade and to support the galleries which give access to the rooms of the second floor had been erected. Contracts had been made for materials and for the heating apparatus under which the work was making rapid progress.

Since that date the exterior walls have been raised on the south and west fronts to the height of $64\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the site, which is to one foot above the heads of the third tier of external windows and within $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the top of the exterior wall. All the terra-cotta, except the rosettes and lions' heads which are to decorate the cornice, has been manufactured, delivered, and paid for. On the other half of the exterior wall the average height is that of the top of the jambs of the third tier of windows. The walls of the court-yard, or interior hall, and the division walls between office-rooms are 64 feet 9 inches high above the stone foundations. The three vaulted floors are entirely completed, supporting 107 rooms.

The galleries surrounding the central hall are built; they contain 152 columns, the lower tier Doric, constructed of terra-cotta blocks covered with Portland cement, to be finally finished with surface of Keene's cement.

The upper tier Ionic columns are of cast iron. The arched floors and parapets of these galleries are completed.

The masonry of the shafts of the eight columns which in two lines cross the central hall to support its roof, and which will be 75 feet high above a concrete foundation 17 feet deep, is completed; that of the capitals of two of them is also completed.

A contract, after due advertisement, was made on the 11th of October, 1884, with the Pittsburgh Bridge Company as the lowest bidder, for constructing and erecting all the iron work of the roofs of the whole building, covering 80,000 square feet of ground, at the price for the whole of \$39,492. This iron frame is to be covered with hollow terra-cotta tiles 4 inches thick, 2 feet long, and 1 foot wide, most of which are already delivered and paid for. These tiles, which are incombustible

and are good non-conductors of heat, take the place of the ordinary plank sheathing of roof frames, and will themselves be covered with sheet metal.

All the sixteen office rooms and two toilet rooms in the southern half of the lower floor, at the urgent request of the Commissioner of Pensions, have been fitted up for occupation by the clerks of the Pension Office reported to be suffering in health from overcrowding. As the roof has not yet been put on the building, it was not prudent to attempt to plaster these rooms, but the brick walls were thickly white-washed, floors laid, window sash and doors hung, painted, and glazed, and steam radiators set up in every room and connected with the boilers in place in the boiler-room in the cellar. The walls have not yet dried out and cannot dry completely till the roof is erected. The rooms are spacious, lofty, 18 feet high to crown of their brick-vaulted ceilings, and are very light and well aired.

The boilers and all the main flow steam and return pipes located in the cellars under the southern half of the building and in brick conduits under the floor of the northern half have been put in. The boilers are set in place. The smoke-stack is raised to the height of 86 feet. The radiators in the lower floor rooms of south half of the building are set in place and connected with the boilers. The steam-pipes for the radiators in the rest of the building, including all the third story rooms, are in place. The first payment on account of the heating apparatus was made on the 9th of October, in accordance with the contract, which required payment of first installment upon completion of the underground work of the flow and return pipes, boilers, &c. The whole contract for the heating apparatus, boilers, pipes, radiators, &c., amounts to \$23,277.

But upon the digging and lining of trenches, cutting holes in masonry for passage of pipes and building of smoke-stack which are not included in the contract there has been expended the sum of \$4,096.87. A 4-inch cast-iron water main with 4-inch rolled-iron stand-pipes, 8 in number, rising to the second floor has been laid and tested by pressure of 230 pounds per square inch; the stand-pipes have 2½-inch hose outlets on first and second floors, above which the water will not rise in the present condition of the city supply. Ultimately these stand-pipes must be extended to the roof with suitable outlets and connection for hose and for water supply to the toilet rooms on each floor. It will probably be necessary to put in steam force pumps unless the tunnel now under construction for increasing the city water supply is completed within the next eight months.

The walls of the third story are, by necessity of the style of the architectural order of the exterior, higher than needed for comfort. At 19 feet above the level of the third floor a tier of windows or doors opening through the interior walls into the great halls are provided. If a brick floor upon rolled-iron beams were placed at this level the third-story office rooms would still be of sufficient height, and a fourth story would be gained containing thirty-six large rooms of 12 feet height, besides staircases, and all this would add to the cost of the building only the cost of their flooring.

These rooms, absolutely fire-proof, would be well lighted and ventilated, and would provide accommodation for 300 to 400 more clerks and a very great quantity of public records.

There have been used in the building to date, 5,956½ cubic yards of concrete, 3,516 cubic yards of rubble-stone masonry, and 11½ millions of brick have been laid. Terra-cotta to the value of \$32,396.94 has been set in the walls. The remainder of the terra-cotta is on the ground

y for use when the walls reach the proper height. There have
used as iron beams, ties, and clamps, 154 tons of wrought iron.
enty thousand two hundred and eighty-nine days' work of all em-
ments have been given to the building, not including contractors'
s. A large quantity of material is on the ground ready for use, and
work will be prosecuted as long as the weather permits during the
of the season.
ie appropriations and expenditures to date have been—

aw of August 7, 1882, appropriated.....	\$250,000 00
aw of March 3, 1883, appropriated.....	150,000 00
aw of March 3, 1883, for heating apparatus, appropriated	40,000 00
aw of July 7, 1884, for building	266,559 62
Total appropriation available	706,559 62
unt expended to 15th September, 1883, date of last annual report for construction of Pension Building	176 970 14
that date and to October 27, 1884	259,886 89
Total	436,857 03
ice available	239,702 39
unt expended on heating apparatus to date of last annual report, h September, 1883.....	519 45
that report and to October 27, 1884	10,059 74
Total	10,579 19
able October 27, 1884, for Pension Building.....	229,702 59
able October 27, 1884, for heating apparatus.....	29,420 81
Total	259,123 40

or more detailed information I inclose documents showing the ob-
of expenditure, a list of contracts made since last report, and
s of the roofs of the building. Cellar plans and plans of the several
ies and elevations and cross-sections of the building accompanied
ast annual report and were printed by Congress. It is not necessary,
efore, to repeat them.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
*Supervising Engineer and Architect new Pension Building,
Late Quartermaster-General U. S. A. (retired).*

on. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Materials received for the fire-proof building for Pension Office, to October 27, 1884.

on stone	cubic yards	996
el.....	do....	4,735
le stone	do....	3,516
nt	barrels..	13,862
.....	do....	7,221½
.....	cubic yards..	12,605
ed bricks.....		578,561
non bricks.....		11,457,843
ed bricks		181,000
ricks.....		3,800

Fire bricks.....	6,500
Iron, wrought.....tons..	154 2/3
Sheet lead.....pounds..	15,750
Sheet copper.....do....	8,214
Venetian red.....do....	17,808
Metallic brown.....do....	21,500
Red lead.....do....	1 500
Cast-iron columns and abaci.....tons..	75 1/2

List of contracts entered into for furnishing labor and materials for the fire-proof building for Pension Office from September 15, 1882, to October 27, 1884, by General M. C. Meigs, supervising engineer and architect.

Date.	Name and residence of contractor.	Contract for—	Prices.
1883. Dec. 20...	Bowler & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Iron castings for abaci for large columns, 40 castings, 15 2/3 tons.	\$900 for all.
1884. July 5...	James F. Brien, Washington, D. C.	Materials and labor, fitting up two toilette-rooms.	\$1,287 for all.
July 9...	James M. York and Edward S. York, Washington, D. C.	Materials and labor, laying floors, and furnishing in place window-sash and doors for lower floor, south half of building.	For flooring, \$1.77 sash and door \$1,994.13; total \$3,773.13.
Aug. 26...	J. J. Desmond & Co., Washington, D. C.	Laying sewer-pipe around the building.	At 69 cents per line foot. Amount contract, \$701.73.
Oct. 11...	Pittsburgh Bridge Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.	All the iron work for roofs	\$39,492 for all.
Oct. 21...	Frank M. Lee, Baltimore County, Maryland.	3,000 barrels of lime	93 cents per barrel 300 pounds.

REPORT

OF THE

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1884.

I respectfully submit the annual report of this hospital for the year ending June 30, 1884.

During the year there have been 1,723 patients admitted and treated; 1,021 were colored, 702 white. Of the colored, 515 were males, 506 females. Of the white, 577 were males, 125 females. The whole number admitted was 1,509. The average admissions were 125 $\frac{1}{3}$ per month. The accompanying tables will set forth the conditions and the disorders which patients were admitted and treated.

During the year there have been 176 deaths. The table marked A shows the causes of death. That some idea may be had of the condition of many of the cases when admitted, I submit the following table marked B, showing the number of deaths occurring within ten days of admission, and the time each was in the hospital prior to death.

During the year there were 95 surgical operations performed. They were uniformly successful. I will mention the principal ones. Amputation of arm, 1; of thigh, 1; of leg, 1; of foot, 1; of fingers, 4; reduction of dislocation of shoulder, 2; removal of cancers, 2; removal of tumors, 2; of fibrous tumors, 2; of tumor of eye, 1; of bursa, 1; removal of foreign body (hairpin) from uterus, 1; of necrosis of superior maxillary, 1; of malar bone, 1; fistulæ in ano, 8; vesico-vaginal fistula, 1; hysterectomy, 2; circumcision, 3; reduction of strangulated inguinal hernia, 3; paracentesis abdominis, 4; neuroma, 1; ectropion, 1; catarrh of eye, 1; setting of fractured forearm, 3; of humerus, 1; of clavicle, 2; of inferior maxillary, 1; of femur, 1; of leg, 1; of ribs, 3; gunshot wounds, 14.

There were 77 cases of confinement. In this connection, I will mention that during the past four years there have been 279 women confined in the hospital and not a death has occurred; there has not been a case of puerperal fever. I attribute this absence of puerperal complications to the strict observance of sanitary rules. The patients were scrupulously clean in their persons, and great attention is given to their bedding, clothing, and surroundings.

Table marked C contains a full list of the injuries, surgical cases, and diseases.

The table marked D will show the nativity of the patients.

ALout 215 ex-sol liers have been admitted and treated. This class of cases comes from all parts of the country to look after their claims: many become sick and upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions are admitted to the hospital. The majority of the patients are admitted upon the recommendation of the chief of police. All cases, however, are inspected by the physicians of the hospital, and, if worthy and proper, are admitted. No distinction is made in favor of any class, race, or sex. Patients are admitted for treatment for every disease except small-pox.

During the year, upon the recommendation of the secretary to the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, 47 ex-soldiers, who were delayed in the city for a few days waiting transportation, were received. For these cases a small compensation has been paid by the Board, sufficient to meet the cost of keeping them, amounting to \$98.80.

During the year 74 persons were treated for conditions arising from alcoholism. For the past few years applications for admission of this class of cases have been steadily on the increase. All persons applying have not been admitted; distinction is made between those who really need medical treatment, and those who merely desire to remain until the effect of their debauchery wears off. While many of the cases have been of a serious nature, there has been only one death resulting from congestion of the brain. This case was neglected prior to admission, and he had been under the influence of liquor for four months continuously. The medical treatment of these cases has been confined to meeting the various conditions arising; sedatives have generally been used. Stimulants have been avoided, and only used when absolutely necessary. In such cases we have yielded our prejudices to our judgments. The treatment and management of inebriates have long been subjects of discussion. As a result of my observation, I am of the opinion that inebriate asylums will not accomplish much. When a person is diseased bordering upon *mania a potu*, he should be admitted to a hospital and treated as any other patient; when the mind has become permanently diseased, the patient should be sent to an insane asylum. Other cases resulting from habit, desire, and a general tendency to debauchery should be treated as cases of misdemeanor against the community, and punishment should be imposed not by fine, but by confinement, and the party should be compelled to work to meet the expense of his keep.

In the dispensary attached 2,455 persons have been prescribed for during the year. I have endeavored to restrict the treatment of these out-door patints to those who are worthy. I find there is quite a large number of persons in the community who avail themselves of the benefits of the dispensaries of the city who are not really deserving care. While the practice of keeping open dispensaries for out-door poor is a commendable charity, it can be overdone and lead to abuses by increasing the number of mendicants in the community.

The present capacity of the hospital is 300 beds. When necessity requires it, the beds can readily be increased to 400 by utilizing the additional rooms that are in the main building. I think, however, the present number of beds is sufficient to accommodate all who are likely to need hospital care and treatment for a number of years to come. There have always been from 40 to 50 unoccupied beds to meet any emergency that might arise.

During the year 16 cases of idiopathic erysipelas were admitted and cured. As the numbers were so unusually large and the cases severe I deem it best to call attention to them. I desire also to call attention to the number of cases of consumption. There have been 131 treated. Of this number 60 died. The treatment of these cases has not been satisfactory. Very few apply for admission to the hospital when their condition has become hopeless. The majority of the cases that come are from that class which has been subjected to the worst moral and physical influences. The disease, as a rule, has advanced so far as to be checked by the administration of physic. Medicines do not accomplish much; they act simply as palliatives. Mental, moral, and physical hygiene will accomplish much more. One of the chief reasons why such small success follows the treatment is the inability to get control of the cases in their incipient form; and, again, because patients will not remain under treatment after they commence to feel better. Contrary to the practice of most hospitals, I keep these patients in the hospital as long as possible, and give them the advantage of treatment.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been excellent. After much effort I succeeded in getting Congress to appropriate \$1,500, to build four bath-rooms for the female wards, which were much needed, and to repair as far as possible the porches and make them a means of escape.

Convalescent patients and those waiting to be confined are required, as far as possible, to perform some light service. The men assist in taking care of the grounds, and the women assist in sewing. Most of the clothing used in the hospital is made by the female patients; the mending is done by them. The following articles have been made: Pants, 189; shirts, 189; chemises, 61; skirts, 42; aprons, 134; dresses, 110; bed-sheets, 27; handkerchiefs, 44; bonnets, 8; sheets, 76; drawers, 185; pillow-cases, 119; curtains, 17; tray-covers, 6; pillow-ticks, 35; night-gowns, 48; towels, 60; caps, 2.

Supplies for the hospital during the year were purchased under contract.

This is the first time supplies have been purchased by this method, and it has proved to be a success. The articles supplied are equal in quality to those heretofore received, and the price very much less. I have been able under this system to make a saving of \$100 in subsistence alone.

The Board of Visitors recently appointed by you have visited the institution. They will submit a report, the result of their observations. Religious services are held, as formerly, three times a week in the chapel. These exercises are conducted by two theological students from Howard University, who receive their board for their services. Clergymen visit the wards daily, write letters for the patients, and perform other services as may be required of them. Ministers from the various denominations, representing the various denominations, are permitted to visit the hospital at all hours.

Medical students from the several medical colleges of the city have availed themselves of the clinical advantages offered. The opportunity for medical operations, to study diseases at the bedside, has been of great advantage to the colored medical students, who are not received equally by kindred institutions. Quite a number of the female students from the training school for nurses have been permitted to walk the wards and gather all the practical information possible. I have encouraged this class of students in their work, and have often found their services valuable.

After many months of urging I have succeeded in getting the Commissioners of the District to pave the main street leading to the pital.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

C. B. PURVIS, M. D.,
Surgeon-in-Chief

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

TABLE A.—Causes of death.

Disease, &c.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Disease, &c.	White.
Phthisis pulmonalis	13	47	60	Septicæmia	1
Cardiac dropsy	1	9	10	Softening of brain	1
Chronic diarrhœa	2	10	12	Cancer of stomach	1
Bright's disease	4	1	5	Cancer of duodenum	1
Hæmoptysis	1	7	8	Cancer of uterus	1
Pneumonia	3	5	8	Senile gangrene	1
Senile debility	1	5	6	Fæces albacæ	1
Congenital debility	5	5	10	Acute diarrhœa	1
Paralysis	4	4	8	Cholera morbus	1
Valvular disease of heart	4	4	8	Gastritis	1
Congestion of brain	1	4	5	Marasmus	1
Hypertrophy of heart	1	3	4	Ovarian dropsy	1
Tuberculosis	2	3	5	Fracture of skull (kicked by horse)	1
Burns	1	3	4	Internal injuries (kicked by mule)	1
Typhoid fever	1	2	3	Gunshot wound	1
Acute dysentery	2	2	4	Lacerated wounds	1
Tertiary syphilis	2	2	4	Incised wound, knee	1
Inflammation of brain	1	1	2	Locomotor ataxia	1
Typhoid pneumonia	1	1	2	Rubeola	1
Remittent fever	1	1	2	Chorea	1
Apoplexy	2	2	4	Oedema of glottis	1
Pelvic abscesses	2	2	4	Abscess of brain	1
Congestion of lungs	1	1	2	Carcinoma of pelvis	1
Erysipelas	1	1	2	Heart clot	1
Tetanus (burns)	1	1	2		
Tetanus, idiopathic	1	1	2		
				Total	26

TABLE B.—Number of deaths occurring within ten days after admission and the time in the hospital prior to death.

1 died in 20 minutes after admission.
 1 died in 45 minutes after admission.
 1 died in 1½ hours after admission.
 1 died in 2 hours after admission.
 1 died in 12 hours after admission.
 1 died in 16 hours after admission.
 1 died in 18 hours after admission.
 3 died in 24 hours after admission.
 1 died in 36 hours after admission.
 1 died in 38 hours after admission.
 1 died in 40 hours after admission.
 3 died in 48 hours after admission.
 9 died in 3 days after admission.
 6 died in 4 days after admission.
 6 died in 5 days after admission.
 5 died in 6 days after admission.
 3 died in 7 days after admission.
 6 died in 8 days after admission.
 3 died in 9 days after admission.
 5 died in 10 days after admission.

the diseases and conditions for which patients were admitted to hospital and treated in dispensary.

Case, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
1	2		Hæmorrhoids	5	6
erua		1	Prolapsus ani	2	
arm	3	1	Bright's disease	18	8
ture of arm	1		Uremia	1	1
ar	1		Albuminuria	1	
	3		Dropy	3	2
icle	1	1	Acute rheumatism	44	98
	3	2	Chronic rheumatism	67	40
for maxillary	1		Lumbago	7	23
oulder		4	Sciatica	6	2
nee joint	2		Torticollis		1
s	7	7	Alcoholism	58	17
	12	20	Delirium tremens	16	
le	9	20	Amnesia	1	
s	9	32	Conjunctivitis	6	4
ids	2		Conjunctivitis, granular	1	
	24		Iritis	4	1
	6	10	Keratitis	1	
icked by mule	1		Staphyloma		1
knee joint	2		Ectropion	1	
ankle joint	1		Scarlatina	4	2
	3		Rubeola	28	12
	7	2	Varicella		1
		1	Eczema	7	29
	1		Urticaria		8
	2	5	Herpes, zoster	3	3
		8	Herpes, circinatus		4
	11	11	Acne		1
	1	4	Roseola		2
	11	1	Scabies		3
	4	3	Glandular enlargement	2	5
	8	2	Scrofula	12	16
	33	8	Otorrhoea	2	
	24	30	Otalgia		3
vis	2		Intermittent fever, quotidian	34	15
	3		Intermittent fever, tertian	51	155
	13	5	Remittent fever	26	4
	2	1	Typhoid fever	7	
		7	Erysipelas	16	3
	3		Acute bronchitis	48	314
		1	Chronic bronchitis	5	9
		1	Tonsillitis	11	51
	1		Asthma	7	14
	1		Pleurisy	10	8
	1		Congestion of lungs	1	
ch	1		Pneumonia	14	8
is	2		Typhoid pneumonia	4	
s	1		Laryngitis	1	47
l	3	1	Oedema of glottis	1	
lated inguinal	3	2	Dyspnoea	1	2
	1		Pertussis		2
		3	Diphtheritic sore throat	1	
ula			Croup		4
ominate artery	1		Phthisis pulmonalis	189	45
clavian artery	1		Phthisis laryngeal	1	
oid artery	1		Tuberculosis	3	
		2	Hæmoptysis	12	9
	50	25	Valvular disease of heart	18	3
try	19	14	Functional disease of heart	8	15
	3	15	Hypertrophy of heart	3	1
	2		Cardiac dropy	12	1
	21	80	Pericarditis		3
	12	25	Angina pectoris	2	
	9	12	Hydrothorax	1	
	1	3	Gangrenous stomatitis	1	
	1		Aphthæ		8
ra	3		Oxoea	1	
thra	7	1	Rauula		1
	1	3	Ptyalism		3
		3	Pharyngitis		3
rine	3	5	Parotitis	1	3
so	1	6	Gastritis	5	10
rostate gland		2	Peritonitis	1	
		9	Colic	4	59
	4	14	Cholera morbus	2	3
	6	4	Dyspepsia	5	59

TABLE C.—The diseases and conditions for which patients were admitted, &c.—Contin

Disease, &c.		Disease, &c.	
Hospital.	Dispensary.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
Anorexia.....	5	Poisoning by arsenic.....	1
Acute diarrhœa.....	59	Poisoning by opium.....	30
Chronic diarrhœa.....	5	Foreign body in throat.....	8
Dysentery.....	7	Foreign body in finger.....	1
Constipation.....	177	Foreign body in uterus.....	1
Marasmus.....	1	Pregnancy.....	3
Ulceration of intestines.....	4	Confinement.....	1
Hypertrophy of spleen.....	1	Miscarriage.....	1
Hypertrophy of liver.....	1	Mammitis.....	1
Diabetes mellitis.....	1	Mammary abscess.....	1
Cephalalgia.....	61	Metritis.....	5
Hemicrania.....	7	Vaginitis.....	3
Neuralgia.....	48	Endometritis.....	1
Pleurodynia.....	5	Hypertrophy of ovary.....	1
Chorea.....	1	Hypertrophy of uterus.....	1
Neuraesthesia.....	10	Congestion of uterus.....	2
Hysteria.....	27	Prolapsus uteri.....	2
Insomnia.....	16	Procidencia.....	1
Dementia.....	14	Retroversion.....	1
Insanity.....	10	Retroflexion.....	1
Idiocy.....	1	Subinvolution.....	1
Convulsions.....	10	Ovarian tumor.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	Fibroid tumors of uterus.....	3
Paralysis.....	8	Fibro-cystic tumor of uterus.....	1
Paralysis of bladder.....	1	Recto-vaginal fistula.....	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	Vesico-vaginal fistula.....	2
Spinal irritation.....	1	Urethro-vaginal fistula.....	1
Congestion of brain.....	4	Amenorrhœa.....	4
Inflammation of brain.....	2	Dysmenorrhœa.....	1
Concussion of brain.....	1	Menorrhagia.....	3
Softening of brain.....	1	Leucorrhœa.....	2
Tetanus, traumatic.....	1	Occlusion of vagina.....	1
Tetanus, idiopathic.....	1	Infancy.....	81
Apoplexy.....	3	Congenital debility.....	5
Stroke.....	3	Senile debility.....	10
Vertigo.....	1	Convalescent.....	50
Septicæmia.....	1	Dentition.....	1
Anæmia.....	1	Worms.....	1
Heart-clot.....	1	Trismus.....	1
Abcess of brain.....	1	Teeth extracted.....	2

TABLE D.—Nativity of patients.

Where born.	Number.	Where born.	Number.
Virginia.....	388	West Indies.....	1
Maryland.....	285	Alabama.....	1
District of Columbia.....	253	At sea.....	1
Ireland.....	152	Canada.....	1
New York.....	80	Florida.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	68	France.....	1
Germany.....	58	Indiana.....	1
England.....	32	Minnesota.....	1
Massachusetts.....	16	Missouri.....	1
North Carolina.....	15	New Brunswick.....	1
Switzerland.....	11	Rhode Island.....	1
Ohio.....	9	Sweden.....	1
Wales.....	8	Austria.....	1
West Virginia.....	8	Belgium.....	1
Scotland.....	8	California.....	1
South Carolina.....	8	East Indies.....	1
Georgia.....	7	Greece.....	1
New Hampshire.....	6	Kansas.....	1
Connecticut.....	5	Louisiana.....	1
Illinois.....	5	Michigan.....	1
New Jersey.....	5	New Foundland.....	1
Mississippi.....	4	Poland.....	1
Delaware.....	3	Texas.....	1
Maine.....	3	Vermont.....	1
Kentucky.....	3	Wisconsin.....	1
Tennessee.....	3	Unknown.....	2

TABLE E.

	White.			Colored.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
ie 30, 1883	31	22	53	65	96	161	214
.....	542	102	644	416	872	788	1,432
.....	4	1	5	34	38	72	77
.....	546	103	649	450	410	860	1,509
hospital	577	125	702	515	506	1,021	1,723
.....	514	104	618	351	347	698	1,316
.....	27	11	38	66	72	138	176
.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	5
.....	542	115	657	418	422	840	1,497
ie 30, 1884	35	10	45	97	84	181	226

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 20, 1884.*

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR :

"Board of Visitors" of the Freedmen's Hospital, appointed by
months since and consisting of Messrs. Arthur McArthur,
Edmunds, Alonzo Bell, Mrs. J. H. Baxter, Miss C. B. Bab-
icis J. Grimke, and Dr. Thomas B. Hood, has the honor to
a following report :
pital has been visited and inspected at intervals by a majority
nbers of the Board, and by some of them many times, during
ummer. No visitor has had at any time any occasion to find
the contrary, it is the judgment of the Board, without dissent,
ospital is in good condition as to every detail.
s and bedding, the ventilation and cleanliness of the wards,
ng of the inmates, and the food supply, all have been care-
ected and commended.
alts of treatment, whether of medical or surgical cases, will,
ed, compare very favorably with those of any like institution
ntry.
ard takes pleasure in stating the conviction that the man-
s careful and painstaking in the enforcement of cleanliness in
, closets, kitchens, and laundry, and in availing itself of every
gency within the appropriation at its control to make and
ospital what a hospital should be.
geon in charge, Dr. Purvis, has made what, in the opinion of
l, are two important recommendations, viz, the erection of
pon the southern side of the two wards lying on the north
e inclosure, and the purchase of such a quantity of hose of
iber as would be available in case of fire.
ches carried up to the level of the second floor would afford
t place for the outdoor exercise of convalescents, and, what
ve even more important, would afford means of safety in the
ire.
eing now no really adequate means of contending against a
as a fire might occur at any moment, such means as are prac-
ould be *at once* adopted as would secure the rapid vacation of

the buildings by the inmates, and hose should be purchased and so kept that at a moment's notice it could be put in use.

We leave the details to be suggested by the surgeon in charge, but earnestly represent the necessity for prompt action in the matter of securing the inmates of the hospital from the results of a fire which may originate at any moment.

By direction of the Board,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALONZO BELL,
President Board of Visitors.

FRANCIS J. GRIMKE,
Secretary Board of Visitors.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1884.

VISITORS.

<p>JOSEPH M. TONER, M. D., <i>President of the Board.</i> JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D. WILLIAM GRIER, M. D., U. S. N. MRS. A. M. GANGEWER. MRS. AMELIA J. ROWLAND.</p>	 	<p>ADM. JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N. REV. W. S. EDWARDS, D. D. F. P. CUPPY, Esq. ROBERT MURRAY, M. D., SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.</p>
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

MESSRS. TONER, GRIER, and MURRAY.

CHAPLAINS.

<p>REV. JOHN CHESTER, D. D. REV. A. FLORIDUS STEELE. REV. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.</p>	 	<p>REV. THOS. B. HUGHES. REV. J. C. HAGEY.</p>
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RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

W. W. GODDING, M. D., *Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors*
 SAMUEL B. LYON, M. D., *Chief Clerk and Physician in charge of the Female Department*
 A. H. WITMER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician in charge of the Male Department.*
 MAURICE J. STACK, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 L. C. PATTERSON, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*
 J. C. SIMPSON, M. D., *Fourth Assistant Physician.*
 J. E. KENNEY, M. D., *Night Medical Inspector.*
 W. BLACKBURN, M. D., *Special Pathologist.*



REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., October 1, 1884.

SIR: The Board of Visitors have the honor to submit this their twenty-ninth annual report.

Attention is respectfully called to the following tables, which present a summary of results of the hospital work during the past fiscal year:

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Remainig June 30, 1883	755	239	994
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1884	296	81	347
Whole number under treatment	1,041	300	1,341
DISCHARGED.			
Recovered	66	13	79
Improved	35	5	43
Unimproved	3	1	4
Not insane	2		2
Died	51	16	67
Total discharged and died	157	35	195
Remainig June 30, 1884	884	262	1,146

Admissions and discharges.

		Males.	Females.	Totals.
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1883.				
Army	{ White	434	3	
	{ Colored	9		
		443	3	446
Navy	{ White	56		
	{ Colored			
		56		56
Marine Hospital Service	{ White	13		
	{ Colored	4		
		17		17
Civil life	{ White	168	169	
	{ Colored	71	67	
		239	236	475
		755	239	994

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1883-'84.							
Army.....	{ White .. 172 Colored .. 4	176				176	
Navy	{ White .. 13 Colored	13				13	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White .. 4 Colored .. 1	5				5	
Civil life	{ White .. 67 Colored .. 25	92		42 19	61	153	
		286			61	347	
UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.							
Army.....	{ White .. 606 Colored .. 13	619		3	3	622	
Navy	{ White .. 69 Colored	69				69	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White .. 17 Colored .. 5	22				22	
Civil life	{ White .. 235 Colored .. 96	331		211 86	297	628	
		1,041			300	1,341	
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Recovered.							
Army.....	{ White .. 31 Colored	31				31	
Navy	{ White .. 5 Colored	5				5	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White .. 1 Colored .. 1	2				2	
Civil life	{ White .. 26 Colored .. 2	28		7 6	13	41	
		66			13	79	
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Improved.							
Army.....	{ White .. 17 Colored	17				17	
Navy	{ White Colored						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White .. 1 Colored	1				1	
Civil life	{ White .. 15 Colored .. 2	17		5 3	8	25	
		35			8	43	
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Unimproved.							
Army.....	{ White .. 1 Colored	1				1	
Navy	{ White Colored						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White Colored						
Civil life	{ White .. 1 Colored .. 1	2		1	1	3	
		3			1	4	
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Not insane.							
Army.....	{ White Colored .. 1	1				1	
Civil life	{ White .. 1 Colored	1				1	
		2				2	

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Total.	
DECREASED DURING THE YEAR.							
..... { White ...		21	22	.		22	
..... { Colored ..		1					
		3	3			3	
..... { White ...		3					
..... { Colored ..							
e Hospital Service { White ...							
..... { Colored ..							
ife { White ...		14	26	10	16	42	67
..... { Colored ..		12					
			51				
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1884.							
..... { White ...		536	547	3	3	550	
..... { Colored ..		11					
		61	61			61	
..... { White ...		61					
..... { Colored ..			19			19	
e Hospital Service { White ...		15					
..... { Colored ..		4	257	188	259	516	1, 146
ife { White ...		178					
..... { Colored ..		79	884				

K.—There were six less persons than cases under treatment in the course of the year by reason of admissions.

ie patients from civil life remaining June 30, 1884, are classified as
WS:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
t of Columbia, transient	25	11	36
t of Columbia, resident indigent	208	242	450
t of Columbia, convicts and criminals	10		10
States convicts and criminals	9		9
patients	5	6	11
otal	257	259	516

Monthly changes of population.

Date.	Admitted.			Discharged.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died.			Total discharged, including deaths.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
3	21	6	27	9	3	12	3	2	5	17
1883	13	7	20	9		9	4	3	7	16
er, 1883	15	6	21	12	2	14	5	4	9	23
1883	14	3	17	7	4	11	4	1	5	16
r, 1883	17	7	24	4	2	6	3	1	4	10
r, 1883	8	5	13	10	3	13	9		9	22
1884	8	1	9	5	1	6	2		2	8
, 1884	79	3	82	6	2	8	1	1	2	10
84	12	6	18	11		11	5	2	7	18
34	26	7	33	5	1	6	7	2	9	15
4	60	5	65	19	2	21	6		6	27
4	13	5	18	9	2	11	2		2	13
al	286	61	347	106	22	128	51	16	67	195

Physical condition of those who died.

Apoplexy.....	1	Organic disease of brain	15
Apoplexy, epileptic.....	7	Organic disease of heart	4
Apoplexy, hæmorrhagic.....	2	Paralysis, bulbar	2
Apoplexy, serous	2	Paresis	9
Asphyxia*	1	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	10
Bright's disease of kidneys	1	Pneumonia	2
Diarrhœa and inanition.....	4	Pneumonia, typhoid	1
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	Remittent fever	1
Gastro-entero colitis	1		
Old age	2		67

Duration of the mental disease, on admission, of those who recovered.

Under 10 days.....	5	Between 8 and 10 months	1
Between 10 and 20 days.....	15	Between 10 and 12 months	1
Between 20 and 30 days.....	4	Between 1 and 2 years	4
Between 1 and 2 months	20	Between 2 and 3 years	1
Between 2 and 3 months	7	Between 3 and 4 years	1
Between 3 and 4 months	10	Between 5 and 6 years	2
Between 4 and 5 months .....	..	Unknown	2
Between 5 and 6 months	1		
Between 6 and 8 months	5		39

Duration of the mental disease of those who died.

Less than one month	3	Fifteen years.....	2
Four months	2	Nineteen years	2
Six months	1	Twenty years.....	1
Seven months	2	Twenty-two years	1
Eight months.....	1	Twenty-four years	1
Nine months.....	2	Twenty-five years	1
One year	17	Thirty-three years	1
Two years.....	7	Thirty-four years	1
Three years	7	Thirty-eight years	1
Four years	1	Forty years.....	1
Five years.....	3	Unknown	3
Six years	1		
Nine years	2		67
Ten years	3		

Duration of disease on admission.

		Males.		Females.		Totals
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.						
Army	{ White ...	35	35			35
	{ Colored ..	.....			
Navy	{ White ...	5	5			5
	{ Colored ..	.....			
Marine Hospital Service	{ White ...	2	3			3
	{ Colored ..	1				
Civil life	{ White ...	27	37	13		55
	{ Colored ..	10		5		
		80		18	18	

* Suicide by hanging.

Duration of diseases on admission—Continued.

		Males.			Females.			Totals.
LESS THAN ONE YEAR.								
.....	{ White ...	10						
.....	{ Colored ..	2						
			12					12
.....	{ White ...	2						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	2					2
e Hospital Service	{ White ...							
.....	{ Colored ..							
ife	{ White ...	4			5			
.....	{ Colored ..	2			.....		
			6			5		11
				20			5	25
ONE TO TWO YEARS.								
.....	{ White ...	25						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	25					25
.....	{ White ...	2						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	2					2
e Hospital Service	{ White ...	1						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	1					1
ife	{ White ...	17			9			
.....	{ Colored ..	6			1			
			23			10		33
				51			10	61
OVER TWO YEARS.								
.....	{ White ...	10						
.....	{ Colored ..	1						
			11					11
.....	{ White ...	2						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	2					2
e Hospital Service	{ White ...	1						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	1					1
ife	{ White ...	4			2			
.....	{ Colored ..	1			1			
			5			3		8
				19				23
OVER THREE YEARS.								
.....	{ White ...	12						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	12					12
.....	{ White ...							
.....	{ Colored ..							
e Hospital Service	{ White ...							
.....	{ Colored ..							
ife	{ White ...	2			2			
.....	{ Colored ..	2			2			
			4			4		8
				16			4	20
OVER FOUR YEARS.								
.....	{ White ...	16						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	16					16
.....	{ White ...							
.....	{ Colored ..							
e Hospital Service	{ White ...							
.....	{ Colored ..							
ife	{ White ...	4			2			
.....	{ Colored ..	1			1			
			5			3		8
				21			3	24
FIVE TO TEN YEARS.								
.....	{ White ...	36						
.....	{ Colored ..	.....	36					36
.....	{ White ...							
.....	{ Colored ..							

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
FIVE TO TEN YEARS—Continued.							
Marine Hospital Service	{ White ...						
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life	{ White ...	5		4			
	{ Colored ..			1			
		5	41	5	5	10	5
TEN TO TWENTY YEARS.							
Army	{ White ...	23					
	{ Colored ..					23	
Navy	{ White ...	2					
	{ Colored ..					2	
Marine Hospital Service	{ White ...						
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life	{ White ...	4		3			
	{ Colored ..	2		2			
		6	31	5	5	11	3
OVER TWENTY YEARS.							
Army	{ White ...	3					
	{ Colored ..					3	
Navy	{ White ...						
	{ Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service	{ White ...						
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life	{ White ...	1		1			
	{ Colored ..						
		1	4	1	1	2	
UNKNOWN.							
Army	{ White ...	2					
	{ Colored ..					2	
Navy	{ White ...						
	{ Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service	{ White ...						
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life	{ White ...			1			
	{ Colored ..			6			
			2	7		7	
NOT INSANE.							
Army	{ White ...						
	{ Colored ..	1					
		1					

showing the nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of the 6,022 cases treated.

Native born.			Foreign born.		
	Number.			Number.	
olumbia.	660	Ireland	1,203		
	439	Germany	793		
	440	England	187		
	457	France	56		
a	321	Canada	51		
	169	Scotland	46		
ts	141	Switzerland	22		
	69	Italy	23		
	58	Denmark	15		
	53	Norway	11		
hire	57	Sweden	18		
	47	Poland	12		
	42	Russia	10		
	83	Austria	11		
	45	Nova Scotia	9		
	28	Spain	4		
	22	Holland	7		
	30	Wales	4		
	29	Portugal	4		
l	19	Hungary	4		
	14	Mexico	4		
na	23	Saxony	5		
	9	Malta	3		
na	13	Belgium	3		
	4	Buenos Ayres	1		
	15	Costa Rica	1		
	14	Bavaria	3		
	9	Sicily	1		
la	11	British Columbia	1		
	2	British Possessions	1		
	2	East Indies (British)	3		
	7	West Indies (British)	5		
	3	West Indies (Hayti)	1		
tion	2	New Brunswick	1		
	1	Cuba	2		
	1	China	1		
tory	1	Sandwich Islands	1		
	1	Coast of Africa	2		
		Cyprus	1		
	3,291	Turkey	1		
		Greece	1		
		Total	2,482		
				3,291	
				2,482	
				249	
				6,022	

Form of disease in those admitted.

	Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.
	2,000	53	2,053	Kleptomania	3		3
	922	92	1,014	Nymphomania	3		3
	717	43	760	Imbecility	56	5	61
	1,411	92	1,503	Opium eaters	11		11
e	69	20	89	Not insane	8	1	9
	84	20	104				
all's dis-	389	21	410	Total	5,675	347	6,022
	2		2				

As far as could be ascertained, the volunteers of the Army and Navy under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1884, entered the service from the following States :

	Army.	Navy.	Total.		Army.	Navy.	Total.
New York.....	57		57	Nebraska.....	1		
Ohio.....	44		44	Delaware.....	1		
Pennsylvania.....	33		33	Minnesota.....	2		
Indiana.....	28		28	Iowa.....	4		
Michigan.....	16		16	North Carolina.....	1		
Illinois.....	24		24	New Mexico.....	1		
Wisconsin.....	11		11	Kentucky.....	2		
Missouri.....	7		7	Louisiana.....	2		
Connecticut.....	10		10	West Virginia.....	2		
New Hampshire.....	6		6	Rhode Island.....	2		
Vermont.....	3		3	District of Columbia.....	1		
Maryland.....	7		7	Unknown.....	10	2	
Massachusetts.....	34		34				
New Jersey.....	6		6	Total.....	323	3	
Maine.....	8	1	9				

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 6,022 cases treated since the opening of Institution became insane.

	1883.	Admitted.	188
Under 10 years.....	101	5	
Between 10 and 15 years.....	60	3	
15 and 20 years.....	354	4	
20 and 25 years.....	1, 006	24	
25 and 30 years.....	1, 123	42	
30 and 35 years.....	969	41	
35 and 40 years.....	655	52	
40 and 45 years.....	443	39	
45 and 50 years.....	301	36	
50 and 60 years.....	292	49	
60 and 70 years.....	165	32	
70 and 80 years.....	57	7	
80 and 90 years.....	8	1	
Over 90 years.....		1	
Unknown.....	133	10	
Not insane.....	8	1	
Total.....	5, 675	347	

Private patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were at the beginning of the year.....	5	6	
Received during the year.....	1		
Whole number under treatment.....	6	6	
Discharged during the year.....	1		
Remaining at the end of the year.....	5	6	

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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June 30, 1884.

Year.	Admitted.				Of each year's discharged and died in 1884.								Total discharged and died of each year's admissions.				Remaining of each year's admissions June 30, 1884.	
	New cases.		Relapsed cases.		Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Recovered.		Improved.		Total.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1855	25	37															4	45
1856	36	11											1	9	1	2	15	26
1857	24	25	1	2									10	4	2	2	14	3
1858	27	11	2	3									16	4	2	2	14	22
1859	45	15	2	3									12	5	0	0	17	8
1860	67	19	1	5									36	8	4	9	44	26
1861	60	30	4	1									38	15	3	3	53	5
1862	172	11	2	1									128	4	128	13	131	11
1863	323	18	7	7									238	9	238	26	267	37
1864	463	23	22	2									264	7	271	20	434	57
1865	452	34	23	4									264	7	271	20	434	57
1866	182	24	13	4									97	5	102	4	106	9
1867	71	18	17	3									42	8	56	6	60	14
1868	103	28	15	5									53	15	68	7	88	22
1869	134	32	19	3									61	10	74	9	101	16
1870	130	26	15	10									85	10	105	13	118	20
1871	147	28	14	8									85	10	105	13	118	20
1872	130	37	23	14									85	10	105	13	118	20
1873	130	37	23	14									85	10	105	13	118	20
1874	155	37	24	14									85	10	105	13	118	20
1875	136	37	24	14									85	10	105	13	118	20
1876	119	37	28	14									85	10	105	13	118	20
1877	138	43	31	11									85	10	105	13	118	20
1878	138	43	31	11									85	10	105	13	118	20
1879	135	43	31	11									85	10	105	13	118	20
1880	135	43	31	11									85	10	105	13	118	20
1881	151	50	27	10									85	10	105	13	118	20
1882	169	51	32	13									85	10	105	13	118	20
1883	245	54	41	7									85	10	105	13	118	20
1884	245	54	41	7									85	10	105	13	118	20
Totals.	4,374	925	522	201	6,072	68	18	81	35	8	43	8	1	4	51	16	67	2,145

NOTE.—Of the recoveries, 1 male not insane, admitted in 1863-'68, is included. Of the recoveries, 1 male not insane, admitted in 1868-'84, is included.

Table showing admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries; per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.

Years.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Improved, Unimprov'd.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining June 30 in each year.			Daily average.			Percentage of recoveries on discharges.			Percentage of deaths on average number.			Percentage of deaths on total numbers under treatment.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1855-56	26	37	63	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	1	1	2	26	34	60	19	33	52	100	100	100	79	18	37	116	12	13	25		
1856-57	30	11	41	2	4	6	3	3	6	4	4	8	3	3	6	16	54	70	43	41	20	37	94	33	33	66	10	10	20	8	8	16	
1857-58	33	27	60	4	13	17	5	18	1	1	2	3	6	6	12	35	52	107	57	70	30	31	61	58	58	116	16	16	32	13	12	25	
1858-59	29	14	43	5	18	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	10	54	138	192	93	56	23	104	158	151	302	42	42	84	13	12	25	
1859-60	47	24	71	6	33	1	1	2	5	3	8	3	6	2	8	10	84	187	72	83	56	139	236	186	168	354	51	51	102	7	7	14	
1860-61	66	34	100	7	21	1	1	2	7	3	10	2	10	3	13	16	106	241	107	90	59	156	255	186	168	354	51	51	102	7	7	14	
1861-62	64	31	95	8	23	1	1	2	7	2	9	2	11	4	15	18	106	241	107	90	59	156	255	186	168	354	51	51	102	7	7	14	
1862-63	174	12	186	96	8	104	14	1	15	3	18	17	10	28	38	147	65	212	233	75	65	140	72	181	174	355	53	53	106	8	8	16	
1863-64	320	25	345	197	6	203	17	1	18	3	20	19	4	67	73	140	76	279	186	41	72	31	240	72	181	361	47	47	94	11	11	22	
1864-65	484	25	509	282	6	288	9	1	10	5	15	14	8	57	64	121	86	340	503	77	83	160	260	260	520	65	65	130	13	13	26		
1865-66	478	36	514	315	9	324	10	12	22	11	33	23	11	139	153	292	160	427	42	83	131	291	23	54	77	148	18	18	36	7	7	14	
1866-67	184	24	208	10	4	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	16	106	241	107	90	59	156	255	186	168	354	51	51	102	7	7	14	
1867-68	186	21	207	45	7	52	6	2	8	5	13	8	2	5	7	12	106	241	107	90	59	156	255	186	168	354	51	51	102	7	7	14	
1868-69	120	83	203	45	15	60	4	2	6	5	11	6	2	2	4	22	5	32	23	17	96	44	317	61	61	122	28	28	56	10	10	20	
1869-70	182	35	217	59	11	70	9	13	22	8	24	3	18	33	51	250	368	544	354	108	108	262	328	231	559	84	84	168	9	9	18		
1870-71	146	76	222	32	8	40	16	8	24	13	37	4	14	23	37	18	334	554	688	168	168	336	492	372	864	104	104	208	17	17	34		
1871-72	181	84	265	50	12	62	21	10	31	23	54	7	33	41	74	394	124	508	334	341	675	942	772	1544	196	196	392	34	34	68	7	7	14
1872-73	143	44	187	40	13	53	21	13	34	4	38	4	9	37	46	244	121	365	407	21	131	152	538	478	1016	124	124	248	9	9	18		
1873-74	153	61	214	30	4	34	28	5	33	3	36	3	3	6	9	408	120	528	407	144	144	288	372	372	744	96	96	192	4	4	8		
1874-75	182	61	243	40	15	55	28	8	36	3	39	11	50	53	103	432	150	582	492	151	151	302	642	642	1284	164	164	328	7	7	14		
1875-76	179	61	240	66	9	75	28	10	38	5	43	13	56	57	113	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1876-77	166	47	213	87	17	104	30	13	43	2	45	7	54	57	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1877-78	147	61	208	86	11	97	33	9	41	3	44	2	46	46	92	268	132	705	567	1174	87	731	147	80	160	160	320	8	8	16	3	3	6
1878-79	144	58	202	86	24	110	30	13	43	2	45	7	54	57	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1879-80	181	68	249	93	20	113	33	9	41	3	44	2	46	46	92	268	132	705	567	1174	87	731	147	80	160	160	320	8	8	16	3	3	6
1880-81	178	68	246	93	21	114	34	9	42	3	45	7	54	57	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1881-82	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1882-83	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1883-84	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1884-85	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1885-86	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1886-87	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1887-88	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1888-89	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1889-90	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1890-91	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1891-92	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1892-93	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1893-94	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1894-95	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1895-96	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1896-97	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1897-98	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1898-99	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1899-00	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842	842	1684	210	210	420	4	4	8		
1900-01	201	61	262	76	10	86	33	14	47	3	50	3	53	56	111	336	169	714	544	105	105	210	842</										

Summary of total admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
centage of cases recovered.....	43. 14	27. 89	40. 29
centage of cases improved.....	13. 48	17. 49	14. 23
centage of cases unimproved	2. 57	5. 42	3. 10
centage of cases died.....	22. 75	25. 93	23. 35
centage of cases remaining	18. 06	23. 27	19. 03
	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00

The number of admissions, 347, is the largest during any year since the close of the war, and as the Volunteer Soldiers' Home has now transferred all the insane to this hospital who had accumulated there during the opening of our Home Building, we may hope for a considerable falling off in the number of our admissions in the future.

The daily average resident during the year, 1,040+, is in excess of that of any previous year; and as the hospital becomes a home for the majority of those admitted, a gradual increase from year to year in the average number under treatment must be expected. The increasing average age of the inmates will, however, inevitably advance the percentage of mortality, and so tend to equalize the number of discharges with admissions.

The mortality for the year, 67, is again very low, hardly 5 per cent. of the whole number, and barely more than 6½ per cent. of the average number under treatment. For the reason already stated this low rate cannot be expected to continue.

The percentage of recoveries on discharges, about 40½ per cent., is but a small fraction of the average per cent. of recoveries during the thirty years since the hospital was opened.

In its results this has been a fairly successful year. The Home Building, designed to provide for those patients received from the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers has been completed and occupied during the year. Ample accommodations are here afforded for one hundred and fifty patients, about one-fourth of that number being provided for in single rooms. The corridor floors are laid on fire-proof arches of brick, and a flat ceiling, which avoids the shadows of ceilings that are placed directly in the arches, is suspended from the iron beams of the floor. The interior work of the building is in Georgia pine, tastefully finished to show the natural grain of the wood. The walls, both interior and exterior, are of brick; the outer ones are built with an air space, and the heat-radiating flues projected from these within the rooms. The heat thus enters at the outer side, the ventilating flues being placed in the corridor walls, the warmth of the entire room is secured. The cast-iron steam radiators are of both the Bundy and the Clogston pattern, and the flues are supplied with air directly through the outer wall of the building. The rooms are bright and airy, the corridors being amply lighted by the windows at each end, and pleasant sitting-rooms are formed by the expansion of the corridors at these places. Such open spaces are frequently frequented by the inmates, and are preferred by the majority of them to separate day-rooms or more pretentious parlors. The means of escape are fire-proof stairways of iron, opening from either end of the corridor. This building has been well and carefully built, plainly but tastefully finished throughout, and it offers a not unpleasant home, we believe, for those for whom it is designed.

The completion of a new wing of the main hospital edifice, the Reformatory, affords accommodation for about seventy of the most refractory

and noisy of the female patients. In this building the attempt has been made to combine security and strength with cheerfulness and beauty; how far this has been a success must be for others to say. The wood finish of the halls is in ash, of the rooms in Georgia pine. The floors of the corridors are laid on fire-proof arches; the corridors themselves are subdivided into three compartments by partitions and doors of hammered glass, and at the ends they expand into pleasant bays. Nowhere is there a dark place, and the interior light, even on a clondy day, is almost synonymous with sunshine. It is meet that this most afflicted class of the insane, necessarily kept so much within doors, should have all the light they can, and when we shut them from the world we should leave the heavens open.

The building in connection with the new wing of a large sewing-room for the inmates, which is one of the most cheerful rooms in the hospital, enables us to convert the old work-room into a dormitory for the night nursing and constant oversight of the epileptic class of the female patients. The seizures of epilepsy are usually without warning, often at night, and such supervision is necessary if we are to effectually guard them from injury and afford reasonable immunity from sudden death.

The new kitchen, in a building that adjoins the bakery, is a large room 65 by 45 feet, and furnished with the latest appliances and lit by skylights, it affords a pleasant contrast to the one left behind in the basement, and relieves the center building of much of the heat and odor of the cooking. In an adjoining portion of the building are large dining-halls for the outside help, with convenient lodging-rooms for those employed in the culinary department, while below are storerooms, milk-room, meat-room, and scullery. A covered way affords a passage, with track for the food car, to the main building, while a longer brick arch becomes the subterranean avenue to the dining-hall of the detached buildings.

The year has certainly been one of material growth of the hospital. What has been done towards improving the condition of the inmates? Outdoor life continues to be a prominent feature in the treatment here, the ample groves and the mild climate rendering it possible to keep the inmates in the open air a considerable portion of each day during most of the months of the year. The result is certainly an improvement in their bodily health and not infrequently in their mental condition.

The problem of productive labor in connection with the care and treatment of the insane continues to be a matter of earnest thought and study, even though the most successful solution of that problem may not have been reached. The work thus far accomplished is encouraging if not brilliant. The best results have been obtained by employing parties of the inmates in charge of attendants who work with them in labor on the farm and grounds, although quite a number are found who are willing to work in the different shops, and with intelligent supervision there is no doubt but considerable can be accomplished at mattress work, tailoring, brush and mat making, painting, and other trades, if the proper facilities and constant encouragement to work are given. Sewing and domestic duties afford congenial occupation to the female patients.

The night nursing of the insane has received considerable attention during the past year, including, with the care of the sick, the getting up of the untidy and the observation of epileptic cases. There is now, exclusive of those connected with the engineer's department, the gas works, and the bakery, all of which have a night service, one night medical officer and nine persons constantly on duty in care of the hos-

l patients at night. The result is continuous observation and in acute and feeble cases, with greater protection against accident fire.

ppointment of a special pathologist, who makes the autopsies notes his whole time to the study of the changes wrought by pathological appearances left behind by insanity, is a new era in the direction of thorough scientific work in connection with a National Hospital which can hardly fail to result in time in enlargement of the bounds of our at present too shadowy knowledge of the most important subject. There is probably no hospital in the world which affords better facilities for this pathological work than

Following table shows the products of farm and garden during

Farm and garden products.

3 bushels, at 50 cents.....	\$34 00
s, 1,715 bunches, at 6 cents.....	102 90
na), 217 bushels, at \$1.25.....	271 25
ring), 528 bushels, at 75 cents.....	396 00
h), 3,220 pounds, at 8.35 cents.....	268 87
bushels, at 50 cents.....	322 50
, 24,949 heads, at 6 cents.....	1,496 94
sprouts, 18 barrels at \$1.....	18 00
es, 9,314, at 4 cents.....	372 56
9 bushels, at 50 cents.....	44 50
, 656 heads, at 5 cents.....	1,182 80
1,675 quarts, at 6 cents.....	100 50
16½ dozen, at \$4.....	65 00
en), 1,359 dozen, at 15 cents.....	203 85
rs, 4,151, at 1 cent.....	41 51
750 quarts, at 12½ cents.....	93 75
33 dozen, at 25 cents.....	520 75
ts, 2,242, at 5 cents.....	112 10
quarts, at 20 cents.....	41 60
ies, 12 quarts, at 10 cents.....	1 20
, 814 pounds, at 5 cents.....	440 70
12 pounds, at 12 cents.....	13 44
4 bushels, at 50 cents.....	642 00
, 475 bunches, at 3 cents.....	404 25
1,345 heads, at 3 cents.....	130 35
78 gallons, at 25 cents.....	13,094 50
, 580 bunches, at 2½ cents.....	189 50
0 bushels, at 75 cents.....	7 50
ets), 60 bushels, at \$3.....	180 00
ants, 16,960, at 3 cents.....	508 80
2,834 bunches, at 3 cents.....	85 02
529 bushels, at 75 cents.....	396 75
83 bushels, at \$1.....	83 00
½ bushels, at \$1.....	47 50
bushels, at \$1.....	283 00
13 bushels, at \$1.....	13 00
724 pounds, at 8½ cents.....	3,291 54
(Irish), 979½ bushels, at 60 cents.....	587 85
(sweet), 816 bushels, at 45 cents.....	367 20
s, 13 cartloads, at \$2.....	26 00
29½ bushels, at \$1.50.....	44 25
4,315 bunches, at 2½ cents.....	107 87
orse), 218 pounds, at 8 cents.....	17 44
261 bunches, at 2½ cents.....	6 52
ummer), 8,230, at 1 cent.....	82 30
winter), 79 barrels, at \$1.....	79 00
ries, 2,524 quarts, at 10 cents.....	282 40
, 1,212½ bushels, at 50 cents.....	606 25

Turnips, 2,202½ bushels, at 25 cents	\$550 00
Watermelons, 1,042, at 10 cents.....	10 42
Sale of stock, pigs, calves, &c	1,170 00
	<hr/>
	\$29,440 24

The following products were consumed on the farm, and consequently are not a part of the profits :

Corn fodder (green), 20 acres, at \$35.....	\$700
Corn fodder (dry), 100 tons, at \$10.....	1,000
Grass (green), 5 acres, at \$40	200
Hay, 150 tons, at \$15	2,250
Oats, 2 acres, at \$35	70
Rye (green), 4 acres, at \$30.....	120
Wheat (green), 4 acres, at \$35	140
Corn (green), 100 bbls., at \$3	300
	<hr/>
	\$4,780

Milk, vegetables, and pork are the important products of a hospital farm. The swine, consuming that large amount of waste and offal which appears to be inseparable from the proper provision for a large hospital, are perhaps the nearest to a clear profit of any farm product. More important to the inmates, however, is the milk supply, into which much of the hay and root crop of the farm is converted. The daily average product through the year has been 143.77 gallons, and now that the long delayed appropriation for the new barn for stock has been made, we may look for a material increase in these figures within the coming year.

In view of the greater consumption of milk and increase of the herd rendered necessary by the larger number of inmates, an additional amount of pasture ground in connection with the out-farm should be at once secured. It will prove an economic measure from the start.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are as follows:

For the support, clothing and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Army, Navy, and the Revenue Cutter Service; of persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States; of inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and for the indigent insane from the District of Columbia.....	\$270,000
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The basis of this estimate is an expense of \$225 per annum for each inmate, and an average number of 1,200, which it is hoped will not be exceeded. For some years a portion of this expense has been provided for in the bill for the District of Columbia, an amount which has been increased from year to year in the proportion of increase in the number of inmates from the District. Should Congress see fit to continue this appropriation, the rate of increase being the same as hitherto, the amount in the District bill will be \$53,462, leaving the sum of \$216,538 to be provided in the sundry civil bill.

It is asked that of this appropriation not exceeding \$1,000 may be expended as in previous years in defraying the expenses of removal of patients to their friends.

For buildings and grounds, general repairs and improvements.....	\$10,000
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The amount asked is the same that has been appropriated for this purpose for several years past, and suffices to keep the buildings in ordinary repair and the grounds in thrifty condition ; the

re extensive improvements being provided for by special ap-
piation.

buildings and grounds, special improvements, viz :	
ewing gas-holder	\$1, 100
pletion of stock and hay barn	2, 000
on-house and cold grapery	3, 000
ages on the outside farm	2, 400
kshop for the inmates	3, 000
ng-hall for the detached buildings	9, 500
Total	31, 000

he main gas-holder requires renewal. After long service it has be-
e so defective as to be unsafe and unfit for use. The leakage of
from it, when under pressure, is nearly as great as the amount
ally consumed in lighting.

he sum of \$2,000, which was included in the original estimate of last
r has been found necessary to the completion of the new barn, which
esigned to provide for one hundred milch cows and also afford stor-
for a large part of the hay crop of the farm.

The cottage at the Cemetery is needed to prevent desecration, and
se on the farm to protect the growing crops from depredations.
at, simple structures of wood are all that are required, and the three
be constructed for the sum named.

A greenhouse of moderate size is wanted for the storage and propaga-
a of bedding plants, and for this purpose its erection would be an
nomic measure. In a higher economic sense it is also needed for the
asure and solace of twelve hundred insane for whom the winter has
no flowers.

A suitable workshop, where those inmates who can be trusted and are
lled in the use of carpenters' tools can be employed, is very much
ded. The small building known as the machine and carpenter shop
ill-suited and wholly inadequate for the purpose, and affords abso-
ely no accommodations for the employment of the insane as such, a di-
tion in which important results are now obtained.

An important want is a common dining-hall for the inmates of the
ached buildings. A one-story structure, with hall of a capacity to
vide for serving six hundred inmates at once, arranged with suitable
les for carving and keeping the food warm, would in the case of the
iet classes of the insane be found a far more satisfactory arrange-
nt for all parties concerned than that of numerous small and scat-
ed rooms, which, however desirable with certain classes, are only a
advantage with the great mass of the inmates of a hospital. By the
ction of such a building, and with very slight changes in the existing
rds, accommodations would be at once afforded for nearly one hun-
ed additional patients at a less cost than by any other method of pro-
ion. This is an important economic consideration in a hospital whose
rds have a constant tendency to become overcrowded by the influx
patients.

r the purchase of additional land for farming purposes..... \$6, 000

That portion of the hospital plateau which is best suited for farm
ducts has been seriously encroached upon by the ground having
en taken up to a considerable extent for the sites of the detached
ildings and by the widening area of the lawns and pleasure grounds
out them.

n view of the greatly increased number of the inmates and the con-
nent growing consumption of milk and other farm products, a con-

siderable addition to the arable land becomes not only desirable but absolutely necessary if the supplies are to be obtained as hitherto from our own grounds. Of the wisdom of this in the article of milk there can be no doubt, nor can the necessity of extensive grounds in connection with a hospital, for the recreation of the inmates be questioned.

The opportunity is now presented to secure at a moderate expenditure a valuable tract of about 45 acres, immediately adjoining that portion of the hospital land known as the Stevens farm. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, the Board of Visitors and the Superintendent of the hospital are agreed in recommending the acquisition of this land for hospital use. They consider it well adapted for cultivation, advantageous in situation, and reasonable in price, and as no equally desirable tract is likely to be offered at present, if ever, it is recommended that the sum of \$6,000 be appropriated for its purchase.

For the erection of a distinct, inclosed hospital building for the convict and homicidal insane \$50,000

Under the act of 1882 giving authority to the Attorney-General to send to this hospital United States convicts who have become insane while serving sentence in penal institutions, many persons of the criminal class have been received for custody and treatment, so that on the 30th of June, 1884, there were, including military prisoners from Fort Leavenworth, twenty-eight of the convict class under care, and as this is a class of whom but few recover, they accumulate in the hospital, unless they escape. From the necessities of the case they are associated in the wards with the other inmates. This ought not to be so. We rightly regard insanity as a misfortune, not a crime, and there is no good reason why in any asylum for the insane separate provision for the convict insane should not be made; least of all should it be necessary in one under United States control for the criminal class to be associated with those patriotic defenders of their country who have had the misfortune to be overtaken by disease.

The right of custody for crime in the case of the convict makes it obligatory that he shall be securely kept, sane or insane. This cannot be accomplished within the walls of a hospital for the insane as ordinarily constructed; indeed, to so convert a hospital into a penitentiary, for the treatment of the ordinary insane, except a few homicidal and dangerous cases, would be simply to defeat the successful treatment of insanity in a great majority of cases.

The protection of the community by the proper custodial care of the convict insane, and justice to the innocent members of society overtaken by mental disease, alike demand a distinct and secure provision for the convict and homicidal insane.

In our own case this can be most conveniently afforded by a distinct department built especially for this purpose, the building with ample grounds, inclosed by a high wall, thereby affording security from escape, along with the open-air life and comparative freedom so necessary to the successful treatment of the insane. Provision for fifty patients should be made, in not less than four wards, suited to the varying types of the disease. The plan should admit of future extension, and should also provide secure work-rooms for the employment of the convict insane.

Such liberal accommodations, with proper inclosures, that shall be in every way satisfactory for this class, can hardly be provided for less than \$1,000 per patient, and \$50,000 is accordingly asked for this addition, which is in the interest of all of the insane, and will afford protection to the community from the escape of the most dangerous of lunatics.

Since the writing of the last report the Board of Visitors have been

led to lament the removal by death of the late Surgeon-General Charles H. Crane, U. S. A. General Crane had succeeded General Ames on the Board, surviving him less than a year.

At a special meeting of the Board of Visitors, held on the 13th of October, 1883, the following resolutions were adopted :

Whereas this Board has learned with deep sorrow of the unexpected death of the Dr. Charles H. Crane, Surgeon-General United States Army, an esteemed member of the Board, whose decease occurred October 10, 1883: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Surgeon-General Crane the Board is again called to mourn the loss of one of its most efficient members, a loss which is felt not only by and this community, but throughout the whole country wherever the enduring mark in medical and surgical science with which he has been so closely identified has been received by his professional associates.

Resolved, That in his social relations, in the kindly sympathy, the genial friendship, the judicious counsel, and ardent co-operation in everything designed to benefit the insane, we have lost an associate whose valued services will be sadly missed, and whose place cannot readily be filled.

Resolved, That we extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to his afflicted family in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them.

To Professor Sousa and the Marine Band, as well as to a number of the dramatic and musical associations of Washington who have favored us, we are again indebted for pleasing concerts and entertainments, rendering us efficient aid in this direction of the moral treatment of the insane.

To Mr. Ford, of the Interior Department, we would tender our acknowledgments for valuable public documents for the library, and to Major Dallas, of the Dead Letter Office, and to other friends who have supplied periodicals and pictorial matters for our house. The most acceptable reading for the inmates of a hospital is to be found in the newspapers and magazines of the day. The former we are able to supply by distributing the exchange papers from the leading newspapers of Washington through the wards. Magazines are even more acceptable, and the provision is never equal to the demand. If those persons who, after reading their monthlies, are embarrassed by the question whether or not they shall bind them, will notify the hospital to call for them, we will guarantee the permanent relief of their embarrassment.

The medical staff of the hospital has been increased during the past year by an additional assistant physician and a special pathologist. Dr. J. C. Simpson, who had held the post of night medical inspector for more than a year, was promoted to the position of assistant, and Dr. J. E. Kenney, of Vermont, late of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, Mass., was appointed night medical officer. Dr. I. W. Blackburn, of Pennsylvania, who had been associated with Professor Formad, of Philadelphia, in pathological and microscopic work, has been made special pathologist to the hospital. Both of these young men have shown an aptitude and an interest in their work that promises success.

The medical staff is otherwise unchanged, and to their faithful labor in the conscientious discharge of their responsible trusts no small portion of the success of the year has been due. When to long service we add zeal and integrity, we may hope for the highest results. Outside of its medical officers we consider the hospital fortunate in having now for many years retained, without changes, the services of capable subordinate officers in most of its departments.

Silent, but not small, is the work that is going on here year by year, in caring for more than thirteen hundred of the insane, in doing for the helpless, the unthankful, the wrecks of lives, and we believe that the

Government makes no appropriation from motives of purer charity, or one in regard to whose necessity all parties are in more complete accord than this.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. TONER,
President of the Board.
W. W. GODDING,
Secretary ex officio.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1884.

SIR: In accordance with act of Congress approved June 4, 1880, requiring the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane to make a report to Congress annually of the detailed receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the preceding fiscal year, I have the honor to submit the following statement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[illegible]

1884.	Date.	Name.	No.	14 71	1,732 59	40 80	490 00	61 90	124 49
31	Jan. 31	J. T. Varnell & Son	475		1,732 59	40 80			
31	Jan. 31	R. E. Doyle	476						
31	Jan. 31	D. J. Foley & Co.	485				167 91		
31	Jan. 31	G. F. Swift & Co.	488		83 24				
31	Jan. 31	J. H. Buscher	489		40 33				
31	Jan. 31	C. A. Gambrell Manufacturing Company	490						
31	Jan. 31	George M. Oyster & Co.	497		1,187 51				
31	Jan. 31	G. G. Corawell & Son	498	5 06					
18	Feb. 18	Thurber, Whyland & Co.	517		61 25				
29	Feb. 29	J. T. Varnell & Son	535		2,171 90				
29	Feb. 29	George M. Oyster & Co.	552		1,208 85				
29	Feb. 29	G. F. Swift & Co.	556		94 56				
31	Mar. 31	N. H. Shee	590						
31	Mar. 31	D. J. Foley & Co.	594						
31	Mar. 31	C. A. Gambrell Manufacturing Company	595						
31	Mar. 31	Thurber, Whyland & Co.	600	984 50					
31	Mar. 31	Frank Hume	605						
31	Mar. 31	Calvin Witmer	606						
31	Mar. 31	Strang & Tucker	610						
31	Mar. 31	Daniel Loughran	611						
31	Mar. 31	J. T. Varnell & Son	622		2,294 84				
31	Mar. 31	Peter F. Bacon	626						
31	Mar. 31	G. G. Cornwell & Son	627	10 65					
31	Mar. 31	George M. Oyster & Co.	628		1,453 22				
31	Mar. 31	W. M. Galt & Co.	629	131 00					
31	Mar. 31	Rabbitt & Crown	630						
31	Mar. 31	Great Falls Ice Company	638	163 70					
31	Mar. 31	J. H. Buscher	641		41 85				
31	Mar. 31	G. F. Swift & Co.	642		254 21				
31	Mar. 31	Andrews & Wade	643						
31	Mar. 31	Browning & Middleton	644	31 60					
31	Mar. 31	Hume, Cleary & Co.	645	61 14					
31	Mar. 31	R. Skidmore	648						
31	Mar. 31	Barbour & Hamilton	663	14 40	5 00				
31	Mar. 31	J. T. Varnell & Son	695		2,335 76				
31	Mar. 31	Lewis Wallace	711						
31	Mar. 31	Thurber, Whyland & Co.	712						
31	Mar. 31	C. A. Gambrell	717	984 50					
31	Mar. 31	George M. Oyster & Co.	722		1,222 60				
31	Mar. 31	G. G. Cornwell & Son	723	9 93					
31	Mar. 31	G. F. Swift & Co.	726		98 87				
31	Mar. 31	Harvey & Holden	751		149 65				
31	Mar. 31	J. H. Buscher	758						

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.
SUBSTANCE—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Flour, meal, and crack- ers.	Ice.	Butter, cheese, and eggs.	Fresh meats.	Canned and salt meats.	Poultry and fish.	Tee and coffee.	Sugar and molasses.	Other groceries.	Fruits and vegetables.	Grand total.
1894.													
May 31	J. T. Varnell & Son	762				\$2,452 85							
" 31	G. F. Swift & Co.	763				124 71		\$541 01				\$16 36	
" 31	R. Smith	764											
" 31	George M. Oyler & Co.	770			\$1,033 98								
" 31	Thurston Wyland & Co.	771			25 75								
" 31	Peter F. Bacon	772											
" 31	D. J. Foley & Co.	774											
" 31	C. A. Gambrell	783											
" 31	C. G. Gambrell & Son	784	\$684 50							\$106 65			
" 31	Martha Estelle	787	8 87		6 45			15 60		315 09	115 71	327 06	
June 23	J. T. Varnell & Son	823				2,537 75						56 92	
" 26	Daniel Longbrun	826											
" 26	C. A. Gambrell	828	\$49 75								88 80		
" 26	E. Morrison	829											
" 26	Thurston Wyland & Co.	833			76 56					20 78			
" 26	Home, Cheney & Co.	873	50 00								17 60		
" 26	G. F. Swift & Co.	876				273 53					20 85		
" 26	Great Falls Ice Company	884		\$357 32									
" 26	C. Wilmer	887											
" 26	J. H. Beecher	890				150 15					44 10		
" 26	E. A. Golden	899											
" 26	E. A. Golden & Co.	902						133 23			18 11	13 00	
" 26	Rabbitt & Crowe	903						400 10				234 12	
" 26	Adreaga & Wade	904										103 40	
" 26	Peter F. Bacon	905											
" 26	G. G. Corbitt & Son	906					\$20 00	25 50			5 80		
" 26	Browning & Middleton	906	85 50										
" 26	Barbour & Hamilton	913	84 00				1,303 20		9453 00	226 78	191 40	317 06	
" 26	George M. Oyler & Co.	917			1,206 50				593 36	530 81	1,537 52	0 00	
" 26		918					399 25						

HOUSE FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Furniture, furnishings, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crockery, &c.	Kitchen fittings, &c.	Laundry supplies.	Carpets.	Repairing, billiard &c.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Lights, oils, &c.	Brush material.	Grand total.
1892.															
July 30	R. T. Hayes	12		68 40		\$25 00									
Aug. 9	Paul Hiler & Son	38													
20	Wheatley Bros	44									\$2,000 25				
27	Geo. Melcher	56		27 75											
28	C. Steadard & Bro	58			\$55 00										
28	Geo. Brooks	60													
28	Charles Angus	62		20 68											
31	Geo. L. Shrey	70						612 35							
31	Union Oil Company	71						4 50							
Sept. 26	Yanburgh & Bro.	101			125 82			200 96							
28	Trull Bros.	101													
29	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co	111												\$29 15	
29	Thomas Gill	115	\$3 45												
29	B. T. Hayes	119	18 25												
29	Peter F. Bacon	150		53 20											
29	J. Lanaburgh	152						481 95							
29	Lewis Barr	153	68 23												
29	Browning & Middleton	163	8 45												
29	W. R. Moses & Son	164													
29	J. M. Wheatley	166	1,821 87												
29	Francis Miller	171						273 05							
29	Frank Home	176													
29	G. M. Wight	180	24 87												
29	M. W. Beveridge	181				201 20									
29	Geo. Ryceal, Jr.	19						42 50				\$3,479 18	\$6 58		
29	Edw. Caswell	198		26 56									5 25		
Oct. 15	S. C. Hill	205		25 04											
25	T. B. Dyer	207		13 90											
27	H. Coleman	210	5 50												
31	Barbour & Hamilton	216						46 00					76 35	\$13 76	

Classified expenditures, \$a.—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Furniture, furnishings, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crockery, &c.	Kitchen fixtures, &c.	Laundry supplies.	Carpet.	Repairing billiard table.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Lights, oil, &c.	Brush material.	Grand total.
1883.															
Oct. 31	Woodward & Lothrop	221		\$138 11				\$252 08						\$23 08	
31	Metzger & Co.	222						500 00							
31	Union Oil Company	223													
31	Edward Carter	224													
Nov. 3	T. H. Deane	225		8 93											
12	James E. Halley	226		20 52											
13	James E. Halley	227													
20	James E. Halley & Sons	228													
20	D. Sullivan	272													
20	James E. Halley	273													
20	James E. Halley	274													
20	James E. Halley	275													
20	James E. Halley	276	\$116 40			\$24 50	\$3 30								
20	James E. Halley	277													
20	James E. Halley	278													
20	James E. Halley	279													
20	James E. Halley	280													
20	James E. Halley	281													
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20	James E. Halley	406													
20	James E. Halley	407													

No.	Name	Amount	Due	Balance	Notes
31	H. W. Bigelow	790 00			
31	N. A. Pool & Co				
31	Browning & Middleton			291 96	
31	Hayward & Hutchinson		24 29		
31	George Rynsel, Jr				
31	Washington Gas Light Company				
31	G. M. Wight	19 08			
31	W. G. Metcalf & Co	250 00			
31	J. B. Sheriff				
31	E. B. Lafferty		36 86		
31	J. B. T. Sult		7 70		
31	B. T. Hayes		10 13		
31	G. R. Beall		56 00		
31	Richard Strickla		64 90		
31	A. S. Armstrong		8 00		
31	John P. Dean		8 00		
31	J. H. Small & Co				
31	J. B. Lafferty		17 16		
31	G. G. Corawell & Son		8 80		
31	Mellen & Co		436 03		
31	G. L. Sheriff				
31	Dufur & Co	13 00			
31	W. P. Uhlinger			300 00	
31	E. L. Dorsey		26 53		
31	T. B. Middleton				
31	Meigs & Co				
31	I. D. Passano				
31	W. B. Mines & Son	206 57			
31	E. B. Lafferty		33 08		
31	Glover & Whitcomb		307 60		
31	Woodward & Lethrop		271 82		
31	W. B. Moses & Son		530 00		
31	E. L. Dorsey		15 80		
31	L. Thompson		25 75		
31	W. E. Marvhe	7 80			
31	Hayward & Hutchins				
31	son		11 20		
31	Franks Miller	89 54			
31	S. L. Hempstone		11 45		
31	Jellus Lanzburg	69 54			
31	Jennings Bros	338 55			
31	Frank Hume			167 31	
31	Walt. E. Williams	18 56			

Classified expenditures, \$1.—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING. FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.

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Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Books, shoes, and supplies (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Maps.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Expenses of electric instruments.	Wood.	Grand total.
1883.														
July														
12	H. M. McAndrews.	4		\$20 00										
21	S. A. Woods.	7		13 00										
28	Maggie O'Leary.	8		17 68										
27	L. H. Flynn.	9		17 68										
28	Ida E. Griffin.	11		21 53										
31	Martha Kenner.	13		14 40										
31	M. T. Quaid.	14		17 68										
31	W. M. Dodge.	15		4 00										
31	E. H. Stanton.	22												
31	James Small.	23												
31	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.	25												
31	Merchants' Line Steamers.	26												
31	Baltimore and Ohio Express.	27												
31	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.	28												
31	Potomac Steamboat Company.	29												
31	Adams Express Company.	30												
Aug. 6	H. M. McAndrews.	35		19 20										
8	E. W. Harrison.	36		19 20										
12	E. W. McKel.	40												
16	A. E. Orutt.	41						\$42 50						
18	W. M. Dodge.	42												
20	Samuel A. Smith.	43												
22	Maggie O'Leary.	45		17 68										
24	H. P. Gilbert.	50												
24	Brink, Maddux & Franklin.	52			\$259 97									
24	J. J. Walton.	53						\$83 50						
25	C. Moddani & Bro.	54			2,748 27		75 62		\$12 81					

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

· DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	(On voucher numbered—)	Books, shoes, and shipping (new and repairs).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work, &c.	Expenses of alcoholic instruments.	Wood.	Grand total.
1893.														
Sept. 20	Robert Cohen.....	170	\$500 70											
20	W. H. Morrison.....	173							60 25					
20	Auerbach & Bro.....	175		\$41 50										
20	A Saks & Co.....	175		72 50										
20	C. W. Thorn & Co.....	182					\$187 18							
20	Bartlett, Hayward & Co.....	11								\$31 19	\$2 30			
20	William Beaman.....	197												
Oct. 10	Octavia Kathley.....	203		17 68										
24	Maggie O'Leary.....	203		17 68										
25	Ida E. Griffin.....	208		20 00										
26	Catherine Beavans.....	204		0 75										
27	Elizabeth Sweeney.....	209		19 50										
30	Maria Meredith.....	212		5 63										
30	M. T. Quaid.....	213		17 68										
31	The Journal of Commerce.....	218						\$2 60						
31	John P. Gray, M. D.....	219						5 00						
31	Sarah A. W. Gould.....	220		20 40										
31	Woodward & Lothrop.....	220		83 70										
31	H. M. Andrews.....	221					33 01							
31	John W. Adams.....	224		22 00										
31	R. A. Robbins.....	225			\$85 37		80 75							
31	The Inter-Ocean Publishing Company.....	231					86 60	16 10						
31	George W. Knox.....	235												
31	J. H. Johnson & Co.....	239								7 75				
31	Adams Express Company.....	240								33 67				
31	Potomac Steamboat Company.....	241								1 70				
31	Potomac and Potomac Railroad Company.....	242								17 61				
31	Washington and Potomac Railroad Company.....	243								3 07				

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and shipping (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work, &c.	Expenses of electric in- struments.	Wood.	Grand total.
1888.														
Dec.														
31	Robert Reall	380						\$2 00						
31	Wm T. Dixon & Bro	382	\$235 00											
31	H. L. Felton & Son	383				\$121 00		7 40						
31	R. H. Strenmetz & Son	390												
31	A. Saks & Co	392	\$53 50											
31	Robert Cohen	395	680 45					40 90						
31	Washington Post	397							906 00					
31	Washington City post-office	398						14 72						
31	C. C. Fulton & Co	403												
31	Ida E. Griffin	404		36 00			948 20							
31	C. W. Thorn & Co	410					16 95							
31	Woodward & Lothrop	411		60 83			57 85							
31	E. Morrison	415					4 15							
31	M. Silverberg & Co	416					102 85							
31	H. Adler, agent.	418												
31	Agnew & Bro.	420		20 00										
31	W. L. King & Bro.	421	61 41											
31	John T. Mitchell	427			\$20 40									
31	Wm. Ballantyne & Son	432						6 40						
31	Merchants' Line steamers	437								\$59 22				
31	J. H. Johnson & Co	438								63				
31	Baltimore & Potomac R. Co	439								120 06				
31	G. W. Knox	440								8 40				
31	Adams Express Co	441												
31	Baltimore and Ohio Express	443												
31	Washington Post	445								12 00				

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Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.
MEDICAL SUPPLIES; EXPENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS AND THEIR AMUSEMENT.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs and medicines.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments.	Excess of board paid in advance and refunded.	Bought with money of patients.	Returning eloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to homes.	Grand total.
1882.											
July 1	George Metzger.....	1						\$5 00			
6	W. F. Webster.....	2						5 00		\$7 00	
10	Bernard McNulty.....	3									
16	William K. Hatcherson.....	5						5 00			
21	H. C. Rogers.....	6						16 00			
27	William Turner.....	10						5 00			
31	Thomas Reardon.....	18						52 20			
31	John Jackson.....	21									
31	S. R. Lyon.....	24					\$23 82			10 00	
31	James V. Powers.....	37								7 00	
34	Canby Gilpin & Co.....	49	\$5 00					5 00			
37	George W. Owens.....	57						6 00			
39	Peter D. Rankin.....	61									
39	H. Hoffa.....	62			\$13 00						
39	Thomas L. Benjamin.....	65									
39	Charles F. Borg.....	78			75 00						
39	S. R. Lyon.....	83					1 10				
39	R. W. Laughey.....	91									
39	Josh Carter.....	100						5 00			
39	J. L. Davies, Son & Co.....	113	7 25					5 00			
39	H. K. & F. R. Thurber & Co.....	115	47 50								
39	Scott, Cronin & Co.....	148	176 83								
39	Sheld & Stevens.....	149	11 85								
39	Peter F. Breen.....	154		\$123 90							
39	W. M. Bryant.....	166									
39	H. Hoffa.....	167				\$65 40					
39	G. G. Cornwell & Son.....	169			6 00						
39	Frank Hume.....	176		220 75			36 81				
39	P. Langhorne.....	177					9 00				

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Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES; EXPENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS AND THEIR AMUSEMENT—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs and medicines.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments.	Excess of board paid in advance and refunded.	Bought with money of patients.	Returning sloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to homes.	Grand total.
1894.											
Feb. 18	Thurber, Whyland & Co	519	\$2 75		\$5 15						
19	J. Hardy	520						\$5 00			
19	Cyrus Banks	521						5 00			
19	T. M. Houchens	522						5 00			
22	Josh. Rapetti	523							\$5 00		
22	J. Wiley	524							5 00		
22	J. Wiley	525									
22	J. Wiley	526									
22	J. Wiley	527									
22	J. Wiley	528									
22	J. Wiley	529									
22	J. Wiley	530									
22	J. Wiley	531									
22	J. Wiley	532									
22	J. Wiley	533									
22	J. Wiley	534									
22	J. Wiley	535									
22	J. Wiley	536									
22	J. Wiley	537									
22	J. Wiley	538									
22	J. Wiley	539									
22	J. Wiley	540									
22	J. Wiley	541									
22	J. Wiley	542									
22	J. Wiley	543									
22	J. Wiley	544									
22	J. Wiley	545									
22	J. Wiley	546									
22	J. Wiley	547									
22	J. Wiley	548									
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22	J. Wiley	560									
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22	J. Wiley	567									
22	J. Wiley	568									
22	J. Wiley	569									
22	J. Wiley	570									
22	J. Wiley	571									
22	J. Wiley	572									
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22	J. Wiley	577									
22	J. Wiley	578									
22	J. Wiley	579									
22	J. Wiley	580									
22	J. Wiley	581									
22	J. Wiley	582									
22	J. Wiley	583									
22	J. Wiley	584									
22	J. Wiley	585									
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22	J. Wiley	617									
22	J. Wiley	618									
22	J. Wiley	619									
22	J. Wiley	620									
22	J. Wiley	621									
22	J. Wiley	622									
22	J. Wiley	623									
22	J. Wiley	624									
22	J. Wiley	625									
22	J. Wiley	626									
22	J. Wiley	627									
22	J. Wiley	628									
22	J. Wiley	629									
22	J. Wiley	630									
22	J. Wiley	631									
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22	J. Wiley	664									
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22	J. Wiley	669									
22	J. Wiley	670									
22	J. Wiley	671									
22	J. Wiley	672									
22	J. Wiley	673									
22	J. Wiley	674									
22	J. Wiley	675									
22	J. Wiley	676									
22	J. Wiley	677									
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22	J. Wiley	698									
22	J. Wiley	699									
22	J. Wiley	700									
22	J. Wiley	701									
22	J. Wiley	702									
22	J. Wiley	703									
22	J. Wiley	704									
22	J. Wiley	705									

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Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.
FARM, GARDEN, AND STABLE.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Feed.	Implements, &c.	Plants and seeds.	Manures.	Live stock.	Harness and repairs.	Vehicles and repairs.	Grand total.
1883. July 31	S. A. Smith.....	17							\$79 00	
Sept. 29	Jno. P. Price & Son	110				\$25 00				
29	S. A. Smith	120							100 40	
29	Jno. H. Mitchell	121		\$9 75						
29	James McDunnell	129						\$20 35		
29	Paul Hiser & Sons	131			\$31 00					
29	Lutz & Bro.....	139						9 65		
29	P. H. Heikell, jr., & Co	143				60 00				
29	John A. Baker	160		132 98						
29	A. Nailor, jr	172				50 00				
Oct. 27	G. W. Knox	208			10 00					
30	W. M. Galt & Co.....	214	\$957 00							
31	Jno. McDermott & Bros	217							579 19	
31	R. C. Hewitt	237	90 00							
Nov. 9	E. H. Jones	254			28 30					
30	S. A. Smith, jr	269							9 33	
30	J. H. Mitchell	287		12 00						
Dec. 14	Paul Hiser & Sons	319		6 00						
23	A. Etsler	326					\$1,203 00		28 00	
27	William Lindsey	331								
31	John T. Price & Son	355				29 00				
31	J. T. Campbell	356			2 30					
31	W. M. Galt & Co.....	359	1,460 50							
31	Lansburgh & Bro.....	360						23 00		
31	James B. Lambie	368		4 75						
31	Lutz & Bro	375						107 62		
31	John A. Baker	377		35 25	68 05					
31	Barber & Ross	384		76 50						
31	A. Nailor, jr	388				50 00				
31	I. H. Fohndelder & Son	424		8 40						
Dec. 31	C. E. Park.....	440			9 00					

Jan.	29	J. H. Livingston	449																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															</
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[illegible]

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers' and plumbers' supplies.	Paints, oils, glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, &c., boilers, and machinery.	Masons' supplies.	Paths, roads, &c.	Lighting rods.	Grand total.
1888.															
Dec. 31	John A. Baker	377		\$102 13	\$31 69										
31	Robert Boyd	379								\$10 00					
31	William Noel	385													
31	E. E. Jackson & Co.	398	\$9 50												
31	L. H. Schneider & Son	424		136 96	15 67							\$2 35			
31	Samuel Emery	428										41 25			
31	H. S. Manning	444								5 00					
31	John Bifield	460							\$30 10						
31	F. J. Slado	461						\$521 38							
31	J. T. Campbell	471							73 00						
31	R. Evans & Co.	482										74 20			
31	Heise & Bruns	483	134 67									108 65			
31	S. F. Shreve	484				\$63 86									
31	L. H. Schneider & Son	485		57 77											
31	George White & Co.	47						183 34							
31	Heise, Bruns & Co.	48	87 38									116 60			
31	Thomas Monroville & Sons	49			85 30										
31	Adler & Co.	50													
31	T. Tonney	51			43 53							87 70			
31	Thomas Monroville & Sons	52													
31	L. H. Schneider & Son	53		29 33	606 65										
31	S. F. Shreve	54				278 47									
31	Scott, Cronwell & Co.	55				35 80									
31	John Webster	42													
31	J. T. Campbell	43							115 40						
31	John A. Smith	44							250 00						
31	Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co.	45	1,012 37					927 30							
31	Heise, Bruns & Co.	46													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	47													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	48						641 84							
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	49													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	50													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	51													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	52													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	53													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	54													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	55													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	56													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	57													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	58													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	59													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	60													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	61													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	62													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	63													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	64													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	65													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	66													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	67													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	68													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	69													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	70													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	71													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	72													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	73													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	74													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	75													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	76													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	77													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	78													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	79													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	80													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	81													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	82													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	83													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	84													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	85													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	86													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	87													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	88													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	89													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	90													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	91													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	92													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	93													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	94													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	95													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	96													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	97													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	98													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	99													
31	W. W. Lippert & Co.	100													

W. W. Lippert & Co.

[illegible]

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS--Continued.

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29	Francis Miller	528																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Superintendent, physical claims, general office, &c.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineer's department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers of patients, cartages, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1888.												
July 31	Pay-roll, support.....	31	\$928 31	\$1,583 00	\$165 00		\$120 00	\$12 50		\$83 00		
31	do.....	32		648 86	627 57					15 00	\$563 01	
31	do.....	33							\$871 08	85 00		
31	do.....	34				\$444 00	1,547 33		3,375 45	83 00		
Aug. 31	do.....	2										
31	do.....	35	928 31	1,728 36	165 00		120 00	12 50		50 00	272 50	
31	do.....	36		639 49	485 00		679 50					
31	do.....	37			128 14		1,063 71		371 00			
31	do.....	38				444 00			543 27			
31	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds.....	6										
31	Pay-roll, additional accommodations.....	12							3,242 27			
Sept. 30	Pay-roll, J. M. Walsh.....	127	50 00									
30	Pay-roll, support.....	128	928 36	1,739 10	165 00		120 00	12 50		63 00		
30	do.....	129		626 73	503 50							
30	do.....	130			126 90		652 50		228 50	50 00	282 80	
30	do.....	131				384 00	884 02		308 87			
30	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds.....	16				50 00						
30	Pay-roll, additional accommodations.....	21										
Oct. 17	L. C. Boone.....	189	45 00						2,803 46			
31	Pay-roll, support.....	246	1,028 31	1,717 13	165 00		120 00	12 50		63 00		
31	do.....	247		522 66	502 71							
31	do.....	248			147 70		872 50			30 00	258 01	
31	do.....	249				405 28	978 39		383 50			
31	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds.....	250							204 87			
31	Pay-roll, additional accommodations.....	26							1,257 11			

30	Pay-roll, additional accommodations	41																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	(On voucher numbered—)	Superintendent, physician, general office, &c.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineer's department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers of patients, carriages, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1884.												
June 30	J. G. Butler	846						\$100 00				
30	John Chester	847						100 00				
30	J. Clarke Hagley	848						100 00				
30	Pay-roll support.	823	\$1,644 33	\$1,810 33	\$172 50		\$140 00	13 50		\$65 50		
30	do	823		531 50	518 00							
30	do	824			124 00		715 00			50 50	\$283 80	
30	do	825	18 00			\$527 00	219 25		\$1,371 86			
30	Pay-roll buildings and grounds.	83							344 50			
30	Pay-roll, additional accommodations.	114							8,643 92			
	Total		12,423 90	37,215 80	9,760 92	5,868 80	15,518 80	650 00	45,254 46	1,423 50	2,107 82	\$121,203 70

Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for support.....	\$202,500 00
Appropriation for additional accommodations.....	63,920 32
Appropriation for buildings and grounds.....	29,500 00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	63,979 02
Total	<u>359,899 34</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Subsistence :

Flour, meal, and crackers	\$14,202 25
Ice	1,722 65
Butter, cheese, and eggs.....	14,227 85
Fresh meats.....	28,134 01
Smoked and salt meats	6,858 43
Poultry and fish.....	5,618 08
Tea and coffee.....	4,638 90
Sugar and molasses	7,751 02
Other groceries	10,328 43
Fruit and vegetables	4,165 66
	<u>\$97,647 28</u>

House furnishing, fuel, lights, &c. :

Furniture and furnishing, &c	7,435 11
Bedding	6,917 47
Table and towel linen	444 30
Utensils, crockery, &c.....	1,703 19
Kitchen fittings, &c.....	1,236 69
Laundry supplies	4,023 64
Carpets.....	1,187 18
Repairing billiard tables, &c	6 50
Hard coal.....	2,609 28
Soft coal.....	8,571 56
Lights, oils, &c	1,361 93
Brush material.....	338 88
	<u>35,835 73</u>

Dry goods and clothing, books and stationery, and miscellaneous :

Boots, shoes, and slippers, new and repairing	4,770 22
New clothing	3,722 25
Material for clothing	14,443 98
Hats.....	550 25
Notions	1,853 04
Books and periodicals	822 42
Stationery and postage.....	791 85
Freight and hauling	1,935 28
Incidental work,	387 65
Expenses of electric instruments.....	80 70
Wood.....	26 00
	<u>29,383 64</u>

Medical supplies, expended for individual patients and patients' amusements :

Drugs and medicines	1,620 13
Alcoholic stimulants	1,495 95
Instruments, &c	169 40
Board rebated	110 00
Bought with money of patients.....	537 76
Returning eloped patients.....	355 45
Amusement of patients.....	478 66
Sending patients to their homes.....	156 90
	<u>4,924 25</u>

Farm, garden, and stable :

Feed for stock	7,033 89
Implements, horseshoes, &c	920 16
Plants and seeds	556 35
Manures	379 55
Live stock.....	1,902 50
Harness and repairs.....	628 07
Vehicles and repairs	1,759 70
	<u>13,180 22</u>

Repairs and improvements:		
Lumber and doors	\$10,619 43	
Hardware	2,974 61	
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies	8,028 14	
Paints, oils, glass, &c.....	3,141 79	
Roofing.....	2,820 85	
Iron work	6,251 12	
Plastering	4,779 29	
Sundry small repairs	92 50	
Fire and other apparatus, boilers, &c.....	3,476 80	
Masons' supplies	13,294 98	
Paths, roads, &c.....	1,110 98	
Lightning rods.....	273 10	
		\$56,86
Salaries and wages:		
Superintendent, physicians, office, &c	\$12,423 00	
Ward service	27,215 89	
Inside domestic service.....	9,759 32	
Engineer's department	5,888 89	
Farm and garden; includes also hauling stores and coal, keeping roads in order, drivers of patients' carriages, &c	15,510 80	
Sunday service	650 00	
Mechanics and helpers	45,254 48	
Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c.....	1,423 50	
Laundry service	3,167 82	
		121,207
Balance on additional accommodations June 30, 1884.....		70
Balance unexpended June 30, 1884.....		6
Total		359,88

Itemized receipts.

1883.		
July	2. Board received for Edward Burchell	\$91
	2. Special attendance for Edward Burchell.....	120
	2. Board received for J. M. Lowell.....	91
	2. Board received for S. H. Johnson.....	53
	3. Board received for Soldiers' Home patient	65
	3. Board received for M. H. Gilleland.....	91
	3. Board received for H. Buchlers.....	171
	3. Board received for M. E. Cazenove.....	184
	3. Special attendance for Rollin Perkins.....	75
	7. Board received for Bryan Hall.....	106
	7. Board received for H. S. Cottell.....	112
	13. Board received for Otho Gartrell.....	60
	21. Board received for W. H. Zepp.....	106
	21. Board received for C. K. Yancey... ..	91
	21. Board received for Adolph Berger.....	65
	22. Board received for marine-hospital patients.....	953
	27. Board received for John Weidman	162
	31. Clothing received for G. F. Morrison.....	25
	31. Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	137
	31. Board received for Angelina Reeves	91
Aug.	8. Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	120
	9. Cash received expenses for G. W. Robey.....	10
	20. Board received for S. H. Johnson.....	41
Sept.	31. Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	61
	19. Board received for S. C. Wood	91
	24. Board received for A. J. Ambler.....	50
	24. Board received for William Griffith.....	195
	25. Board received for George Beckman.....	65
	29. Board received for Mary De Caindry.....	65
	29. Board received for District of Columbia patients.....	11,675
Oct.	29. Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	40
	4. Board received for Rose Amer.....	42
	5. Board received for M. A. Gilleland.....	91
	5. Board received for H. Buchlers.....	145
	5. Board received for Bryan Hall.....	75

1883.

6.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients	\$65 00
6.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins.....	75 00
9.	Board received for H. S. Cottell.....	112 50
9.	Board received for J. M. Lowell.....	121 00
10.	Board received for S. H. Johnson	61 00
12.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove.....	156 00
13.	Board received for John Weidman	116 45
15.	Board received for marine-hospital patients.....	1,053 00
16.	Board received for Mary De Caindry	26 00
20.	Board received for Edward Burchell	91 00
20.	Special attendance for Edward Burchell	120 00
27.	Board received for Angelina Reeves.....	45 50
31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	103 51
r. 5.	Board received for Arthur Browning	20 00
5.	Board received for James Moore.....	5 00
8.	Board received for Adolph Berger.....	65 00
30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	120 02
s. 7.	Board received for S. H. Johnson	62 00
12.	Board received for Angelina Reeves.....	45 50
18.	Board received for D. C. Allen	20 00
26.	Board received for George Beckman.....	65 00
28.	Board received for Mary De Caindry.....	91 00
28.	Board received for A. H. Post.....	20 00
31.	Board received for District of Columbia patients	11,675 00
31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	66 48

1884.

L. 3.	Board received for W. H. Zepp	91 00
4.	Board received for Mary Smith	25 00
7.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins	75 00
7.	Board received for D. C. Allen	10 00
9.	Board received for M. A. Gilleland.....	91 00
9.	Board received for A. H. Post.....	20 00
12.	Board received for H. Buchlers.....	212 50
12.	Board received for Bryan Hall.....	106 85
12.	Board received for S. C. Woods	91 00
15.	Board received for marine-hospital patients.....	1,064 56
15.	Board received for William Griffith	130 00
17.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	120 00
17.	Board received for John Weidman	182 25
19.	Board received for R. Barnett.....	56 00
19.	Board received for D. C. Allen.....	10 00
22.	Board received for J. M. Lowell.....	91 00
28.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove.....	156 00
28.	Board received for Edward Burchell	91 00
28.	Special attendance for Edward Burchell	120 00
31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	26 13
31.	Cash received for Mellen & Co. (for hair)	13 08
6.	Board received for E. A. Duncan	20 00
6.	Board received for H. S. Cottell.....	112 50
6.	Board received for S. H. Johnson	60 00
8.	Board received for Burton Randall	273 00
9.	Board received for W. C. Watson.....	10 00
11.	Board received for Arthur Browning.....	20 00
11.	Board received for Cleland Lindsley	20 00
18.	Board received for Angelina Reeves.....	30 00
20.	Board received for Emma L. Cather.....	65 00
22.	Board received for John Waldron	4 05
26.	Board received for W. R. Parker.....	130 00
29.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	138 24
5.	Board received for J. P. Hutchins.....	715 00
14.	Board received for W. H. Zepp.....	105 50
15.	Board received for J. R. Herrell	20 00
15.	Board received for E. A. Duncan	20 00
19.	Board received for Adolph Berger	130 00
26.	Board received for Angelina Reeves.....	35 00
27.	Board received for George Beckman.....	65 00
30.	Board received for C. K. Yancey.....	188 00
30.	Board received for J. D. Harris.....	65 00
31.	Board received for District of Columbia patients	11,675 00

1884.			
Mar.	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	\$68
April	2.	Board received for Mary De Caindry.....	91
	4.	Special attendance for Rollin Perkins.....	75
	4.	Board received for S. H. Johnson.....	91
	4.	Board received for M. A. Gilleland.....	91
	5.	Board received for Bryan Hall.....	66
	7.	Board received for marine-hospital patients.....	1,053
	8.	Board received for H. Buchlers.....	150
	9.	Board received for W. R. Parker.....	130
	11.	Board received for A. H. Post.....	20
	12.	Board received for M. E. Cazenove.....	156
	15.	Board received for D. C. Allen.....	20
	17.	Board received for H. S. Cottell.....	112
	17.	Board received for J. M. Lowell.....	91
	19.	Board received for Edward Burchell.....	91
	19.	Special attendance for Edward Burchell.....	120
	19.	Board received for Maria Pryor.....	20
	30.	Board received for C. K. Yancey.....	100
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	153
May	2.	Clothing received for G. F. Morrison.....	75
	6.	Board received for A. H. Post.....	20
	6.	Board received for John Weidman.....	113
	6.	Board received for W. H. Hindes.....	66
	14.	Board received for Angelina Reeves.....	37
	19.	Board received for George F. Henning.....	30
	23.	Board received for Chris. Potter.....	60
	28.	Board received for Emma L. Cather.....	75
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	108
June	2.	Board received for Julius Solger.....	5
	7.	Board received for M. L. Pryor.....	20
	14.	Board received for Julius Solger.....	3
	25.	Board received for W. H. Zepp.....	91
	27.	Board received for Angelina Reeves.....	91
	28.	Board received for George Beckman.....	66
	30.	Board received for Adolph Berger.....	66
	30.	Board received for Mary De Caindry.....	40
	30.	Board received for M. L. Pryor.....	5
	30.	Board received for District of Columbia patients.....	11,675
	30.	Board received for Soldiers' Home patients.....	203
	30.	Board received for W. R. Parker.....	130
	30.	Board received for William Griffith.....	130
	30.	Board received for marine-hospital patients.....	1,030
	30.	Special attendance for D. A. Dow.....	240
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	146
Total.....			63,979

UMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

—CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President of
 nited States.
 u.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET,
 ., LL. D.
 y.—ROBERT C. FOX, Esq.
 er.—E. FRANCIS RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senator
 from Del.; HON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, M.
 C. from Va.; HON. WILLIAM H. CALKINS, M.
 C. from Ind.—representing the Congress of the
 United States; HON. HENRY L. DAWES, of
 Mass.; HON. WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, of Ind.;
 REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES
 C. McGUIRE, Esq.; WILLIAM W. COR
 CORAN, Esq.; HON. W. McKEE DUNN.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

nt and Professor of Moral and Political Sci-
 —EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D.,
 D.
 us Professor of Mental Science and English
 logy.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
 or of History and Languages.—EDWARD
 AY, Ph. D.
 or of Natural Science.—REV. JOHN W.
 KERING, JR., M. A.

Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JO
 SEPH C. GORDON, M. A.
Assistant Professor of History and English.—J.
 BURTON HOTCHKISS, M. A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Latin.—
 AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A.
Instructor in Gymnastics.—JOHN J. CHICKER-
 ING, B. A.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT
 B. Ph.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

t.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D.,
 rs.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Princi-
 ELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEO-
 A. KIESEL, B. Ph.; SARAH H.
 ER.

Instructor in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GOR-
 DON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

r.—JOHN B. WIGHT.
Physician—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
 Miss ELLEN GORDON.

Assistant Matron.—Miss MARGARET ALLEN
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.
Steward.—H. M. VAN NESS.

REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., October 23, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ended June 30, 1884:

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st of July, 1883, numbered.....	77
Admitted during the year	18
Since admitted.....	31
Total	126

Under instruction since July 1, 1883: Males, 107; females, 19. Of these, 54 have been in the collegiate department, representing 18 States and Ireland, and 72 in the primary department.

A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1883, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

General good health has prevailed in the institution since the date of our last report. No pupils have died, and the cases of illness which have occurred, comparatively few in number, have yielded readily to treatment.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of instruction in the several departments of the institution has proceeded as in recent years. Besides the intellectual courses, the success in which has been highly satisfactory, instruction has been given in articulation to nearly two-thirds of the pupils of the primary department with very gratifying results. Special physical training has been afforded all the older pupils in the gymnasium, and an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of carpentering and cabinet making was afforded to such boys in the primary department as were capable of profiting thereby.

LECTURES.

Lectures have been delivered during the year by the professors and instructors in the two departments as follows:

To the students of the Collegiate Department:

The Ethics of Friendship. President Gallaudet.

Origin and Growth of Language. Professor Porter.

The Framework of the House we live in. Professor Chickering.
 A Course of Chemical Lectures. Professor Gordon.
 Mohammed and His Religion. Assistant Professor Hotchkiss.
 Character and Discoveries of Newton. Assistant Professor Draper.

To the pupils of the Primary Department:

A Journey through the South and West. By President Gallaudet.
 Rome and Carthage. By Mr. Denison.
 Life of Pyrrhus. By Mr. Ballard.
 Life and Character of Benjamin Franklin. By Mr. Kiesel.
 Battles of Lexington and Concord. By Mr. Bryant.

PARTIAL RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR PORTER.

At a meeting of the directors, held May 3, 1884, the following action was had regarding Prof. Samuel Porter, who has filled the chair of Mental Science and English Philology in the college since September, 1866:

Whereas Prof. Samuel Porter, of the college faculty, has signified his disposition to be relieved from the active duties of his professorship, and at the same time expresses his willingness to continue his connection with the college, giving occasional lectures, acting as curator of the library, and performing such other duties as his strength may allow; and

Whereas this board desires to manifest its appreciation of Professor Porter's eminent services as an instructor of deaf mutes during a period of more than fifty years, and his most successful and valuable work as professor in this college for the past eighteen years: Therefore

Resolved, That Professor Porter be requested to continue his connection with the college in the position of Emeritus Professor of Mental Science and English Philology, residing, as heretofore, in the college, and performing such duties as may be agreeable to him.

It is extremely gratifying to the friends of the college that Professor Porter's withdrawal from the active duties of his professorship does not result in his actual retirement from the college. And it is hoped most earnestly that the clearness and vigor of mind and strength of body which he now enjoys may be continued to him yet many years, so that the influence of his pure and manly life, his profound and versatile scholarship, his broad and conservative judgment, and his ready sympathy with the young, warmly appreciated by all now connected with the college, may be long continued to them, and be enjoyed by large numbers of young men yet to be admitted within our college walls.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of our collegiate department took place on the 7th of May.

The occasion was honored by the presence of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators of the United States, Members of the House of Representatives, and many distinguished citizens, including representatives from several sister institutions of learning; among whom were Presidents Welling, Doonan, and Patton, of the three universities of the District of Columbia, President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, with a delegation from the trustees and faculty of that institution, Dr. Philip G. Gillett, principal of the Illinois Institution for Deaf Mutes, and Prof. Charles W. Ely, principal of the Maryland School for Deaf Mutes.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Elias D. Huntley, D.D.,

or of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, and chaplain of the United States Senate.

The candidates for degrees presented essays as follows:

Oration.—Theory and Practice. Warren Robinson, Wisconsin.

Oration.—Influence of Woman. Lewis Arthur Palmer, Tennessee.

Oration.—The Pyramids of Egypt. Brewster Randall Allabough, Pennsylvania.

Oration.—The Hohenstaufen Era of German Literature. George William Veditz, Maryland.

At the conclusion of the addresses the members of the graduating class were presented to the directors of the institution as candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts. The president of the college took occasion to compliment the class on the exceptionally high standard in scholarship sustained by its members, the average standing of the class during the entire course being 9.564, on a scale of 10; this average being considerably higher than any previously recorded in the history of the college.

Honorable mention was made of Mr. S. S. Haas, of Pennsylvania, a member of the class, who had been compelled by the impaired state of health to suspend his studies, but who hoped to be able to resume them at some future time.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GILMAN.

The president of the college then introduced President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, who, after some eloquent words of congratulation to the officers and students of the college, delivered an interesting and valuable address on the subject of general education. He divided the subject into three important divisions which were occupying the public mind, viz, academic, common school, and industrial. Under the first head, he discussed the present agitation against the "College education," and took decided grounds in support of the classic training, emphasizing the need of advanced study, and the cultivation of the humanities along with the exact sciences. Referring to the second question, he spoke of the marked spread of ignorance in our great and growing country, and of the correspondingly great need of a national system of public schools having Government support to back it. In alluding to the Blair educational bill, he remarked that he saw no reason why a measure which would be productive of so much good should fail to become a law. He also spoke in terms of the warmest praise of the good work done by such men as Peabody and Slater and by Corcoran and others. In speaking of the industrial or labor problem, Dr. Gilman gave his opinion that this great question would be solved, together with the question of education, and also dwelt on the importance of cultivating the mind and skill of the mechanic and laborer by the opening of libraries, museums, art galleries, parks, &c. In closing, the speaker commented on the good work achieved by the Deaf-Mute College, and in the education of the deaf in general, saying:

The work of educating the deaf and dumb is one of the best in the world. When we read poems written by deaf-mutes as good as those written by persons with all their faculties, it speaks volumes for this glorious work.

ADDRESS OF DR. GILLETT.

The president of the college then introduced Dr. Philip G. Gillett, who has been for thirty years at the head of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, now the largest school of its class in the world, and ranking as one of the most successful.

Dr. Gillett alluded to the charge of extravagance made by s against the college. He said that though the cost of giving a deaf a college training was great, compared with the cost of primary educa still each and every iota of the sums appropriated for the purpose rightfully bestowed; that if we could commend the course of Eng in paying five million pounds sterling to the barbarian Theodo Abyssinia in ransom for four of her sons, or the action of the U States Government in sending out scores of brave hearts and ex ing thousands of dollars for the rescue of a single American crew the grasp of Arctic snow and ice, we might still more commend th stowal of liberal sums for such a noble and enlightened purpose a college avowedly had in view. The speaker, moreover, indignant futed the idea entertained by so many, that schools for the deaf are charities—they are part and parcel of the great public school syst the nation.

Turning to the graduating class, Dr. Gillett addressed them with cheering words of counsel. Pointing to their motto, the “Mor yond,” which shone in gilt letters on the wall, he dwelt on the si cance which the day had for them. They had come to the close honorable college career, but there was still a more beyond— the b open arena of the world, and in its sterner struggle they were s take an active part.

Dwelling for a moment on what constitutes a hero, he closed v quotation from Longfellow’s Psalm of Life :

In the world’s broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

The exercises were closed with the benediction by Rev. John Ch D. D., pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church. Immedi after the conclusion of the proceedings in the chapel an exhibition given by the students in the gymnasium, which showed excelle sults in physical development under the system recommended b D. A. Sargent, director of the Harvard University gymnasium.

At the close of the academic year, in June, degrees were confer accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

NOTE.—It is worthy of mention, as illustrating the value of the language of in interpreting public addresses to the deaf, that the reports of the speeches Gilman and Gillett given above are taken from a published letter of one of the st of the college, whose only possible understanding of the addresses came throu sign translations of President Gallaudet and Professor Fay. Without the use sign language it would have been impossible for the deaf-mutes present to have any fair understanding of any of the exercises on presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review appear from the following detailed statements :

I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	5
Received from sale of live stock	
Received from sale of wheat.....	
Received from manual-labor fund.....	
Received from board and tuition.....	
Received for work done in shop.....	

from sale of grease.....	\$38 13
from sale of carpets	2 52
from sale of old metals	3 77
from sale of old wagon	40 00
from sale of old furniture.....	10 30
	<hr/>
	60,938 09
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

for salaries and wages, out of appropriations by Congress.....	24,997 63
for salaries and wages, out of funds belonging to the institu-	4,109 93
for groceries.....	2,394 76
for meats.....	4,254 01
for potatoes	326 25
for household and incidental expenses, marketing, &c	2,424 57
for butter and eggs	2,157 80
for repairs.....	2,642 44
for permanent improvements.....	4,048 86
for furniture	1,196 17
for lumber	1,794 61
for printing	60 71
for ice.....	249 04
for medicines and chemicals.....	378 65
for hardware	502 20
for fuel.....	2,294 48
for blacksmithing	119 91
for harness and repairs.....	56 10
for auditing the accounts of the institution, and for traveling s of non-resident directors in attending meeting of the Board ...	406 25
for bread	1,100 87
for milk	93 08
for illustrative apparatus.....	172 59
for books and stationery.....	355 55
for wagon and repairs.....	476 70
for medical and surgical attendance	692 21
for board and care of pupils at institution for feeble-minded	505 00
for flowers and plants	72 60
for paints.....	381 67
for dry-goods and clothing	485 18
for flour and feed.....	349 92
for gas	915 00
for rent of telephones	140 00
for live-stock	225 00
for entertainment of pupils	20 00
for farm tools, seeds, &c.....	210 49
.....	327 86
	<hr/>
	60,938 09

II.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

from Treasury of the United States	\$3,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

for lightning rods.....	66 50
for manure.....	7 00
for wages.....	156 00
for stone wall.....	903 26
for painting	547 50
for grading.....	100 01
for plants.....	12 00
for concrete work.....	62 58
for plumbing	1,045 15
for carpentering.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	3,000 00

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, have already been submitted :

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, \$55,000.

For the extension of the buildings of the institution, for the purpose of providing additional school-room accommodation, and also room for the instruction of the pupils in industrial labor, \$25,000.

The estimate for current expenses is the same in amount as the sum annually appropriated for this purpose during the past three years.

The second estimate is submitted, after careful consideration by our board of directors, in the belief that in the important work of preparing our pupils to become self-sustaining members of society the enlargement and improvement of our school-room accommodations have become absolutely necessary. We are now using as class-rooms and study-rooms several apartments having no cellars under them, that are only eight feet between joints, and which, consequently, are often damp and poorly ventilated.

For the instruction of our pupils in industrial labor we have but one shop, in which cabinet-making is taught. It is impossible to give all our boys the benefit of this trade, and our directors are united in the opinion that other trades ought to be introduced.

REQUEST OF THE LATE RICHARD J. RYON.

Some ten years since a legacy of \$5,000 was left to the institution by the late Richard J. Ryon, payable, along with a number of other charitable bequests, out of the residue of his estate.

This residue fell very far short of being sufficient to pay all the bequests in full, and there were provisions in the will which made it necessary that several years should elapse before any part of these legacies could be paid. Mr. Ryon's estate has, however, been finally settled, and during the past year the sum of \$1,391.30 was paid over to the institution as its pro rata share in the residue of the estate. This money, \$1,391.30, has been invested on good real-estate security, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and, with the accumulations of interest, will be held until some necessity shall arise for its expenditure.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

In March, 1875, the board of directors adopted a resolution authorizing and requesting the president to visit the several State institutions for the deaf and dumb in the United States, as far as practicable, for the purpose of communicating with the officers of their institutions in regard to the preparation of young men who might desire to enter the college in this institution.

Various causes combined to compel the president to defer making the proposed tour until last winter, when he was able to arrange for an absence of some five weeks. After his return, he made a report of his tour to the directors, the following extracts from which are presented as of general interest :

The institutions I was able to reach were the following, in the order named: The North Carolina institution, at Raleigh; the Tennessee school, at Knoxville; the South Carolina institution, at Cedar Spring; the Georgia institution, at Cave Spring; the Alabama institution, at Talladega; the Louisiana institution, at Baton Rouge;

Mississippi institution, at Jackson; the Saint Louis day school; the Missouri institution, at Fulton; the Iowa institution, at Council Bluffs; the Nebraska institution, at Omaha; the Chicago day school; the Kentucky institution, at Danville; and the Virginia institution, at Staunton.

I did not attempt to visit the Texas institution, for the reason that no pupils were admitted, owing to the incomplete state of the new buildings. I was prevented from visiting the Arkansas institution by the threatening condition of the river at Rockport. I added the institutions of Iowa and Nebraska to my southern programme because I found that a single night's ride from Fulton, Mo., would bring me to them, and the day school in Chicago because it lay in my route from Iowa to New York.

Everywhere that I was received cordially at all points would be giving but a cold acknowledgment of the warm and unstinting hospitality with which I was everywhere received. Wherever my arrival was announced in advance I was met by friends coming from cars or boat, and where I had been prevented from giving word of coming I had only to make my presence known to be made to feel at once at home.

The best that could be offered me was everywhere placed at my disposal. My comfort and pleasure were carefully studied, and I beg leave, without attempting to mention the names of the many to whom I feel myself indebted, to return my most sincere thanks to each and all of my kind hosts and hostesses; to the directors of several institutions who paid me the courtesy of a call; to principals, matrons, instructors, and those in humbler stations, who seemed to take pleasure in adding to their efforts that my comfort might be increased; and last, but not least, to the many hundreds of pupils, who were eager to give me audience and to receive whatever of instruction I had to offer them.

The bright and blooming faces of these children linger in my memory and give the direct contradiction possible to statements recently published in the report of a moral institution which shall be nameless—statements in the contemplation of which indignation at their falsity gives way to pity for the ignorance that could have produced their utterance.

In the schools visited great interest was manifested in the work of our National Association. I had opportunities of conferring with many young men who are turning their faces towards Washington, and of giving their instructors many suggestions which cannot fail to be of service to them in their work of fitting young men to enter the profession.

I was pleased with much satisfaction in the South that while the education of the deaf belonging to the dominant race was being forwarded with commendable zeal and discretion, the interests of the deaf among the blacks were by no means lost sight of.

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee separate departments for the education of the blacks are in successful operation in connection with the old institutions, while in Alabama and Kentucky steps are being taken for the organization of similar departments.

At many points I found valuable improvements in the shape of new buildings, recently completed, in process of construction or provided for by appropriations already made. The institutions in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Nebraska, Iowa, Kentucky, and Tennessee have greatly improved their buildings within five years. The Missouri Institution has in process of construction buildings that will put an entirely new front on the establishment; the South Carolina Institution has the plans in hand for the completion of its buildings by the erection of a large wing; the directors of the Iowa, Mississippi, and Louisiana institutions are sanguine of securing appropriations at an early day for additions to their buildings, and in North Carolina hopes are entertained that the legislature will soon provide new buildings for the deaf and dumb, leaving to the sole use of the blind the structure now occupied by two classes in common.

Every institution I visited may be said to be in a prosperous and hopeful condition, with the single exception of that of Louisiana, which has been compelled to suffer the grievous wrong of being deprived of the large and comfortable buildings provided originally for it twenty-five years ago by the State. I found the deaf-mute department housed in a small building, entirely unsuited to the purpose for which it was used—crowded to its utmost limit by its handful of forty pupils, not a third of whom are deaf-mutes of Louisiana of teachable age.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the cheerful acceptance of the situation by officers and pupils, which was manifest in a determination to "make the best of it," will be soon rewarded by liberal action on the part of the legislature—either re-appropriating the old buildings to their proper uses, or providing means for the erection of a new and suitable structure.

It was with great pleasure that I found the subject of the oral instruction of the deaf receiving attention in nearly every institution I visited. In two schools only was the system pursued exclusively manual, and in these the purpose of introducing

articulation at an early day was declared. In those schools where oral instruction had been given longest I met with results that were especially gratifying to an early advocate of the combined system. I talked orally with many pupils, and the readiness of communication reminded me of some of the best results I have met with in purely oral schools. One case in particular was extremely interesting, being that of a little girl born deaf both of whose parents and two of whose grandparents were deaf mutes. This child spoke with fluency and unusual sweetness of tone, and read from my lips with readiness and exactness.

It is a fact of no little interest that at one or two points the aural instruction of deaf mutes has lately been attempted, and that to the Nebraska Institute belongs the honor of initiating this feature of deaf-mute instruction on any considerable scale. The results of the efforts in this direction which came under my notice at Omaha were most interesting and gratifying. I found a class of some ten pupils, all possessing hearing in sufficient degree to be able to understand the speech of their teacher without observing her lips. The place of the child possessing the least hearing was, naturally, nearest to the teacher, the others being located with reference to the degree of deafness in each case. Several of these pupils were congenitally deaf, or, to be more precise, hard of hearing from birth; and so defective was their hearing that they had never learned to speak in early childhood. These were not only acquiring speech, but their imperfect hearing was being educated, so that within a reasonable time they may hope to carry on conversation in such a manner as is usual with persons who, being hard of hearing, call in the aid of trumpets and tubes.

This new feature of deaf-mute instruction cannot be too warmly commended, for there is reason to believe that a considerable percentage of children classed as deaf can be taught in this manner.

It would be quite foreign to the purpose of this report should I attempt to describe all that I saw of class-room and other work in the several schools, but I can say that everywhere I found earnest men and women zealously and, so far as I could judge, successfully engaged in a work that I have long regarded as one of the most honorable, as it certainly is one of the most exhausting, of human labors. May God bless them, each one and all, giving them strength and courage under the disheartening and patience-trying circumstances that must oppress them at times.

In one of my visits there was an element of sadness which made itself so strongly felt as to turn pleasure into pain. I refer to my sojourn at the Tennessee School. On every hand were to be seen evidences of the energetic and judicious management of my early friend and co-laborer in Washington, Mr. Joseph H. Ijams, who for years had urged me to visit Knoxville, and let him show me what he was doing as principal of the Tennessee School; but when I came, though his work was there, and the faithful men and women he had gathered around him, he was gone, stricken down on the threshold of middle age, in the height of his usefulness and strength. Every heart seemed to cherish his memory, and as I heard his name on every lip it was hard to realize that I should not feel the grasp of his friendly hand before I left the scene of his life-labor.

If I were asked what impressed me most in my journey, I should reply at once the evidences I saw on every hand of the enterprise and energy which speak of the "new South." The growing networks of railroads, the increased acreage of cultivated land, cotton-factories, iron foundries, and other industries multiplying in every State, the assurance given me by many young men that they had discovered the secret of success to be *work*—all this gives promise of prosperity and progress, on the coming of which our Southern brothers receive congratulations from all quarters. It was especially gratifying to me to observe that in the institutions for the deaf the spirit of progress was dominant, and I do not hesitate to venture the prediction that during the next decade the greatest advances in the work of deaf-mute education will be seen in the South.

It is gratifying to be able to report as a result of the president's visit to the institutions of the South and West that the number of students entering college this autumn is much increased over that of any previous year, and also, that the young men admitted give evidence of more thorough preparation than has heretofore been shown in our entrance examinations.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION.

During the past year the attention of the public has been directed to deaf mute education by the presentation of papers before a number of learned societies, and through the discussion of the subject by specialists.

The first meeting of specialists was a convention of American articulation teachers, held at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, located on Lexington avenue, in the city of New York, June 25-28.

Thirty-six institutions were represented at this gathering by more than one hundred teachers. The delegates from this institution were the president, Professors Samuel Porter, and Joseph C. Gordon, of the college faculty, and Misses M. T. G. Gordon and Sarah H. Porter, instructors in our primary department.

The sessions of this convention were devoted to the discussion of methods of teaching articulation and speech reading, and there is good reason to believe that the effect of the meetings will be felt very favorably on the work of giving speech to the dumb in America.

The other assemblage of specialists was the Fifth Conference of Principals of American Institutions for the deaf and dumb, held at the Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault, Minn., July 9-13.

Twenty-six heads of institutions from all sections of our country were present at this conference. There were also in attendance fifty-three other persons, mostly teachers of the deaf, directors, and other institution officers, who were invited to sit with the conference as honorary members.

This institution was represented at Faribault by the president, and Prof. E. A. Fay, of our college faculty, who attended in his capacity as editor of the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb.

During the sessions of this body many subjects of great interest and importance were presented and discussed, and valuable opportunity was had, as also at the meeting in New York, for the private interchange of views between individuals.

Full reports of the proceedings of the two conventions of specialists will be shortly published, and can be obtained on application to the institutions at which the meetings were held.

It is proper to refer in this report to a paper read at the conference by the principals, which cannot fail to exert a very great, if not decisive, influence in determining the relative importance of the various methods and systems of educating the deaf in use at the present time.

This paper was presented by Mr. Job Williams, principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn., and was entitled, "*A system of education adapted to all deaf-mutes, not excluding the feeble-minded.*"

Mr. Williams gives very full statements as to the development, mental and otherwise, of thirty-two deaf children, who became pupils of the school at Hartford after having been under instruction in schools where the pure oral method was followed. The facts elicited in a review of the progress of these thirty-two children led Mr. Williams to urge most earnestly that the *combined system* is the only one under which the education of deaf-mutes, considered as a class, can be successfully conducted.

It is gratifying to the president and directors of this institution that an eminent authority as Mr. Williams, sustained as he is by unimpeachable testimony, should uphold the views he does. For they remember that in 1867, during which year the first schools for the oral instruction of the deaf in this country were established, the opinions upheld by Mr. Williams were expressed in the Tenth Annual Report of this institution by the president of the board, who had at that time just completed a careful examination, made under the authority of the board, of the most prominent European schools for the deaf. All

who are familiar with the history of this institution are aware that the combined system has been followed here for many years with increasingly gratifying results.

The education and treatment of the deaf has been discussed during the past year before the National Academy of Sciences, before the National Educational Association, before the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., before the American Association for the advancement of Science, and before the American Otological Society, thus bringing the interests of the class for which we are laboring prominently to the notice of scientific men. For the good results sure to follow such general consideration of the work of instructing the deaf, the members and especial friends of that interesting class are to be most heartily congratulated.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.
IN THE COLLEGE.

From Colorado.—Russel Shipley Painter.
From Connecticut.—John S. Comstock.
From Delaware.—Timothy Hyde.
From Georgia.—Edward Caswell Duncan.
From Illinois.—James Henry Cloud, Pearl Day, Frank D. Gearhart, Lawrence F. James, Thomas Lynch, Michael Gerald McCarthy, George W. Patton, Michael Sullivan.
From Indiana.—Albert Berg, Charles V. Dantzer, Philip Joseph Hasenstab, Charles Jerney, Walter M. Marsh, Nathaniel Field Morrow.
From Iowa.—Albert Francis Adams, John W. Barrett, Wesley Dobson, Elmer Ederton, Charles R. Hemstreet, Howard McPherson Hofsteater, John Schuyler Long, Schariah B. Thompson, Daniel Tellier, jr., John Elmer Standacher.
From Maryland.—George W. Veditz.
From Minnesota.—Olof Hanson, John Schwirtz, jr., Cadwallader Lincoln Washburn.
From Missouri.—Harry Gross.
From New Jersey.—Samuel Gaston Davidson.
From New York.—John Henry Dundon, Isaac Goldberg, Harvey Tennice Robertson, Harry Van Allen.
From Ohio.—Clarence Wilton Charles, Edward P. Cleary, Charles Solomon Deem, Irt Hughes.
From Pennsylvania.—Brewster Randall Allabough, John Archibald Boland, William Crookmire, Henry W. Hagy, Samuel S. Haas, Edward Clarence Harah, William Henry Ipsett, Edwin W. L. North, Henry K. Spahr.
From Tennessee.—Lewis Arthur Palmer, Thomas S. Marr, jr.
From Virginia.—Robert Bell, jr., 2d.
From Wisconsin.—Warren Robinson.
From Ireland.—Robert Stewart Lyons, Francis Maginn.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Ira R. Chase	District of Columbia.
Iverdia Cornog	Delaware.
Janette Dailey	District of Columbia.
Mary Dailey	District of Columbia.
Christiana Denson	District of Columbia.
Lara L. Deputy	Delaware.
Elizabeth Fagan	Delaware.
Marah Louise Fleming	Delaware.
Estie Fogarty	District of Columbia.
Bessie Hyde	Delaware.
Gene B. Martin	District of Columbia.
Liza O'Callaghan	District of Columbia.
Gertrude Schofield	District of Columbia.
May Smith	District of Columbia.
Anna Scott	District of Columbia.
My D. K. Senkind	District of Columbia.
Elie Stafford	District of Columbia.
Anna W. White	District of Columbia.
May Wood	Montana Territory.

Males.

Anthony Allen	District of Columbia.
Frank Adams	Indiana.
E. J. Adams, jr.....	Maryland.
William M. Argo	Delaware.
Walter Argo.....	Delaware.
Amos Barton	Maine.
John H. Boston	District of Columbia
Henry C. Boucher	Pennsylvania.
William H. Catlett	District of Columbia
Hugh Kent Bush	Missouri.
James Comley.....	Indiana.
Raymond J. Cone	Virginia.
Josiah Cuffey	Fortress Monroe.
Robert W. Dailey.....	District of Columbia
Thomas Davis.....	District of Columbia
David J. Downing.....	Delaware.
Bladen Gibson.....	Virginia.
Morris T. Fell	Delaware.
George W. Hall.....	District of Columbia
Thomas Hagerty	Wisconsin.
Eugene E. Hannon	District of Columbia
William D. Himrod.....	Pennsylvania.
Hurbert Hurd	Delaware.
Jeremiah P. Hyde	Delaware.
John C. Jump.....	Delaware.
Thomas F. Keelius.....	Delaware.
Charles H. Keyser.....	District of Columbia
Charles E. D. Krigbaum.....	District of Columbia
Joseph M. Landon.....	District of Columbia
Edward W. Lane.....	Montana.
Christian Larson.....	Wisconsin.
Frank A. Leitner	Maryland.
George M. Leitner.....	Maryland.
Joseph Lyles	District of Columbia
John A. Lynch	Delaware.
Henry Edgar Marsh	Texas.
Edward J. McNamara	Missouri.
John McEvilly	Delaware.
John O'Rourke.....	District of Columbia
Russel L. Painter.....	Colorado.
Thomas H. Peters	Montana.
Vernon Rollins	District of Columbia
Henry L. Stafford.....	Michigan.
George T. Sanders.....	Massachusetts.
Frank Stewart	District of Columbia
James Smith	District of Columbia
Henry R. Spahr.....	Pennsylvania.
William J. Rich	District of Columbia
George V. Warren	District of Columbia
Jonathan G. White	Delaware.
Frank G. Wurdemann.....	District of Columbia

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March; the third beginning 1st of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, Decoration Day.

The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-mentioned holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then by permission of the president.

The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends be paid semi-annually, in advance.

The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses of the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

I. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as means at its disposal for this object will allow.

I. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be provided with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday mornings at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind and the indigent feeble-minded of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of these provisions are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.



REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 22, 1884.*

SIR : I have the honor to submit my third annual report relating to Indian schools.

The past year has been one of interest and prosperity in the line of Indian education. Five new boarding schools and 12 day schools have been added to the list. There have also been added three important industrial schools outside of agency control, reporting directly to the Department—Genoa, Chilocco, and Lawrence. Additions have also been made to several agency boarding schools during the year, which, with the new buildings, have materially increased the facilities. The enrollment and attendance of pupils have also been largely increased over the preceding year.

We now have 81 boarding schools, 76 day schools, and 6 industrial schools, which are wholly under Government control, or for which the Government furnishes the supplies, the employés being furnished by some one of the churches, or for which the Government pays a stipulated sum per capita, reserving the right to supervise the *personnel* of the schools—the last being denominated contract schools, of which there are 14 boarding and 4 day schools. Besides those named there are 2 boarding and 30 day schools among the New York Indians, which are conducted under State law, without expense to the Government. There are also about 23 other schools, wholly under missionary control, no part of the expense being paid by the Government.

This showing does not include the schools of the five civilized nations of the Indian Territory, whose educational matters are managed and paid for by themselves, entirely independent of the Government. They include in their list several very important colleges, academies, and orphan asylums, besides a very large number of district schools, many of them equaling the similar class of schools in the States. Their teachers are mostly from among their own people, and to the missionary labors of faithful men and women are they much indebted for the efficiency and character which enables them to be teachers among their own people.

The capacities of the various schools denominated Government and industrial schools are set forth in the accompanying tables, amounting to 6,635 for the boarding and 3,330 for the day schools, a total of 9,965, which may be added the New York schools with capacity of 2,456 and the 23 missionary schools with capacity for 993, making total facilities for 13,414 pupils. The capacity of the agency boarding schools is 280, and day schools 3,330. The enrollment of the boarding schools

was 4,782, and for the day schools 2,963; the average attendance of the former 3,404, and of the latter 1,757. The enrollment was within 865 of the full capacity, and the average attendance was 71 per cent. of the enrollment of the boarding and 60 per cent. of the day schools.

The increase in average attendance the last year over the previous year at agency schools was 925, to which add 301 for the new schools, Genoa and Chilocco, and we have an increase in the average attendance during the year of 1,226, or about 30 per cent. over the previous year. And this calculation does not include the attendance at the missionary schools before alluded to, some of which have been organized during the past year, nor to the additional number attending schools in States, so that, in fact, the grand increase of the year has been more than 30 per cent. over the preceding one.

In a few instances the agency schools have not done as well the last year as they did the previous one. This was caused partly by want of knowledge and tact of those in charge, and partly by want of proper agency support. Without the support of the agent it is very difficult to do successful school work at an agency.

Changes having been made in the *personnel* of those schools it is hoped the work and interest may be promoted during the current school year ending June 30, 1885.

Of the three new industrial schools which have been completed and organized and are now in successful operation, Chilocco, located upon a small creek of that name, 1 mile south of the Kansas State line and 5½ miles from Arkansas City, Kans., was opened in January last with an attendance of 140 pupils, which was increased in February to 180, representing seventeen different tribes and as many dialects. The term continued until July 1 with an average attendance of 168 pupils, about two-thirds of whom were males, some of them over twenty years of age.

Some dissatisfaction arose among the older boys because the superintendent did not pay them for working, which he was prevented from doing by the act making the appropriation for the school. This dissatisfaction caused some of them to leave the school without permission and return to their homes. Those returning to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency were collected and sent back under police escort, by the order of Agent Dyer. This action had a good effect in preventing a repetition of the same act.

A few of the Kaw and Ponca children also returned home, some by permission, others ran away. These two agencies are so near the school that the frequent visits of the friends of the children interrupted their studies and caused them to become dissatisfied; so much so that it was decided to discontinue the attendance of all pupils from both agencies, and most of them have since gone to the Lawrence school. The pupils at Chilocco have generally been well satisfied, and made good progress intellectually and "industrially." The boys have broken about 275 acres of sod ground, sown 50 acres of it to millet; have cultivated 15 acres in potatoes, melons, and other vegetables; have made several miles of board and wire fence; have cut and put up over four hundred tons of hay, besides assisting in baking and housework, and caring for the stock.

The location of this school is, in some respects, an unfortunate one, being neither in nor yet out of the Indian country; is easy of access by the various tribes, whose frequent visits are calculated to interrupt the studies of the children and cause some of them to become dissatisfied. It is believed, however, that this will cease after the newness of the matter wears away, and the children become fully interested in

air studies and settled in their new home. It is possible that its location may then prove a benefit, instead of a disadvantage. The general location was fixed by an act of Congress in 1882, which was before the creation of the office which I hold. Subsequently I was directed to make the specific location, which I did by selecting the site on which the buildings now stand. At that time I was not favorably impressed with the idea of a school in that neighborhood, thinking trouble would arise from pupils running off, but the experience of one term has very much increased my faith in the ultimate success of the school. Under the management of the right man, and properly sustained by the Government and agents from whose agencies the children are sent, it will not only be successful but in a few years help very materially in its own support.

Twelve hundred acres were at first selected for a school farm. Since then, by Executive order, thirteen sections more have been added, for the purpose of allowing those of the Indians who may be educated here, and desire to do so, to select small farms and make for themselves homes. It is presumed that help will be extended to them by the Government, under the direction of the superintendent of the school, thus giving them a chance to put into useful practice the knowledge gained at school, and have a location near markets and among white people. A school herd of 425 head of cattle has been purchased and delivered to the school, thus utilizing a part of the land so set apart, for grazing purposes. After two years this herd will furnish all the beef necessary for the school.

Farming and the care of stock are the only industries yet provided for at Chilocco. Shops for blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, shoemaker, and harness-maker are necessary, and must be provided before the school can be fully made what it was intended to be—an industrial school. Additional appropriations should be made at the next session of Congress for this purpose.

The Genoa industrial school, situated upon the old Pawnee Reservation in Nebraska, was opened in February last with an attendance of 100 Sioux children, nearly all of them from the Rosebud Agency, Dakota. A large number of "big boys," or, in fact, young men, were received, with the expectation of utilizing their labor, and most of them have fully met that expectation, cultivating fine crops of corn and small grains, including 140 acres of corn, 60 acres of oats, 6 acres of potatoes, and several acres in a "truck patch." The crops were well planted and cultivated, and the yield very large for that country; corn from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, and oats 60 bushels. All the work is done by the Indian boys under the direction of one white man, the school farmer. Four of the boys are learning the carpenter trade, and, working under the direction of the carpenter, have constructed all the buildings and sheds. A few boys have been employed to assist in pick-making.

The superintendent informed me that the boys have worked in all the various branches without receiving any pay for their labor, as the appropriation act prohibited such payments. This had a very discouraging influence upon them, causing them to become dissatisfied, and some of them to run away and return to their homes. Whereas, if he had been permitted to pay them even a very small consideration for their work, it would have made them contented, as well as given them an important lesson that labor has its rewards. The provision referred to has been changed in the appropriations for 1885, and good results will no doubt follow the change. Additional buildings are also neces-

sary at this school for shops in which to teach the various trades. Appropriation should be made for that purpose, and is respectfully recommended.

The buildings at Lawrence, Kans., were to have been finished by the 1st of last January, but cold weather commenced quite early, making stone-laying and plastering impossible, so that the contractors were unable to proceed with their work as rapidly as they expected. There was also some difficulty about one payment of the money for the work, which delayed it for a short time, and the buildings were not completed until about the first of July. Hot weather having commenced, it was not thought advisable to collect the children for the school before time for the fall term. Seven boys were transferred from Chilocco in the spring to labor on the farm, and, under the direction and help of the superintendent of farming and a white employé, have cultivated about 120 acres in corn sorghum, oats and millet, and several acres of potatoes, which give the necessary supplies of forage for the animals and provide potatoes and sirup for the pupils of the school. These boys have helped to plant an orchard, and grade and arrange the grounds around the buildings; also have helped to build barns and other necessary out-houses.

The school has now, September 22, commenced its regular exercises with an attendance of over one hundred, which, we expect, will be increased to two hundred and fifty early in October. Additional buildings for shops are necessary at this school. A few cottages should also be erected for accommodation of employés.

The new building at Albuquerque, N. Mex., is also completed and will be occupied by a transfer of the old school for the session commencing October 1. The superintendent of the school has found it necessary to erect some temporary additional buildings for the accommodation of the school, as the limited amount of funds applicable would not admit of a greater outlay than was made in the erection of the main building. It is believed that when complete in its appointments by the necessary additions and outbuildings, the Albuquerque school will take rank as one of the most important among Indian schools.

A new building has also been completed at White Earth Agency, Minnesota, adding largely to the school facilities of that agency.

The transfer of Fort Stevenson, Dakota, gives an opportunity to arrange for school privileges for many more children than belong at the agency near which it is located—Fort Berthold.

The transfer of Fort Hall, Idaho, gave to us an opportunity for a school for the Shoshones and Bannocks of the Fort Hall Agency. It is distant 16 miles from the agency, located in a beautiful little valley, with grass and farm land sufficient for the school. If the Lemhi Agency children were brought to this school it might be the means of the removal of the Indians from that agency to the Fort Hall Agency, which is very desirable. The school facilities are sufficient for both agencies.

Under the provision of the appropriation act for placing children in industrial schools in States, 565 children during the year have been placed in schools in the following States: Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, North Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin, California, and Minnesota, with good results, the cost per capita, besides transportation, being \$167. Some of the institutions claim that this amount is not sufficient to meet all the expenses and has to be supplemented by individuals or by the schools.

The provision for placing children in private families has not met with as good success as in the other case, though it has been done in some

es, and especially from Carlisle and Hampton, with very good . This provision can be carried out through the schools situated from the agencies, better than in any other way. The people of est are rather reluctant to take Indian children into their families. ; the past harvest I was at Chilocco and accompanied Superintendent Hadley of that school to visit several farmers, to try to arrange k for Indian boys; in some cases we were rebuffed quite harshly. eling will change as the people become acquainted with the Indian his changed condition. I think it will be easy to obtain places lian boys next year, even in the neighborhood of Chilocco. In he Rev. James Finley, then a missionary among the Wyandottes, d seventeen boys from that tribe and procured homes for them white people; those boys proved a great benefit to their tribe, led materially in its civilization.

e is still a strong opposition in some tribes to sending their chil- school, which is very difficult to overcome, and those who have d in favor of schools are much more willing to let the boys go e girls. For this there are several reasons. Their estimation of places her far below man in the scale of worth; her natural posi- d status with them is that of a slave. The same tradition which em that it is ignoble for a man to work, informs them that it is the 's place to do the work. She has a marketable value, can be sold ed for ponies to some man wanting a wife, and her innocent igno- tells her it is all right. Not so, when education and civilization er eyes to see aright. In her changed condition she is not will- be sold as a commodity, it may be to some old man, as wife No. 4, as it sometimes happens the girl of ten or twelve years be- the second, third, or fourth wife of a man far advanced in years. r inroads are made into uncivilized ways and customs among the d wild tribes by the education of the females than by that of the

And this makes the education of the females a very important . Polygamy is very common among the uncivilized tribes. Edu- and Christian influence will overcome it in time; but while it con- the opposition to educating the females will also continue. It be prevented by a law forbidding the marriage of females under e of eighteen years, unless by the written consent of the agent, that end should be constituted the guardian of the children of ncy. Such a law as this, I believe, would have the tendency to e girls to school; if not, then a more compulsory law should be l, as the elevation and civilization of the Indians will require ore years, if only a few of the girls attend school, than it will nany are educated.

Osages have taken the lead in compulsory education; a law by their council requires eight months' attendance at school of ild of school age or a forfeiture of the year's annuity money, ting to about \$100 per capita. This law has had the effect to fill agency school; besides, there are over a hundred children at hools away from the agency.

rring to the matter of the early marriages among the Indians, s often consummated while the couple are early "in their teens," l Armstrong, of Hampton, has been making valuable experi- in receiving young married couples into his school as pupils, of e says:

ve attempted at Hampton nothing more hopeful than this in training Indians. and and wife advance together with common interests, a home will be estab- their return to the reservation, and their future will be comparatively se-

I regard this as a very important experiment, and believe it can be successfully inaugurated and carried out at our Western schools; but to do it, cheap cottages of two or three rooms will be required for each couple. The cost of the material would be very small, and the work could be done by the Indians themselves.

The mixed bloods at some of the schools are in the majority. They seem to be taking the lead in educational interest, and teach the lesson that the time is rapidly coming when, if the full-bloods keep back their children, the affairs of the agencies where the mixed bloods live will be controlled by them. The educated will control the ignorant.

The present plan and effort to better the condition of the Indian race by offering to their children liberally the opportunities of an education appear to be solving the Indian problem more effectually and rapidly than anything done in the previous years, although it is not a new idea, but an old system revived. The same kind of opportunities was offered many years ago. In 1838 the Choctaw Academy, an industrial school with all the branches of industry taught, was started in Kentucky, and for a time did a good work. Much of the valuable civilization of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees was taught in that school, but it succumbed to adverse circumstances. In 1841 the Methodist Episcopal Church started an industrial school at Fort Leavenworth, in which one-half the time was devoted to industry and half to intellectual studies. Various trades were taught to the boys, and many of them became skilled mechanics. A farm of several hundred acres was fenced and cultivated by the Indians. For several years it was a very successful school, but public sympathy and sentiment were not educated sufficiently to protect it. The country occupied by the Indians was wanted (not needed then) by the white people; the Indians had to change their homes and the school ceased to exist, and to most of the Indians there seemed to be no need of an education; they had a similar feeling to that of the Cheyenne who, a few years ago, said to his agent, "What need have we of an education? It will not help us to hunt the buffalo or to kill and cure his meat and tan his hide. No, no! education is for the white people."

But the great changes wrought in the last few years have also worked changes in the Indian mind. Most of them realize it and are anxious for a better way. That way we offer them through the school-house, and many of them accept it. Our great object in educating them should be to make them self-reliant and prepare them for lives of useful industry, and care should be taken "that we do not educate them out of their old Indian ways into ones leaving them helpless and proud."

In addition to those attending agency schools, a very large number are now attending schools away from their own reservations. After completing their school years, a majority of them will return to their homes; only a few can find employment at the agencies, and without employment they cannot obtain money to buy clothing. In this state of affairs nothing seems to be left for those belonging at agencies of blanket Indians but to return to the blanket and camp life, however unwilling they may be to do so. While this is bad for the males, it is worse for the females, whose sense of morality and propriety has been sharpened and cultivated by that education which without further help will not make their lives more comfortable. If it were possible to persuade them to find work among white people and only return home occasionally on a visit, or not at all, that might meet the case, but this cannot be done, as most of them will return home to remain. Those belonging to the tribes already well advanced in civilization can join their own people in farming and other pursuits. Not so with those belonging to the tribes known

blanket Indians, most of whom live in tents, grouped together into ages, and give very little attention to industrial pursuits.

Plainly this situation of affairs calls upon the Government to make the provision to meet it, and protect those whom it has advanced so in intellectual and industrial culture as to change their objects and ends of life and cause them to be no longer satisfied with the manners and customs of their own people. Most of them are poor and, without the means necessary in starting in a new life to support themselves. Their location is far removed from civilization, consequently they are deprived from doing as young white men would do, working for their more fortunate neighbors until in possession of funds enough to help themselves.

As a rule, only that class of white people, who set at defiance the laws which declare the reservation lines, are their neighbors, and often they are indolent and of no advantage to the Indians either by precept or example. And not until the time shall come when the Indian, as well as his white friend, backed by acts of Congress, shall be at liberty to go and come at pleasure will he have equal opportunities with his white brother. That time can be hastened by the Government extending proper help to the class already referred to.

Much has been said in the last two or three years about a large treaty indebtedness to several of the tribes on account of educational promises made by the Government and not fulfilled, and it cannot be controverted, because it is true; but so many other school arrangements have been made that it would not be wise at this time to attempt to carry out those promises in all the tribes named, but the indebtedness still remains. Why not from this fund make a liberal appropriation to help provide means for the class referred to, by assisting in the purchase of teams and agricultural implements, and in selecting farms and building cheap houses? A very small outlay would be sufficient in each case, and the result would richly repay the cost, for the Government would be relieved from any further expenditure on their account, as their names, if members of ration tribes, should then be taken off the roll, and their example and influence would cause others to adopt the same ways of living.

Proof is abundant of the ability of Indians to support themselves and manage their business affairs successfully. By the census report we learn that a very large number of Indians are tax-payers. More in number than one-fifth of what we regard as our Indian population belong to that class. The report of 1870 showed a population of 25,731 Indian tax-payers, which increased in the ten years (to 1880) to 66,407, an increase of 40,676 in ten years. This is a good showing. Some action should be taken by Congress for conferring the right of citizenship upon Indians. All who have attended school three years or more, upon arriving at proper age should become citizens; and adults who have become civilized, without attending school or receiving an education, but who are or may separate themselves from their tribes, so far as to cease to be in the tribal relationship, should also be made citizens. Certainly this is a matter worthy of serious consideration. It is not right to deprive those who have come up through the books to an intellectual understanding of the rights and duties of citizenship, of those rights; they cannot be educated and be Indians still.

Education opens to them a new world of thought, and with it should come new opportunities. But I do not think the education should be confined to the work being done for the children. A grand start was made by the honorable Senate committee last winter, when the clause

was inserted in the appropriation bill providing \$25,000 for extra farmers. The industrial education must be extended to the adults, and most of them are ready for it, and must be so taught before they will be willing or prepared to accept lands in severalty. Let Congress appropriate liberally, and give to the heads of the Department and Bureau, the right to exercise their good judgment; put the agencies in charge of men whose interests extend beyond their salaries, and with judicious expenditures in helping the Indians to make farms and build houses, we would not have to await the slow process of educating only the children to see the civilization of the entire Indian race.

Believing that the good of the service would be promoted by a conference of the superintendents, matrons, and teachers of the various schools, where an exchange of views as to methods and systems might be had, I arranged for such a meeting for the schools of the Indian Territory, to convene at Chilocco in August last. Several of the schools were represented and a very interesting and profitable meeting had. Owing, however, to the fact of the expense being considerable, the schools located at the greatest distance were not represented.

I believe such conferences will greatly benefit the schools, and for that reason would ask that some arrangement be made whereby the extra expense may be paid by the Government. It is believed \$250 would be sufficient for the next year.

From the annexed tables it will be observed that the cost of boarding schools wholly supported by the Government, and continuing through the school year, averaged per capita \$138.95, and the day schools within a fraction of \$700 each. Those under contract do not cost the Government as much; but what the Government pays, added to the contributions outside, makes them in many cases run above the cost of those for which the Government pays all.

The tables show the number, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and location of each school. Also the expenditures on account of same, whether paid by the Government or others, including, as far as can be ascertained, the contributions of religious societies and others. Also value of supplies raised upon school farms and used by schools. Also the number of children attending schools in States, with the locations; and number of children at the industrial schools, other than those at agencies, and cost of maintaining same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HAWORTH,
Indian School Superintendent.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Capacity, attendance, and cost of Indian industrial schools, other than agency schools, for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Name of school.	Capacity.	Average attendance.	Expenditures.		
			By Govern-ment.	Funds received from other sources.	Total.
.....	400	421	\$74,093 17	\$16,509 25	\$90,602 42
.....	175	175	*19,996 86	113 00	20,109 86
rove.....	150	152	30,447 10	.....	30,447 10
.....	150	85	*19,303 41	.....	19,303 41
.....	140	120	16,700 00	9,800 00	26,500 00
st.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
al.....	1,355	953	160,540 54	26,422 25	186,962 79

Considerable portion of these amounts was expended in fitting up the buildings for occupation. Ready for occupancy until after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

States at which children have been placed during the year ending June 30, 1884, with the number of children in each school.

Name of school.	Location.	State.	Number.
.....	Middletown	California	9
.....	San Diego	do	5
od	Jubilee	Illinois	18
ry's training	Feehanville	do	53
Manual-Labor Institute	Wabash	Indiana	49
ge	Cedar Rapids	Iowa	1
Manual-Labor Institute	Houghton	do	55
University	Ottawa	Kansas	6
edict's Academy	Saint Joseph	Minnesota	30
raining	Santee	Nebraska	95
ining	Cherokee	North Carolina	20
College	Hendersonville	do	20
College	Trinity College	do	20
nstitution	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	84
eminary	Mossy Creek	Tennessee	8
College	do	do	20
.....	Bayfield	Wisconsin	10
lege	Beloit	do	4
pherd industrial	Milwaukee	do	50
l boarding	Odanah	do	8
al .....	.....	.....	565

Amounts contributed by religious societies towards schools supported in part by the Government.

Name of agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Amount contributed
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	Indian Territory	Cantonment Mission boarding	\$3,429 00
Do	do	Mennonite Mission and boarding	2,314 00
Cheyenne River	Dakota	Saint John's boarding	3,690 00
Do	do	Saint Stephen's day	140 00
Colville	Washington	Boys' boarding	925 00
Do	do	Cœur d'Alene boys' boarding	6,250 00
Do	do	Cœur d'Alene girls' boarding	3,480 00
Flathead	Montana	Boys' boarding	3,000 00
Do	do	Girls' boarding	3,000 00
Fort Peck	do	Box Elder day	320 00
Do	do	Deer Tail day	320 00
Do	do	Presbyterian Mission day	800 00
Do	do	Wolf Point	600 00
Grand Ronde	Oregon	Industrial boarding	230 00
Pine Ridge	Dakota	Medicine Root Creek day	300 00
Do	do	Saint Andrew's day	200 00
Pueblo	New Mexico	Albuquerque boarding	8,300 00
Do	do	Jemes day	800 00
Do	do	Laguna day	400 00
Do	do	Zuni day	400 00
Santee	Nebraska	Boys' boarding	300 00
Do	do	Hope boarding	2,500 00
Do	do	Normal training	16,137 00
Do	do	Saint Mary's boarding	2,000 00
Shoshone	Wyoming	Wind River boarding	900 00
Sisseton	Dakota	Good Will Mission boarding	2,117 00
Winnebago and Omaha	Nebraska	Mission industrial boarding	2,014 17
Yankton	Dakota	Mission boarding	1,193 00
Do	do	Saint Paul's boys' boarding	7,000 00
Total			74,108 72

Estimated value of supplies raised at the several agencies and expended in the schools as follows:

Name of agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Value.
Cheyenne River	Dakota	Boys' boarding	\$42 00
Crow Creek	do	Boarding	51 57
Fort Hall	Idaho	Do	72 80
Great Nemaha	Nebraska	Iowa Industrial boarding	900 70
Green Bay	Wisconsin	Menomonee industrial boarding	141 25
Lower Brulé	Dakota	Boarding	31 25
Neah Bay	Washington	Do	503 07
Nez Percé	Idaho	Lapwai boarding	13 30
Nisqually	Washington	Chehalis boarding	1,124 00
Do	do	Puyallup boarding	1,005 30
Osage and Kaw	Indian	Kaw boarding	205 57
Pottawatomie	Kansas	Pottawatomie boarding	605 00
Do	do	Kickapoo boarding	400 00
Round Valley	California	Round Valley day	210 00
Sac and Fox	Indian	Absentee Shawnee boarding	82 00
Do	do	Sac and Fox boarding	30 00
Santee	Nebraska	Industrial boarding	25 00
S'Kokomish	Washington	S'Kokomish boarding	1,482 01
Uintah Valley	Utah	Boarding	16 50
Warm Springs	Oregon	Industrial and boarding	10 00
White Earth	Minnesota	Leech Lake boarding	51 75
Winnebago and Omaha	Nebraska	Winnebago boarding	190 44
Do	do	Omaha boarding	245 00
Yakama	Washington	Yakama boarding	2,743 94
Yankton	Dakota	Agency boarding	118 04
Total			11,478 00

Amount expended by Indians for tuition for year ending June 30, 1891.

No.	Name of agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Number months in session.	Capacity of school.	Number attending one month or more during the year.	Average attendance.	For employees.	For school materials, fuel, subsistence, &c.	Total.
1	Blackfeet	Montana	Blackfeet day	10	100	118	72	\$1,260 00	\$528 00	\$1,788 00
2	Cheyenne River	Dakota	Boys and girls' day	9	40	31	19	450 00		450 00
3	do	do	Saint Stephen's day	9	25	33	17	450 00	140 00	590 00
4	Devil's Lake	do	Saint John's day	6	120	56	40	600 00		600 00
5	Fort Belknap	Montana	Fort Belknap day	10	16	28	15	600 00		600 00
6	Fort Peck	do	Wolf Point day	8	40	69	54.75	720 00	75 00	795 00
7	Green Bay	Wisconsin	Cornelius day	9	25	27	11.45	225 00	50 00	275 00
8	do	do	Hobart Church Mission day	10	60	86	44.6	400 00	50 00	450 00
9	do	do	Oneida East day	10	30	34	13.6	250 00	50 00	300 00
10	do	do	Stockbridge day	10	50	26	10.7	400 00	50 00	450 00
11	do	do	West Oneida No. 1 day	10	40	43	21.1	400 00	50 00	450 00
12	do	do	West Oneida No. 2 day	10	25	34	18.3	250 00	50 00	309 00
13	do	do	West Oneida No. 3	2	30	26	20.5	41 00	9 00	50 00
14	Hoopa Valley	California	Hoopa Valley day	11	60	42	17	720 00	374 32	1,094 32
15	La Pointe	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac day	7	30	21	13	600 00		600 00
16	do	do	Grand Portage day	12	40	23	10.6	480 00		480 00
17	do	do	Lac Court d'Oreille day	9	24	38	15.03	1,100 00	78 47	1,178 47
18	do	do	Vermillion Lake day	8	50	57	8.63	753 69	49 33	803 02
19	Mackinac	Michigan	Baraga day	10	40	40	30	400 00	72 90	472 90
20	do	do	Hannahville day	6	30	21	17.63	378 10		378 10
21	do	do	High Island day	9	50	30	20	400 00	26 33	426 33
22	do	do	Iroquois Point day	.5	28	28	18	16 48		16 48
23	do	do	L'Anse day	9	45	45	16	300 00	20 00	320 00
24	do	do	Longwood day	10	20	25	15.52	400 00		400 00
25	do	do	Middle Village day	10	30	29	12.68	400 00	42 72	442 72
26	do	do	Munising day	5	21	21	12.3	125 00		125 00
27	do	do	Naubetung day	9	45	33	16	400 00		400 00
28	do	do	Neppessing day	9	30	21	9	400 00		400 00
29	do	do	Sugar Island day	10	40	31	16.7	400 00	175 58	575 58

Financial statistics of Indian day schools, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Number months in session.	Capacity of school.	Number attending one month or more during the year.	Average attendance.	For employes.	For school materials, fuel, subsistence, &c.	Total.
30	Mission.....	California.	Agua Caliente day.....	10	50	46	33	\$720 00		
31	do.....	do	Coahuilla day.....	10	50	29	13	720 00		
32	do.....	do	Protrero day.....	10	36	26	15	600 00	\$174 31	\$3,684 31
33	do.....	do	Rincon day.....	3	40	41	13	180 00		
34	do.....	do	San Jacinto day.....	10	40	29	21	690 00		
35	do.....	do	Temecula day.....	10	45	29	21	600 00		
36	Neah Bay.....	Washington.	Quillehute day.....	7	40	32	22	291 66	85 91	377 57
37	Nevada.....	Nevada.	Walker River day.....	9	30	30	23	600 00	128 30	728 30
38	Pima.....	Arizona.	Papago day.....	3	40	34	16	232 41		232 41
39	Pine Ridge.....	Dakota.	Agency day.....	4	45	57	46	344 85		
40	do.....	do	Medicine Root Creek day.....	12	45	96	59.6	480 00		
41	do.....	do	Ogalalla day.....	12	45	47	38	045 00		
42	do.....	do	Saint Andrew's day.....	5	45	27	17.2	112 50		
43	do.....	do	White Bird day.....	8	45	47	35.25	365 00		
44	do.....	do	Wounded Knee day.....	12	45	43	37	1,080 00	151 04	3,177 89
45	Ponca.....	Indian.	Nez Percé day.....	10	50	54	44.3	800 00	17 03	817 03
46	Pottawatomie.....	Kansas.	Pottawatomie day.....	7	20	20	14	360 00	20 00	380 00
47	Pueblo.....	New Mexico.	James day.....	10	75	90	27	720 00	199 77	919 77
48	do.....	do	Laguna day.....	10	100	45	19	720 00	188 56	908 56
49	do.....	do	Zuni day.....	10	100	95	28	720 00	224 21	944 21
50	Quapaw.....	Indian.	Miami day.....	10	30	26	22.4	480 00	676 91	1,156 91
51	do.....	do	Modoc day.....	10	30	15	14.8	480 00	12 76	492 76
52	do.....	do	Peoria day.....	10	56	38	34.6	600 00	800 03	1,400 03
53	do.....	do	Agency day.....	8	40	40	20	480 51	66 50	547 01
54	Rosebud.....	Dakota.	Oak Creek day.....	4.5	34	32	25	273 80	40 00	313 80
55	Round Valley.....	California.	Round Valley day.....	8	50	51	36.6	1,160 36	840 48	2,000 84
56	Sac and Fox.....	Iowa.	Sac and Fox day.....	9	50	27	12	600 00	5 30	605 30
57	Santon.....	Nebraska.	Flandreau day.....	9	60	54	21	450 00	550 00	1,000 00
		Nebraska.	Brown Earth day.....	10	40	25	12	400 00	500 00	900 00

71	.....	.....	.....	7	50	45	24			
72	.....	do	.....	7	40	38	19			
73	Fort Peck	.....	do	8	40	25	48			
74	.....	do	Montana	8	40	40	30		413 65	413 65
75	.....	do	do	9	60	69	34			
76	.....	do	do	8	40	40	23			
	Mescalero	.....	do	5	40	32	18	420 00	.....	420 00
			New Mexico							
					3,330	2,963	1,756.94	81,908 98	8,512 58	40,511 51

* Should be Sao and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.
Method of support — Nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, North Carolina Agency, are conducted under contract. At Nos. 72, 73, 74, and 75, Fort Peck, Montana, the employes, &c., are furnished by Presbyterian Mission Board. At all other schools the Government supplies everything.

Financial statistics of Indian boarding schools for year ending June 30, 1894.

Number.	Name of agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Number months in session.	Capacity of school.	Number during the year.	Average attendance.	Issues and expenditures.					Total.
								For employees.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	
1	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian	Arapaho manual-labor and boarding	10	100	185	96	\$4,929.83	\$2,978.45	\$1,257.49	\$235.85	\$55.89	\$90,407.41
2	do	do	Cheyenne manual labor and boarding	10	100	99	72	4,956.00	3,293.16	1,740.23	278.72	48.82	10,398.96
3	Cheyenne River	Dakota	Industrial and boarding	10	50	45	32	1,579.00	1,460.08	794.92	185.72	174.73	5,165.45
4	Colorado River	Arizona	Agency boarding	9	70	57	44	8,162.00	2,547.99	245.01	191.44		6,146.04
5	do	do	Yuma boarding	3	30	39	25	925.00	362.88	113.02	8.01	4.00	1,632.91
6	Crow Creek	Montana	Industrial boarding	12	16	26	16	1,500.00	923.26	359.85	65.91	162.48	3,011.59
7	Crow Creek	Dakota	Agency boarding	10	40	40	34	1,764.04	890.80	614.74	90.95	316.00	3,604.53
8	Devil's Lake	do	Bears Industrial boarding	10	16	24	16	1,700.00	847.50	74.09	17.21	11.14	3,145.42
9	Fort Berthold	do	Agency boarding	6.5	48	52	41.5	1,900.00	959.34	251.81	47.86	32.17	3,201.30
10	Fort Hall	Idaho	Industrial boarding	10	80	34	22	1,500.00	1,853.00	735.84	180.78	351.86	4,631.68
11	Grand Ronde	Oregon	Industrial boarding	12	70	40	40	1,868.11	1,194.89	583.89	54.87	200.70	4,003.67
12	Great Nemah	Nebraska	Iowa Industrial boarding	10	50	31	27.7	2,780.00	410.89	303.58	165.70	85.84	4,194.78
13	Green Bay	Wisconsin	Menomonee Industrial boarding	10	100	65	32.6	5,180.00	2,079.13	1,805.46	118.91	113.00	9,101.50
14	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	Indian	Kiowa and Comanche Industrial boarding	10	120	144	53.5	3,340.00	1,130.33	1,221.29	92.11	33.00	8,876.73
15	do	do	Wichita Industrial boarding	10	70	46	31	3,090.00	3,087.05	1,603.78	94.55	244.07	8,099.00
16	Klamath	Oregon	Klamath Industrial boarding	10	80	63	53.5	1,300.00	1,356.24	1,042.02	71.94	169.70	4,500.00
17	do	do	Agency boarding	10	40	43	28.5	1,488.76	890.30	673.30	80.90	367.00	3,418.26
18	Lower Brule	Dakota	do	10	30	43	28	2,707.81	590.00	760.57	56.92		4,115.28
19	Mescalero	New Mexico	do	7	100	24	18.72	2,150.00	1,778.98	793.37	160.21	166.50	6,835.37
20	Navajo Bay	do	Industrial boarding	10.5	100	59	42	2,780.00	1,015.42	1,314.05	99.83		5,274.34
21	Nevada	Washington	Pyramid Lake boarding	9	43	43	42.9	1,189.00	519.43	181.31	41.01	682.39	3,041.61
22	Nevada	Idaho	Caplain Industrial boarding	9	60	43	40	2,780.00	2,349.40	1,831.46	250.97	703.21	8,540.08
23	Nicomechy	Washington	Puyallup Industrial boarding	10	75	69	44	3,860.00	3,107.27	1,346.93	467.74	908.15	10,860.19
24	Quana and Kwa	do	Kwa boarding	10	60	87	44	3,160.42	1,872.44	2,080.20	114.21	4.00	8,274.07
25	do	do	Oregon boarding	10	120	144	72	2,650.00	2,400.00	3,368.01	197.96	158.61	9,775.58
26	do	do	Industrial boarding	10	200	166	71.6	2,800.00	8,018.42	1,877.64	144.89	378.56	12,870.49

Financial statistics of Indian boarding schools, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Name of agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Number months in session.	Capacity of school.		Average attendance.	Issues and expenditures.					Total.
					Number attending one month or more during the year.	114.8		For employees.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	
77	Puebla	New Mexico	Albuquerque boarding	10	200	147	114.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15,719 90
78	Tululip	Washington	Female industrial boarding	11	45	45	30.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,025 00
79	do	do	Male agricultural and industrial boarding	11	55	55	32.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,731 25
80	Yankton	Dakota	Yankton Mission boarding	9	50	45	41.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,707 00
					5,280	4,782	2,404.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402,218 87

Method of support.—Nos. 1 to 54 inclusive, Government supplies everything. Nos. 55 to 61 inclusive, Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employees all under contract. Nos. 62 to 68 inclusive, Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employees furnished by religious societies. Nos. 70 to 80 inclusive, everything furnished under contract.

REPORT OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
Salt Lake City, Utah, November 18, 1884.

SIR : Since our last report, of date April 29, 1884, two important elections have been held in this Territory—the general election for county and precinct officers, held on the 4th day of August, and the election of Territorial Delegate to the Forty-ninth Congress, on November 4.

Both these elections were preceded by revisions of the registration lists under our supervision and direction, by which it is believed that all polygamists were excluded.

The offices filled in the several counties of the Territory at the August election included, among others, those of probate judge, county clerk, electman, sheriff, recorder, treasurer, surveyor, coroner, prosecuting attorney, county superintendent of district schools, justices of the peace, constables, &c. At the same time a number of municipal officers were elected in several of the cities.

Of the officers so elected nearly all are Mormons who are not in fact living in polygamy. The only exceptions are a few precinct officers who are Gentiles or non-Mormons. The vote polled at the August election was comparatively light. Out of 40,743 registered voters there were only 20,453 votes cast. The vote was so light in Salt Lake City that if the Gentiles or non-Mormons had all voted they would have elected several precinct officers.

At the election for Delegate to Congress, out of 41,858 registered voters the total number of votes cast was 23,361. Of these, John T. Caine (the candidate of the People's or Mormon party) received 21,130 votes, and Ransford Smith (the candidate of the Liberal or non-Mormon party) received 2,215 votes, and scattering 26 votes. John T. Caine, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

The Delegate elect is a Mormon, but he does not now and never has lived in polygamy, and is therefore eligible under the law.

We think we may properly say that the duties imposed upon us have been faithfully and successfully performed, with the result at the late election, as well as those formerly held under our supervision, that all polygamists have been excluded from voting and holding office.

After more than two years' labor and experiences here it becomes our duty to advise the Government and the country that, although the law has been successfully administered in respect of the disfranchisement of polygamists, the effect of the same upon the preaching and practice of polygamy has not been to improve the tone of the former or materially diminish the latter. For a year or more after the effort

to enforce the law was initiated polygamic teachings from the pulpit were rarely heard, and there were indications that the practice of polygamy might be expected to at least measurably decline.

But during the present year there appears to have been a polygamic revival. The institution is boldly, defiantly defended and commended by the spiritual teachers, and plural marriages are reported to have increased in number.

In order to ascertain whether these reports as to the increase of plural marriages were well founded, circulars were issued some months ago, directed to our registration officers, requesting them to give the names of persons, male and female, in their respective precincts who, as they might have good reason to believe, had entered into the polygamic relation since the passage of the "Edmunds act." Our returns to these inquiries are imperfect, there being six counties in which the population is almost exclusively Mormon, and from which we have received no reports. These reports indicate that 196 males and 263 females have entered polygamy since the passage of the law above referred to.

There is possibly some significance in the fact that this reported increase in plural marriages seems to be coincident with the completion of the Mormon temple at Logan, the most prominent and influential city in the northern section of the Territory. The dedication of this temple was attended with great pomp and ceremony. A large concourse of people assembled there, many of them from a great distance. Mormon fanaticism was blown into a flame, and we have information that polygamic marriages at that time received an additional impetus, and although we have no official data upon which to base a statement—because the record of Mormon marriages, if there is one in this Territory, is a sealed book to all the world—it is undoubtedly true that an unusual number of plural marriages followed this event.

There are four Mormon temples in Utah—at Salt Lake City, Manti, Logan City, and Saint George—only the last two being finished. These buildings have been erected at great cost, the expenditure on the temple at Salt Lake City having reached nearly two million dollars, and although it was begun thirty-one years ago it will require five years more to complete it. These temples are regarded by the Mormon people with extraordinary reverence. Their ordinary religious meetings are held in tabernacles and meeting-houses in all the cities and settlements, but the temples are intended for the celebration of certain ordinances, covenants, and mysteries, among others baptism for the dead and marriage ceremonies. These ordinances and ceremonies are supposed by the Mormons to have a peculiar efficacy and solemnity when they are celebrated in one of these temples.

Three-fourths or more of the Mormon adults, male and female, have never entered into the polygamic relation, yet every orthodox Mormon, every member "in good standing" in the church, believes in polygamy as a divine revelation. This article of faith is as much an essential and substantial part of their creed as their belief in baptism, repentance for the forgiveness of sins, and the like.

There is however in Utah, and several of the States, a sect styling themselves the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," commonly called Josephites, who discard polygamy as a spurious revelation, but who give full faith and credit to all the other so-called revelations given to the "Prophet Joseph." These "Josephites" are comparatively few in number in Utah, and are regarded by the orthodox church, headed by John Taylor, as schismatics, and but little better than apostates and infidels.

As an illustration of the "oneness" of faith among the Mormons in regard to polygamy, as well as their peculiar view of the "higher law," call attention to an important polygamy case recently tried here—the United States *vs.* Rudger Clawson." The charge in the indictment is that on the 1st day of August, 1882, the defendant married Florence Dinwoodey, with whom he is still living as his wife, from whom he has not been divorced, and that afterwards, on the 1st day of June, 1883, he married Lydia Spencer. The second count of the indictment charged unlawful cohabitation under the "Edmunds act."

The members of this Commission were present and witnessed this trial. There were several features of the proceedings that made a strong impression upon our minds. The jury had been selected under an act of Congress applicable only to Utah, which would ordinarily result in the empaneling of a jury approximately composed of half Mormons and half Gentiles, provided there were no challenges. But in this case, in pursuance of a provision of the "Edmunds act," each juror was asked, "Do you believe it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time?" Each and every Mormon in the box—a few with hesitation, but nearly all with promptness—answered, "Yes, sir." All such were successfully challenged for cause. The list of jurors drawn under the act of Congress for the year 1884 having been exhausted by these challenges, and there being less than twelve remaining, an open venire was issued; so the panel was completed, consisting of twelve—all being non-Mormons.

This part of the proceedings affords strong confirmation of the opinion we have before expressed, that all orthodox Mormons believe polygamy to be right, and that it is an essential part of their creed.

The jury having been sworn, a protracted trial ensued, resulting in a disagreement of the jury.

At this trial the second wife was not present as a witness. A new trial was begun on the succeeding day, at which the attendance of the second wife as a witness was secured.

This trial resulted in a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment. The sentence was a fine of \$800, and four years' imprisonment in penitentiary.

The trial of this case has caused a profound sensation throughout this territory. The defendant and his two wives, together with many of the witnesses, belong to the better class of Mormon society. He is a young man, the son of a bishop. The father married, among other wives, two daughters of the late Brigham Young. It is a remarkable circumstance that although this polygamic marriage had been notorious in the community for many months, there was no direct evidence of the same until it was disclosed by the second wife, who at first refused to testify, but finally consented after submitting to imprisonment in the penitentiary one night, for contempt of court.

Incredible as it may appear, among all the witnesses examined—and there were many, including the immediate relatives of the parties, the president, and other high officers of the church—every one except the defendant's witness, the second wife, disclaimed all knowledge of the marriage. When we remember that Mormon plural marriages are solemnized only in the temples and endowment houses, which are in charge of the high priests of the church; that this particular marriage was proven by the admission of the second wife to have occurred in this city, and that all the relatives of both parties to the marriage reside here and were in daily association with them, it is indeed strange that none of them could have been able to testify as to the truth or falsity of the charge.

Before pronouncing judgment on the verdict, Judge Zane propounded the usual question.—

Have you any further legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against you?

The DEFENDANT. Your honor, since the jury that recently sat on my case have seen proper to find a verdict of guilty, I have only this to say why judgment should not be pronounced against me. I may much regret that the laws of my country should be in conflict with the laws of God, but, whenever they do, I shall invariably choose the latter. If I did not so express myself I should feel myself unworthy of the cause that I represent. The Constitution of the United States expressly states that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It cannot be denied that marriage, when attended and sanctioned by religious rites and ceremonies, is the establishment of religion. The law of 1862 and the Edmunds bill were expressly designed to operate against marriage as practiced and believed in by the Latter Day Saints. They are, therefore, unconstitutional, and cannot command the same respect that a constitutional law would. That is all I desire to say, your honor.

The COURT. The Constitution of the United States, as construed by the Supreme Court, and by the authors of that instrument, does not protect any person in the practice of polygamy. While all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and to entertain any religious belief that their conscience, reason, and judgment dictate, they have not the right to engage in a practice which the American people, through the laws of their country, declare to be unlawful and injurious to society.

The view expressed by Clawson is in conformity with the uniform sentiments of all the Mormon people. But while this is their creed, it is evident that many Mormons are reluctant to enter into the polygamic relation, and it would be strange if the trial and conviction of Rudger Clawson should not have a restraining influence upon the young Mormons. Before passing from this subject we wish to bear testimony to the marked ability with which this cause was prosecuted by the United States district attorney and his assistants.

Following this trial there was another conviction for polygamy in the case of Joseph H. Evans, on the evidence of his second wife, who was a willing witness against him. He was sentenced to a fine of \$250, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for three and a half years.

In another case, lately tried in the same court—that of John Connelly—there was an acquittal upon evidence tending to show that the prosecution was barred by the statute of limitations.

We advert to these prosecutions for the purpose of giving information of current events in the Territory, as well as to give confirmation to a statement made in our report submitted April 29, 1884, as follows:

In regard to those provisions of the act of Congress relating to the punishment of the crime of polygamy (which appertains to the courts of justice, and not to this Commission), we beg leave to suggest that a vigorous enforcement of those provisions ought to go *pari passu* with the execution of those provisions that come under the authority of this Board; and we are assured that by vigorous and energetic action the guilty parties can be brought to justice in many cases.

We have more than once in our former reports suggested that, as the Government has to deal here with a people who are wonderfully superstitious and fanatically devoted to their system of religion, the public should not expect as the immediate result of the present laws of Congress, nor indeed of any legislation however radical, the sudden overthrow of polygamy, and we now repeat that the most that can be predicated upon such legislation is that it will, if no step backward is taken, soon ameliorate the harder conditions of Mormonism, and hasten the day for its final extinction.

We have understood and believed that the "Edmunds law" when enacted was considered, and offered by Congress, as a tentative measure, so to speak, with the intention on their part of going further in

in the same direction if the information to be furnished by the agency appointed to administer the law should warrant. Accordingly from time to time, as we have been able to perfect our judgment as to the requirements of the case, we have by reports to the President advised additional legislation in the nature of amendments to the original act. Such recommended amendments have been embodied in Senate bill No. 1283, which was passed by the Senate at its last session, and is now pending in the House of Representatives. If these should pass into law they would greatly strengthen the hands both of the Commission and the courts. But the investigation and the experiences of the past convince us that still other enactments are required; and, although none of those before submitted have received the final sanction of Congress, we venture in addition thereto to present the following: The number of judicial officers in the Territory should be reduced, and the number of officers appointable by the governor should be correspondingly increased.

It is not unlikely that finally the Federal Government will find it necessary to take into its own hands all civil power in this Territory. At the present, however, we advise only—

First. That the offices of Territorial auditor and treasurer should be definitely defined by Congress as offices to be filled by appointment. And we may remark in this connection that, although the organic act would seem to leave no doubt as to the appointable character of these officers, and the Commission has persistently refused to recognize the right of election under the law, and the local courts have sustained this view, still the incumbents of these offices at the present time are holding over from previous elections. We would recommend that, in addition to the above, commissioners to locate university lands, probate judges, county clerks, county selectmen, county assessors and collectors, and county superintendents of district schools, be made by act of Congress appointable by the governor, and that all these after the nomination of the governor shall require to be confirmed by a majority vote of the Commission, before being commissioned. The reason for this is obvious. The organic act now requires that all nominations by the governor shall be confirmed by the legislative council. The council is always the creature of the Mormon power; hence no suitable appointments can be secured. The governor and the commission acting respectively as nominating and confirming powers would insure such appointments as would be effective in the effort of the Federal government to overthrow polygamy.

For the courts, after conferring with the judges and district attorney of this district, we recommend:

First. That the provisions of the law of 1874, relative to juries and mode of selection, be revised either by providing for a greater number of jurors, or by authorizing an *open venire* when the names in the list have been exhausted.

A better provision perhaps would be one authorizing an *open venire* in all cases prosecuted by the United States.

Second. The jurisdiction of the several district courts ought to be extended so as to give to each jurisdiction of all cases of polygamy, wherever, in the territory, the crime may have been committed.

Third. In United States cases the territorial courts should be invested with a power co-extensive with that possessed by the United States circuit and district courts in the several States, in matters of contempt and the punishment thereof.

Fourth. Prosecutions for polygamy should be exempted from the operation of the general limitation laws. Certainly while the parties continue to live in polygamy the statute should not run against the principal crime, polygamy.

Fifth. The process of subpoena in all cases prosecuted by the United States should run from the Territorial courts into any other district of the United States.

Sixth. Provision should be made for the binding over of witnesses on the part of the Government, in all United States cases, to appear and testify at the trial.

Seventh. When a continuance is granted upon the motion of the defendant, provision should be made for the taking of depositions of witnesses on the part of the Government, with opportunity given the defendant to be confronted with the witness or witnesses, at the taking of such deposition, and to cross-examine. Such deposition to be used at the trial in the event of the death of the witness, or in case of his or her absence from the Territory at the time of trial, or in the event that such witness concealed himself or herself, so as to elude the process of subpoena.

Eighth. It should be made a penal offense for any woman to enter into the marriage relation with a man knowing him to have a wife living and undivorced. This should be coupled with a provision that in cases where the polygamous wife was called as a witness in any prosecution for polygamy against the husband, her testimony given in such case could not be used against her in any future prosecution against herself, with a like provision as to the testimony of the husband called as a witness in a prosecution against his polygamous wife.

For the Commission.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Chairman.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior,

REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Prescott, October 25, 1884.

SIR: In response to your letter of September 17, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of the affairs of this Territory, and to suggest for the consideration of Congress such action upon various subjects as seems to me important and necessary to the best interests of the Territory at this time:

During the year which has transpired since my last report was rendered to your office, in September, 1883, the affairs of the Territory have been in a high degree prosperous.

Our population has been steadily increasing; the development of our material wealth embraced in mining, grazing, and agriculture has shown marked advancement; our border relations have been harmonious; the annoyances of government have been lessened; there has been absolute freedom from the depredations of hostile savages, which in previous years have been such a menace to the progress of our civilization; and though the lawless elements of society peculiar to advanced frontiers have in several instances during the year committed deeds of exceptional atrocity within the boundaries of Arizona, the outlaws have in most cases expiated their crimes by the severest penalties known to the law, and the civil officers of the Territory are to be congratulated upon the general success which has attended their efforts in maintaining order and improved social conditions.

Our industries have improved with development, although the product of our mines has been considerably less for the past year than for the preceding twelve months. Several large bullion-producing properties have been lying idle a considerable portion of the year, owing, it is stated, to the heavy expense of operating, high transportation rates, and depreciation in the grade of the ore being treated. While the ores of Arizona are undoubtedly of a higher average grade than those of Colorado or other localities with which comparisons can be made, the expense of mining, and especially of transportation, is much greater. These obstacles, however, are being steadily reduced, and all things being equal, her marvelous mineral deposits will soon enable Arizona to rank first among the bullion-producing States and Territories of the Union. This is evident from the rapid progress the Territory has made in this direction since the disturbing influences peculiar to its remote position and unsettled civilization have been comparatively overcome. The principal mines at Tombstone, Cochise County, suspended operations May 1, 1884, the owners declaring their inability to pay more than \$1.00 per day to miners, and the miners refusing to work for less than \$1.

These differences and the discussion over the proposed reduction grew into such proportions during the summer that rioting and bloodshed were feared when the mine-owners proposed to resume operations with men employed at reduced rates. The local civil officers, feeling incapable of maintaining order, appealed to the executive of the Territory for assistance, and during my absence from the Territory Acting Governor H. M. Van Arman responded by calling upon the Secretary of War for aid, as the Territorial militia were not available. Two companies of regular troops were promptly ordered from Fort Huachuca to the scene of threatened disturbance, and happily all trouble was averted. Harmony was soon restored, the troops returned to their station, and the mines have continued in peaceful and prosperous operation since.

GRAZING.

The grazing interests of the Territory have largely increased during the last year; quite extensive importations of improved breeds of cattle and horses have been made into Arizona, attracted by the unequal advantages to be found here for the stock-owner in the mildness of the climate, the extensive ranges, the nutritious grasses, and the small amount of care required by the stock. There has been an entire absence of epidemic diseases among cattle and horses in this Territory, and the percentage of loss per year is stated to be about 3 per cent., being less than any other portion of the United States.

Much of the 60,000 square miles of grazing land in Arizona, though bountifully covered with rich grasses, cannot be utilized at present for grazing purposes on account of the absence of water. It is believed, however, that this drawback can be largely, if not almost completely, remedied by the introduction of artesian water. In fact, where the experiment has been tried, in Sulphur Spring Valley, Cochise County, the result is most satisfactory, "sufficient water having been obtained in this way to water at least 30,000 cattle, besides affording sufficient irrigation to maintain the gardens that a population attending to this stock would require, and perhaps tree plantations for the relief of stock from sun and wind." (*Vide* report of commission appointed to examine and report upon artesian wells in Sulphur Spring Valley.)

The importance of this question of obtaining water by artesian-well process throughout the Territory where superficial streams are not sufficient to maintain stock, much less for agricultural purposes, is apparent.

Should all of the grazing land in the Territory be made available in this way it is estimated that there would be ample pasturage for 5,000,000 cattle.

There are now in the Territory about 300,000 head of stock, with probably good pasturage, under present conditions, for 1,000,000 more.

During the prevalence of the Texas cattle fever last summer much apprehension was felt among stock men that the disease might be communicated to the cattle of this Territory, and the question of establishing a quarantine against the admission of cattle from Texas was raised. The acting governor, at the earnest request of prominent cattle men, issued a proclamation interdicting the admission of Texas cattle into the Territory for a limited period, thereby relieving the apprehension of contagion.

Upon examining this subject I find no provision of law covering such a question, and I would respectfully invite the attention of Congress to this matter, and suggest that authority of law be provided for estab-

ing in the Territories quarantine restrictions, should similar need be.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural advantages of Arizona are, I think, generally underestimated abroad. There is no more productive soil in America than is to be found in the valleys of Arizona, and it is believed that a greater variety of productions can be raised here than elsewhere in the United States, providing water can be had for irrigation. Not only does the soil produce fine crops of cereals, but fruits of all kinds, and vegetables of the finest quality.

The yield per acre of wheat and barley is from 25 to 35 bushels, and after this is harvested, corn can be planted on the same ground and a second crop raised the same season. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, figs, apricots, and nearly every other variety of fruit yield largely. Lemons, oranges, and olives can be raised with profit, and finer grapes cannot be produced anywhere. Sugar-cane and cotton have also been grown successfully.

In the valleys of Salt River and Gila River alone there are 400,000 acres which can be brought under cultivation, although less than 50,000 acres are now being made productive.

The principal lands now under cultivation in the Territory are confined to the two valleys above named and the valleys of the Verde, Santa Cruz, and San Pedro. Yet there are numerous fertile valleys throughout the Territory in every direction where considerable farming can be done, among which may be named the Sulphur Spring and San Simon Valleys, in Cochise County; Williamson, Peeples, Chino, Agua Fria, Bull, Kirkland, and Walnut Grove Valleys, in Yavapai County; the valley of the Little Colorado, in Apache County; and the fertile bottom lands of the Colorado and Lower Gila, in Yuma County.

Although most of the farming lands of Arizona are confined to the valleys and the bottom lands of the principal rivers, there are millions of acres among the hills and on the plains which could be made very productive if there was sufficient water for irrigation.

Irrigation is necessary to insure good crops in nearly every locality, although in a few of the northern valleys the sub-irrigation is sufficient from the rainfall during the wet season. Lately special attention has been given to irrigation propositions.

In the Salt River Valley an immense canal is being constructed which will convey water enough, it is claimed, to reclaim at least 100,000 acres, besides furnishing motive power for an immense amount of machinery. With the 35,000 acres already under cultivation, when this canal is ready for use, which it is expected to be early in the spring of 1885, the Salt River valley will present as valuable and productive an acreage of farmland as any area of equal extent in America.

The possibilities for the immigrant in this and the adjacent valley of the Gila are wonderful. Land can be had reasonably cheap; "that which has not been improved can be had at from \$5 to \$10 per acre; improved land from \$15 to \$30 per acre, according to the character of the soil and location. This price includes a water right sufficient for cropping." (Hamilton's Resources of Arizona.)

In connection with agricultural pursuits hog-fattening and pork-packing bids fair to become ere long an exceedingly profitable business.

Little work is required in fattening; the hogs run on the alfalfa and keep in good order until the grain is harvested, and they are then turned upon the grain stubble-fields to complete the process of

fattening. "The pork is solid, sweet, and finely flavored, and disease is unknown." When the large canal in Salt River Valley is completed, ice can be cheaply manufactured by water-power and pork-packing engaged in on a large scale.

In reference to the benefits of the canal to the Territory, the following quotations from the prospectus of the canal company for 1884 are instructive :

WATER-POWER.

The water-power is formed by a vertical fall of 15 feet of the entire body of the canal, made in solid rock, at a point about 8 miles northwest of Phoenix. The amount of power produced is 1,300 horse-power. This power will be of great value in this country, where fuel is scarce and expensive. It will be utilized to its full capacity. Flour for all of Arizona, Western New Mexico, Eastern California, and Sonora will be made here; ice for the use of the city, and to refrigerate large rooms for dairy purposes, and pork and beef packing, and fruit and beef canning. It will also be used for quartz mills for the reduction of ores and for other purposes.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in Salt River, from which this canal takes its supply, is found by measurement in the dry season of the year to be sufficient to fill the canal and supply such other canals as have been heretofore constructed.

It is the best supplied stream of water in the southwestern part of the United States. The canal is taken out the Salt River three-fourths of a mile below its junction with the Verde River. These two streams receive the total southern drainage of the high mountain ranges, extending for 200 miles through the northern and central part of Arizona. These mountains cover an area of 15,000 square miles, and some of them are 12,000 feet high. They receive heavy falls of snow in winter and of rain in summer, and are covered with a heavy growth of pine timber.

LAND RECLAIMED.

This canal reclaims fully 100,000 acres of land. This land is deep alluvial soil of surpassing fertility. The surface is remarkably even, being free from elevations and depressions, with an even grade of about 10 feet to the mile from the foot-hills to the river, rendering it perfectly adapted for irrigation. It is the one garden spot of Arizona.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE VALLEY.

There are now in cultivation 35,000 acres under existing canals. The most profitable cereals are wheat, barley, and oats. The yield this year is estimated at 34,000,000 pounds. The wheat produced here is of extra fine quality, and makes a superior flour. The market for these productions comprises a radius of 400 miles of surrounding country.

The average yield of wheat per acre is fully 1,500 pounds, and 2,000 is not unusual. The cost of raising and marketing at Phoenix per cwt. is about 65 cents, and the average market price \$1.60.

The means of watering crops being in the hands of the farmer, and with no frosts to interfere, the yield is very certain. There has not been a failure of crops in this valley since its settlement, thirteen years ago.

It is a notorious fact that in all countries lands that are supplied by water for irrigation rate at more than double the value of those lands that depend on rainfall, and this is owing to the larger crops produced and the greater certainty of crops on irrigated lands. In some countries, Spain, for instance, this disparity is even greater, the value of irrigated lands being more than three times that of other agricultural lands.

LIVE STOCK.

Alfalfa grows luxuriantly all the year and produces five crops per annum of from 1½ to 2 tons per acre each. It will sustain in pasture an average of 3 head of cattle per acre, and cattle raised on this alfalfa will weigh as much at 2½ years old as those on the ordinary wild ranges at 3½.

Timothy, clover, and millet can be successfully raised, but alfalfa, being of a more rapid growth and excellent for hay and grazing, is considered by the old residents

re profitable, and for dairy purposes it is unexcelled. With cheap power for manufacturing ice for creameries and cheese factories, dairying will become an extensive profitable business. In Arizona alone 500,000 pounds of creamery butter can be annually at 50 cents per pound. It is now difficult to secure good butter in the Territory at any price, and fair ranch butter often sells at 75 cents.

The cost of raising hogs on alfalfa does not exceed two cents per pound. There is shipped into Arizona last year 2,000,000 pounds of bacon, at a cost of 18 cents per pound—\$360,000—and the demand is rapidly increasing. Now, with our facilities for curing in the summer season, by means of the proposed ice-chilled rooms, this supply will, in a few years, all come from Salt River Valley. And in addition to Arizona, will supply Sonora, New Mexico, and Eastern California.

LAND GRANTS.

The present uncertainty existing regarding the final disposition of lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific and Texas Pacific Railroads Congress is preventing the settlement of Arizona to a great extent, and keeping from the Territory much capital that would be invested here, and a title to these lands be obtained.

It most urgently present the fact that a determination by Congress of the question whether the railroads or the Government own the lands referred to, and the opportunity given citizens to acquire title from either or the other of these sources, will be of incalculable benefit to Arizona.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

There exist numerous alleged Mexican grants in this Territory, the title to which, in many cases, is believed to be fraudulent, either as to the grant itself or the proposed boundaries. Some immediate action should be had to determine these titles, so that the lands could be properly improved and add to the taxable value of the property of the Territory. The last year brought to light a new one of these grants, the "Miguel Galta," which is of mammoth proportions and immense importance, reporting, as it does, to cover some of the most productive portions of the Territory, and embracing within its limits numerous largely settled towns and affecting the individual welfare of probably fifteen thousand persons. I most earnestly urge that Congress take some action by which the title to the lands in this Territory be as firmly fixed as in any other part of the United States, and forever bar the asserting at this time of such grants as referred to above.

TERRITORIAL FAIR.

It affords me gratification to report that the people of the Territory are awake to their agricultural and industrial interests. During the past year the "Arizona Industrial Exposition Association" has been organized, the first annual fair of which is to be held at Phoenix, Maricopa County, November 10 to 15, inclusive, the present year.

The promoters of this association are already assured of a very successful meeting, and the varied resources of Arizona, when collectively exhibited, will certainly present an attractive and instructive exposition, the extent of which will prove a surprise to all who are not familiar with the rapid progress made in this part of the Southwest during the past few years. Active steps are also being taken to have the Territory properly represented at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, and I believe much substantial benefit will accrue to our people from having the resources of the Territory more thoroughly understood abroad.

TIMBER.

The immense timber region of Northeastern Arizona is commanding valuable recognition in all directions. Lumber is being manufactured and shipped into Southern California in successful competition with the timber districts and mills of the North Pacific coast; it is also finding a profitable market in various portions of the middle Southwest and South into the Republic of Mexico. I earnestly urge that the unsold timber lands of Arizona be reserved by Congress for use only in the Territory.

RAILROADS.

Two railroads have been projected from north to south in the Territory, the Arizona Mineral Belt and the Central Arizona Railroad. The former has been surveyed from Winslow and Flagstaff, on the Atlantic and Pacific road, to Globe, in Gila County, connecting at Globe with a road from Tucson, a distance of 220 miles, through an extensive timber, mineral, agricultural, and grazing region. The Central Arizona has been surveyed from Chino Station, also on the Atlantic and Pacific, 154 miles west of Winslow, to Prescott, the capital; from here it is proposed to continue it south to the rich valleys of the Salt River and Gila, although its southern terminus has not yet been determined upon.

These roads, if constructed, will rapidly develop the resources of the Territory. Cheapened transportation will impart great activity to the extensive mining regions through which the roads will pass, an outlet and market will be furnished for the products of the fertile agricultural districts, and the treeless plains of the southern part of the Territory will receive the benefit of cheap coal fuel and timber and lumber from the north for mining and building purposes. The importance of the construction of the north and south lines of railroad through the Territory cannot be overestimated. By a system of such roads the products of every section of the Territory would become available to every point of consumption within its limit, and the large sums of money annually sent abroad for supplies would be retained to increase the common capital and assist in the establishment of new enterprises and improvement of old ones. The many sections at present dependent on foreign markets to supply their requirements would be furnished with home productions at cheaper rates, and the difficulty now experienced by stock, agricultural, and mining industries remote from railroads in securing foreign and domestic markets for their products would be overcome.

With such increased transportation facilities the bullion output of the Territory alone would be greatly increased, as the reduced cost of obtaining machinery and material required in the working of mines would convert hundreds of properties, which cannot under the existing condition of affairs be worked with profit, into bullion producers, and districts now sparsely populated and almost unknown would in a short time become prosperous and wealthy communities. I would suggest for the consideration of Congress in this connection that the Government aid in the construction of these roads by granting to the companies constructing them such of the public lands as are available for this purpose within reasonable boundary restrictions along the lines proposed, conditioned that settlers shall have the same privileges of purchase and settlement upon these lands when they shall have become the property of the railroad companies that are now accorded to settlers by the Government, and said railroad companies shall not have power to withhold from purchase and settlement or to charge a higher price per acre than is now charged by the Government.

INDIANS.

would seem that all of the Indians within this Territory have at concluded to accept the provisions which civilization has made for them. The policy inaugurated after the successful campaign of General George Crook last year has been most beneficial in its results.

At the date of my last report a few of the hostiles were yet at large, having failed to accept the amnesty offered them and return to their reservation. Subsequently they all came in, and have since remained peacefully upon their reservation, engaged to an encouraging extent in cultural and pastoral pursuits. I hope this condition of peace may be permanent, yet I would recommend the continuance of the present system of military surveillance and joint jurisdiction of Interior and

Departments, at least until all fear of a return by the Indians to their warlike habits is dispelled. I have reference particularly to the Indians occupying the San Carlos Reservation. While so large a number who have so lately been hostile remain and are maintained in the midst of a white population so sparse, more or less apprehension must be felt by the white settlers.

COAL LANDS ON SAN CARLOS RESERVATION.

The valuable coal and mineral lands upon this reservation, while of benefit to the Indians at present, are withheld from development to the advantage of the Territory by their occupancy; and while I would recommend the adoption of any arbitrary measure by which the rights should be taken away from the Indians without compensation, I would suggest that the Government, by treaty or purchase, make arrangements with them by which these lands may be utilized by our citizens. Of the other Indians in the Territory I am gratified that my recommendation of last year, in reference to the Hualapais and Yumas, received consideration, and that better provisions have been made for their welfare. In reference to the subreservation set apart for a few of the Maricopa Indians on Salt River near Phoenix, and who are left without a resident agent, I have to renew the recommendation contained in my last report, that it be abandoned and the Indians provided upon their main reservation. While this subreservation contains nearly a thousand acres of land, only a few hundred acres are being to any extent cultivated by the Indians.

The introduction of water by means of extensive ditches (which the Indians cannot construct) would reclaim nearly the entire reservation, which would support a great many white settlers; and if the Indians were removed these ditches would be constructed, the land reclaimed and settled upon.

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS.

I also renew my recommendation of last year that Congress appropriate to reimburse the citizens of Pima County in the amount of \$100,000, expended by them in raising a company of fifty men for defense against Indians, in April, 1882; and that the citizens of Cochise County be reimbursed by Congress in the amount of \$5,600, money expended in defending themselves against Cowboys and Rustlers, in 1882, as recommended in my last report. I would also recommend that the claims of citizens for losses by Indians, which have been presented to Congress, be favorably considered.

BORDER RELATIONS.

While for the most part during the year our relations with our Mexican neighbors have been harmonious, yet at times differences have arisen over the pursuit and arrest of criminals by one people upon the soil of the other and questions relating to extradition. For the welfare of our citizens along the border it is of the utmost importance that our relations with Mexico do not become strained in this respect, and that the most liberal facilities be afforded for the detection and punishment of crime which might at times unjustly be ascribed by the citizens of one country to those of the other.

And I would again suggest such modification of the treaty relation between our Government and that of Mexico as will provide for greater security to residents near the border, and reduce the difficulties and delays of extradition.

I also renew my recommendation that a mounted patrol or police be established along the border or a large reinforcement of the custom-house guard. The presence of a well organized and vigilant mounted border patrol or police with authority to arrest criminals in addition to preventing and discouraging smuggling, which is undoubtedly at present prevalent to a great extent, would discourage the banding together of men who, becoming violators of the law at first for profit, but in a short time develop into criminals of the most abandoned character. Through its agency the organized stealing of cattle in one country to be disposed of in the other, which has assumed such alarming proportions as to seriously threaten the financial welfare of the stock raisers along the border, would in time be entirely broken up, and criminals guilty of such and even more atrocious crimes who now find safety and refuge in the sparsely populated portions of Arizona and Sonora, could be soon apprehended and brought to justice.

In the month of July a Mexican boy named Quinones was most brutally hung in Arizona near the line, evidently by American outlaws. This murder naturally enraged the boy's countrymen across the line and retaliation was feared upon innocent Americans; and subsequently when the fiendish murder of the Fritz family and two other persons was recorded in the same locality, it was charged as the work of Mexicans in retaliation for the murder of the boy Quinones. This charge appears from the evidence to be unfounded, yet the murderers are still at large and opinions differ as to the responsibility for the crime. I cite these circumstances to show the importance of better police regulations along our southern boundary.

MORMONISM.

There has been quite an extensive immigration to this Territory during the past few years of Mormons, whom it is alleged are practicing polygamous marriages. A strong opposition is developing among our citizens against this class of Mormon immigration, and in some localities, notably Apache County, citizens are arrayed against each other upon this subject—Mormons and Gentiles—which, unless the legal remedy is applied and polygamous relations prohibited, may result eventually in such a conflict as will cause the loss of life and destruction of property. A number of Mormons are now under indictment before Chief Justice Sumner Howard and Associate Justice Daniel Pinney, and the result of their trial is anxiously awaited.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

most invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and request aid in improving our present system of maintaining schools, which is burdensome upon the people, and not sufficiently comprehensive in regard to education.

The number of children of school age within the Territory is somewhere between 10,000, and in many sparsely-settled localities no advantage is derived from the school fund on account of the necessity of only organizing schools with a large number of pupils. And as we are deprived of money arising from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands granted to assist in defray the expenses of education, on account of our Territorial condition the entire expense of maintaining our schools falls on our citizens by taxation.

I respectfully renew my suggestion of last year, and urge its consideration by Congress, that the Territory of Arizona not be allowed the same advantages in reference to the disposition of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands for educational purposes as are now enjoyed by the States, but that legislation be had by Congress as will authorize the selection of the best sections for this purpose, in lieu of worthless desert and barren lands upon which a large proportion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections now fall. Otherwise settlers will appropriate all the lands by homestead and pre-emption, and the school fund derived from this source will be found to be insignificant when we become

ARTESIAN WATER.

I earnestly suggest an appropriation by Congress to defray the expense of sinking artesian wells in several of the higher valleys of Arizona.

Thousands of acres of land which would be exceedingly valuable for grazing and in many instances agricultural purposes, if water could be obtained, are now comparatively without value to the Territory and the Government. Since my last report was rendered, several artesian wells have been bored successfully by private enterprise in the valleys of the southern portion of the Territory where the water is not great, and an ample flow of water obtained at a very small depth.

The Legislature of the Territory in 1875 offered a reward of \$3,000 to the first person finding a flowing stream of water by means of a genuine artesian well. This reward was claimed in November, 1883, by Mr. W. H. Sanderson, of Sulphur Spring Valley, Cochise County, Arizona; and to determine the justice of his claim I appointed a commission of competent gentlemen, consisting of Hon. E. B. Gage, Prof. J. H. Church, and Isaac E. James, esq., to examine and report upon the well bored by Mr. Sanderson. The following is an extract from the report:

That flowing water has been obtained in Sulphur Spring Valley by boring. That the wells which furnish it are true artesian wells, in that they derive their water from subterranean sources distinct from the surface by an impervious stratum of clay 20 to 40 feet thick.

That each of these wells inspected by them throws out water enough to support 10 to 10,000 head of stock, and therefore is an important addition to the resources of the Territory.

Fourth. That the finding of the water is not accidental and doubtful, but is quite as regular and certain as can be expected of such enterprises.

Fifth. That no reasonable doubt exists of the possibility of carrying the same system of improvement into other valleys of Arizona, and thus greatly extending the means of industry.

The deepest well bored was 83 feet. Mr. Sanderson's success stimulated others, and several other wells are reported in operation in the southern portion of the Territory, notably one near Florence, in Pima County.

This is a subject of the utmost importance to the progress of Arizona and the assistance of Congress is desired in demonstrating the feasibility of developing water on the uplands and higher valleys of the Territory where great depth is required and the experiment is too expensive for poor settlers, and where under existing laws no inducement is offered to the rich to reclaim land by this means. The Government still owns nearly all the table land of Arizona, and if water were procured on the uplands by artesian process the results would far more than repay expense and the benefit to the Territory be very great.

APPOINTMENT OF A FOURTH UNITED STATES JUDGE.

This is a very important requirement of the Territory. The extension of each of the three judicial districts as at present formed is very great, the labor of the judges is steadily increasing. The demand for the appointment of another judge in Arizona has been felt for several years and the recommendation has been previously urged upon the attention of Congress.

SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

In this connection I would urge upon Congress that, owing to the extraordinary labor performed by the United States judges in this Territory, the large districts over which they are called to preside claim the entire attention and time of said judges in the performance of their official duties, the heavy expenditure necessary for payment of expenses of traveling from points remote from each other within their districts where terms of court are held, the very heavy expenses required of them in this Territory to support their families, the salary which they now receive be increased from \$3,000 to at least \$5,000 per year.

PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

The present pay of legislators in the Territories, \$4 per day, is sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the member during the session of the legislature, and I respectfully renew the recommendation contained in my last report that the pay of legislators in Arizona be increased to at least \$8 per day.

SALARY OF GOVERNOR AND TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

I would respectfully urge that Congress appropriate, for the payment of the salaries of governors and secretaries of the Territories, an amount now named by law, viz, \$3,500 and \$2,500, respectively. The present appropriations of \$2,600 and \$1,800 are inadequate compensation for the services which these officers are required to perform and do not reimburse them for the expenses which they incur in conducting the affairs of the Government, and the payment of the cost of supporting their families, which is much greater in the Territories than in those of the older settled communities.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND BRANCH MINT.

I renew my recommendation of a year ago that a geological survey of Arizona be made, and a branch mint be established in the Territory.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I respectfully present to Congress the fact that no appropriation has ever been made for this Territory for the erection of buildings to be occupied by United States officers. The requirements of the Territory in this direction are such as to entitle this subject to favorable and speedy consideration on the part of Congress.

ATTENDING POLITICAL PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORIES.

I believe that the people of the Territories should be privileged as are the people of States, and recommend that they be permitted to vote for President of the United States, and that their Delegate in Congress be vested with the same rights and powers of legislation as are the Representatives of States.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. TRITLE,
Governor.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.



REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF DAKOTA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BISMARCK, DAK.,
October 23, 1884.

SIR : In accordance with the invitation of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the growth and development of the Territory of Dakota for the past year. Owing to the fact that I assumed the duties of the executive office but two months since, and after the expiration of the fiscal year which this report is designed to cover, and the further fact that the annual reports, which are required from the various Territorial officers, and which furnish many of the facts and data for official information, which it is most desirable to secure, are made by law a month hence, the report herewith submitted is necessarily incomplete and unsatisfactory. A general idea of the advancement and development of the Territory can be gained, however, from the submission of such figures as have been obtainable, and from evidence quite palpable to any one all familiar with the history and possibilities of the Territory.

THE CROPS IN 1884.

The yield of wheat, flax, corn, barley, and rye, and all kinds of vegetables has been abundant, and in many instances greater per acre than in former years.

The wheat crop for 1884 is variously estimated at from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels; * flax, 3,000,000 bushels; corn, 2,500,000 bushels; rye, 2,000,000 bushels; oats, 10,000,000 bushels.

Since the above was written the following has been received :

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 24, 1884.

DEAR SIR : In reply to your inquiries of the 13th instant, I beg to say that I have made a careful inquiry into the records of wheat shipments made by the Northern Pacific and Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad companies from Dakota, which will give a tolerably correct basis for an estimate of the crop of wheat raised in Northern Dakota. I have, however, been able to get no accurate data from railroads running through Southern Dakota. From the best information I have at hand, I should estimate the total wheat crop for the year 1884, in Dakota, at from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels.

	Bushels.
Amount of the crop of 1884 to be moved by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company	8,000,000
Amount to be moved by the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company	9,000,000

But one discouraging fact has faced the farmers of Dakota this year, and that is, the extremely low price which their produce has commanded. The earth has been bountiful, and the granaries overflowing, but the generosity of the soil is neutralized by the almost unprecedented depreciation of values. This discouragement, which has greeted the agricultural population of all parts of the country, is no fault of the soil or the climate. Even at the reigning prices the farmers of this Territory would find their labor well repaid were it not for the high rates for freight which prevail, and which it is hoped and expected will be reduced.

Central and Southern Dakota have been looked upon as the corn region *par excellence*, while Northern Dakota has been regarded as the paradise of the wheat-growers. Experience demonstrates the fact that while the yield of corn is more abundant in the south, and the wheat crop peculiarly adapted to the north, a fair yield of corn can be obtained in the latter section, and that in parts of Central and Southern Dakota the wheat crop is reasonably sure and the yield very liberal.

	Bushels.
Estimate to be retained for seed and local consumption.....	3, 000, 000
Estimate of wheat raised in Southern Dakota, 1884.....	10, 000, 000
Total	30, 000, 000

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has, since September 1 of the present year to October 2, shipped the following cars:

	Cars.
To Duluth	5, 337
To Minneapolis	475
To Saint Paul	6
Total	5, 818

Which, at an average of 500 bushels to the car, equals 2,909,000 bushels.

The shipments of the present season made so far are about 20 per cent. increase over the same period of last year, and there is a larger proportion of the wheat stacked and held for winter shipment the present year than was held back last year.

The total shipment made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of wheat last year was 10,855 cars, amounting to (at 500 bushels to the car) 5,324,500 bushels; so that it is probable that the estimate of 8,000,000 bushels to be shipped from Dakota by the Northern Pacific Railroad for the crop of 1884 is a low estimate. Mr. Marvel, general manager of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, also considers the estimate of 9,000,000 bushels to be moved by the Manitoba road as a very conservative estimate—probably 1,000,000 short of the actual amount.

It is probable that the estimate of 10,000,000 bushels for the wheat production of Southern Dakota is also too low, and you will, therefore, see that the estimate of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat for Dakota for 1884 would be a safe and conservative estimate.

From January 1, 1884, to date, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has sold 140,000 acres of land in Dakota. It is fair to estimate that the total sales of land in Dakota to be made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1884 will aggregate 180,000 acres.

It may interest you to know that the shipment of cattle from Western Dakota has already begun to assume large proportions. The records of the transportation department show that during the present season up to date 1,046 car-loads of stock have been shipped eastward from Dickinson, Dak., equivalent to about 20,000 head of cattle. Some of the stock shipped from Dickinson has been driven from Northern Wyoming; but a large proportion of it comes from Western Dakota and the Black Hills.

The stock interests in the Bad Lands are developing rapidly, and there are probably 150,000 head of cattle now ranging on the grazing lands of Western and Southwestern Dakota.

Any further information I can furnish you with will be given with pleasure.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. B. LANBORN.

HON. GILBERT A. PIERCE,

Governor of the Territory of Dakota, Bismarck, Dak.

The cultivation of flax is receiving much attention, especially in the northern and central parts of the Territory, and will probably become favorite crop in the north as well. The yield is very large, the crop comparatively sure, and the price much higher than that paid for wheat. When the time comes when the fiber can be utilized the crop at the present prices will be the most valuable that can be cultivated.

FRUITS.

Some very interesting experiments have been made in fruit-raising, and with most encouraging results. Apple, pear, and other varieties of fruit-trees seem to thrive in all parts of the Territory, while small fruits return an almost fabulous yield.

LAND ENTRIES DURING THE YEAR.

From statements kindly furnished me by gentlemen in charge of the land offices of the Territory, I find that the tide of immigration which set in four years ago still continues. The returns show that nearly 2,000,000 acres of land in Dakota were disposed of by the Government during the fiscal year. Of this about 6,000,000 were to settlers and private parties, and 5,000,000 on claims to the railroads, hereafter to be adjudicated. Some conception of the quantity of land which has thus passed out of the hands of the Government may be gained by remarking that the acreage so disposed of is twice as large as the whole State of New Jersey and more than three times the size of Massachusetts.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Territory is well supplied with institutions of a penal and benevolent character. Since the last report of the governor an additional wing to the hospital at Yankton, for which \$77,000 was appropriated by the legislature of 1882, has been completed and occupied. This hospital has at present 150 patients, is well constructed, and compares favorably in its general management with many of the older institutions of the country. A new though smaller asylum has just been completed at Jamestown, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 100 miles east of Bismarck. This is built of brick and stone, on the modern cottage plan, is plain, but neat and substantial, and will have accommodations for 50 patients.

A satisfactory arrangement having been made with the Department of Justice at Washington, a new wing to the penitentiary at Sioux Falls has been erected during the past year of the same material (Sioux Falls granite) of which the main prison was constructed, and is now ready for occupancy. This wing has been largely built by the work of convicts, and has consequently been of small cost to either the Territory or General Government. Upwards of 100 convicts are now confined at Sioux Falls, and the prison seems to be managed carefully and according to humane principles, and with the idea of making the discipline reformatory as well as corrective.

The new prison at Bismarck, authorized by the legislature of 1882, and for which \$50,000 was appropriated, the money to be raised by the sale of bonds, was completed on the 29th of September, and accepted by the architect and directors. Owing to the fact that there is no appropriation for heating or furnishing as yet, the building will not be ready for occupancy until some time during the approaching year. The

board are very sanguine that the structure will "challenge comparison as to thoroughness of construction, frugality of expenditures, and modern convenience" with any building of the same character that has been erected.

The site is a commanding one, about a mile and a half east of the business portion of the city, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has a side-track running to the main line, where cars can be loaded and unloaded with ease and facility. There is an abundance of water, supplied by a well and force-pump, which reaches every portion of the building. Stand pipes have been erected in all sections, and hose, ready for use, is on hand. A thorough system of drainage underlies the building, and outlets for slops and refuse matter provided within its walls, with proper catch basins.

The last legislature appropriated \$12,000 for the erection of a new school building for the deaf and dumb at Sioux Falls. The building has been completed, and is of Sioux Falls granite, and has an attendance at present of about 40 scholars.

RAILROADS.

The mileage of railroads entering the Territory has been considerably increased during the year, and a number of the largest roads are contemplating much more extensive additions to their trunk lines next year. One road, the Fargo and Southern, organized and built by Dakota citizens, has been completed during the year, and extends from Fargo south to Ortonville, a distance of 122 miles. The road was opened in August, and immediately attracted a large business, both in freight and passengers. It is proposed to extend the line next year from Ortonville south to Flandreau, in Moody County, thus connecting the northern and southern portions of the Territory by a north and south route. A number of other lines are projected, running from points in Southern and Central Dakota north to the line of the Northern Pacific, some of which will doubtless be constructed during the ensuing year. Altogether there are now built and in operation about 3,000 miles of railway in the Territory.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The educational facilities of the Territory are rather remarkable, considering the brief period of settlement, and the development in this respect is so rapid as almost to defy calculation. The whole number of school houses in 1883 was 1,136; whole number of schools, 1,500. The number of school-houses now reported is 2,000; number of schools, 2,250. The number of children of school age, seven to twenty years, reported this year (a few of the counties are estimated, as the returns have not yet been received by the superintendent of education from the entire Territory) is 80,000, an increase of 60 per cent. over last year. This does not include a number of city schools and independent districts which are not required to report to the Territorial superintendent. The amount expended for schools during the year will exceed \$1,500,000.

The growth of the Territory in the four years past can be realized when the fact is stated that in 1880, with a population of 135,000 the number of children attending school was but 13,728, and the entire number of children between five and seventeen years was but 16,964.

Institutions designed to furnish facilities for a superior education have been founded and fostered by the Territory, and have been opened with bright prospects. Among them are the Agricultural College of Brookings, the University of Dakota at Vermillion, and the University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks. A number of private and denomi-

normal schools and colleges have also been started, all of which are in flourishing condition.

The Agricultural College at Brookings is designed to accommodate, when completed, 300 students. The building, which has been erected as part of the main structure, is 60 by 80 feet, three stories and basement, and has been built thus far at a cost of \$22,000. Tuition is free for Dakota students.

The university building of North Dakota, at Grand Forks, is 51 by 100 feet, and, including the basement, is four stories in height. The building is of brick, with stone trimmings, and is of modern and substantial architecture. The board of regents have secured to the Territory title to 20 acres of well-drained land within one mile of the city of Grand Forks, and are now utilizing the appropriation made for that purpose to improve the grounds. The building is provided with water and waste pipes and ventilated sewerage. The observatory is a two-story building, 22 by 28, with two wings 20 by 16 and 20 by 15, now under construction in fulfillment of the bond given to the Territory to erect and occupy an observatory costing not less than \$10,000, as a consideration for locating the university at Grand Forks. An excellent corps of teachers has been engaged, and the prospects for the university are very bright.

The Normal School building, authorized by the legislature of 1882 to be erected at Spearfish, has been completed as far as the appropriation will permit, and promises to furnish excellent facilities for those who desire to prepare themselves for teaching.

The university at Vermillion has been completed, and has a capacity for 50 students. It is built of Sioux Falls stone, 60 feet front by 130 feet deep, and was opened for students in September. It is designed to supply the wants of Southern Dakota, and from the interest manifested is evident that it will be largely patronized from the start.

The main building of the capitol at Bismarck is practically completed, and will furnish excellent accommodations for Territorial purposes. The building has been well constructed, and the fund appropriated by the citizens of Bismarck has, I believe, been judiciously and honestly expended. When the building is entirely finished, it will be similar in plan and design to the Minnesota State capitol, and will make a very pleasing appearance.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The region known as the Black Hills, lying in the southwestern part of Dakota, and remote from the other settled portions of the Territory, has witnessed a growth during the past year not at all inferior to that which characterized it in the past. This region is largely devoted to mining, being very rich in gold, silver, mica, lead, copper, iron, &c. The value of the shipments for the year ending June 30 amounted to \$4,500,000, a marked increase over the year previous. The silver shipments, extending from July to December inclusive, amounted to \$2,000,000. Litigation has closed the principal silver mine on January 1, so only the shipments for the half year can be given. One very large mill of 120 stamps is now about completed at the new camp called "Greenwood," and large additions to the mill facilities on what is known as the "Homestake Belt" are projected for next year. Recent developments have disclosed the presence of large bodies of a very high grade of silver ore in what is known as the "Carbonate Camp." A smelter has just been completed, and the production of silver from that camp will be very large during the ensuing year. The ores assay in some instances as high as

2,100 ounces to the ton, and a great deal of the ore is very rich. The former silver-producing camp at Galena, which, as I have said, is closed by litigation, will be worked as soon as the legal complications are settled.

The agricultural developments of the Hills' region during the past year has been very rapid. The neighborhood of the Hills is settled by thriving farmers, with farms in good condition, and in many instances very fine improvements. Lumber and building material are cheap, and the prices of products comparatively high. About one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle have been driven into this region during the year, and beef shipments are now being made in large quantities.

The schools are progressing satisfactorily. Deadwood has replaced its high-school building, lost in the flood of 1883, with a very creditable structure. Rapid City has completed a high-school building, very fine one, and Custer has one now under construction. Substantial school-buildings are being erected in nearly every settlement, and schools are maintained with great liberality. I am told that the revenue at present is in excess of what can be reasonably expended.

Very little has been done in the way of developing minerals, with the exception of the gold and silver ores, although the variety is very large, as has been already enumerated. Something has been done, however, in the way of producing mica, the shipments of this mineral for part of the last year averaging \$3,000 per week.

MILITIA.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the organization of military companies in the Territory. There are at present four uniformed companies, well armed and equipped, not inferior in discipline and drill to the militia found in the East. Five other companies have been organized, and only await the issue of arms and accouterments to be mustered into the militia of the Territory. Nearly all these companies have attached to them musical organizations of fair and in some instances superior talent. A pleasant rivalry exists among the companies, which promises to develop and improve them in discipline and efficiency.

THE GROWTH OF DAKOTA.

That the growth of Dakota has been phenomenal everybody knows. So rapidly has the Territory filled up and developed that the census of 1880 gives no adequate idea of its present magnitude in population, wealth, and varied industries. The census returns may serve as a basis of comparison, however, for computing the present population.

The vote of Dakota in 1880 was 28,474; in 1882, 47,185. With 28,474 voters in 1880 the census showed a population of 135,180. This gives a ratio of one voter to 4.82 inhabitants. As communities grow old this ratio increases. Vermont shows six persons to each voter exercising the right of suffrage. Five is no doubt a fair estimate for the Territory. The vote of the Territory increased at the rate of 66 per cent. between 1880 and 1882. A like increase for the two years since elapsed would give us at the election in November 83,500 votes. This number on the ratio of five to one, gives a population of 417,500, which is no doubt a very moderate estimate.

A confirmation of these figures is found in the report of the Territorial superintendent of public instruction. The returns in his office

children in the Territory of school age (seven to twenty estimating five to one (the census of 1880 gave eight to one ages of five and seventeen), and we have 400,000, or nearly of inhabitants gained from a computation based on the ters. It should be remembered, however, that there are unorganized counties in the Territory, where the census of en is not taken, and where no votes are cast, but which ie way from 100 to 1,000 population. No account is taken voters, though the percentage is probably quite as large e older States. When these facts are taken into consider- ite evident that 417,000 is much below the actual number. ittle doubt that a complete census of the Territory would lation of 450,000; but estimating it at only 400,000, and has a greater number of inhabitants than was shown by as in either Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, New Oregon, Rhode Island, or Vermont, while it about equals Maine, Nebraska, and West Virginia. A comparison of me of the older States of the Union with that of Dakota, ry, is striking.

ing table shows the vote of 1882 in the States named :

.....	164,679
.....	115,638
.....	31,203
.....	57,618
.....	97,201
.....	101,140
.....	87,345
.....	14,305
.....	76,218
.....	16,201
.....	84,777
.....	51,868
.....	90,091

of the Territory in 1882 was divided as follows between outh Dakota, taking the forty-sixth parallel as the line of

.....	15,428
.....	31,757

opping to consider which section has attracted the largest f immigration since that time, but retaining for convenience portion of increase as that shown between 1880 and 1882, the Territory south of the line has a present population of that north of the line a population of 130,000.

ie matter in the light of Congressional precedent, this pop- t to entitle both sections to admission into the Union as tes.

admitted with 100,000 votes, Indiana with 50,000 votes, Illi- ,000, California with 92,000, Kansas with 120,000, Minne-),000, Oregon with 52,000, Colorado with 125,000, Nevada and Nebraska with 75,000 votes.

lation be sufficient to constitute two States of the Union, ographical area is abundant. Each State, if the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel, would then contain about 75,000 , and each one would be nearly as large as Nebraska, a than Iowa, Illinois, or Wisconsin, about twice as large as 'ennsylvania, or Ohio, more than twice the size of Indiana,

more than eight times the size of Maryland, and nine times the size of Massachusetts.

It will thus be seen that both as to population and area North and South Dakota more than fill the measure hitherto required as a condition for the admission of a new State into the Union.

But if the Territory presents qualifications as regards population and geographical area, it is no less fortunate in the character of its inhabitants and the nature of its soil. Dakota is the great granary of the continent. Her product, not alone of wheat, but of all the important cereals, is enormous. Her people are not raw and unused to self-government, but citizens who have served an apprenticeship in the older States, and are not only fitted by character and experience for the duties of citizenship, but fairly entitled to its privileges by all the principles and traditions of the Government. There is something incongruous in keeping half a million of people, comprising the most independent if not the richest agricultural class in the world, and who, with all the disadvantages of a Territorial condition, have reared schools and colleges, churches, and other public institutions, which compare in design, finish, and general conduct and discipline with States half a century old, in a condition of practical vassalage.

DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

The sentiment in favor of division is practically unanimous; but very few in either section of the Territory oppose it. Whether this desire is wise or unwise is not a question it seems necessary to discuss; whether it will disappear under the effect of a closer acquaintance and relationship, engendered and promoted by the various lines of railway north and south, and now being built or surveyed, is a probability or contingency that can be estimated by others as well as myself; but it seems to be a rule that latitudinal, and not longitudinal, lines are the cementing and binding ones; that communities lying east and west of each other become by the laws of trade and commerce more closely allied and more readily assimilated than those lying north and south. In any event, there scarcely seems an existing necessity for holding together in Territorial or Statehood two widely separated regions, both largely populated, both immense in area, and both sincerely desirous of division. I do not regard the diversity of soil or climate or productions substantial reasons for separation. This would be an element of strength indeed, were a given Territory otherwise closely allied; but a country 400 miles in length from north to south is too large for the convenience of the people, and has difficulty in attaining to that harmony and co-operation so important, if not so vitally necessary, to the upbuilding of a peaceful, united, and prosperous State.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The act of the legislature removing the capital from Yankton to Bismarck occasioned some feeling, owing to the fact that the law created a commission to select a site instead of naming the locality by legislative enactment, and aroused legal controversy. The district court before which the case was first brought, decided against the validity of the law. The question subsequently came before the supreme court of the Territory, and the decision of the court below was reversed and the act of the legislature held to be valid. Steps had been taken to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the United States when I assume

duties of the governor's office. Recognizing the binding force of the decision of the Territorial supreme court until such decision was modified or reversed, I established my office at Bismarck, where it now remains. I was sincerely gratified at finding my action cheerfully accepted, and to see a disposition manifested in all parts of the Territory to abide by the law, and to leave the settlement of the question to the courts or to the future action of the legislature. The history of vital removals is a history of contests, more or less bitter, and Dakota is not an exception; but fortunately this contest is a legal and not a personal one, and has been carried on without interrupting the social relations of the two sections of the Territory. Division is not sought, therefore, because of any temporary estrangement over the transfer of the seat of government, but is desired as a matter of political and commercial convenience.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

The total bonded indebtedness of the Territory is \$394,500, bearing interest at 5 and 6 per cent.

The current demands upon the Territory have been paid on presentation since March 25, 1882.

assessed valuation of property in 1883 was.....	\$69, 154, 909 82
total receipts were.....	195, 100 68
disbursements.....	124, 413 96
assessed valuation for 1884.....	84, 597, 498 63
total receipts for 1884.....	260, 000 00
disbursements (estimated).....	205, 000 00

CONCLUSION.

The low price of wheat this year has caused farmers to prepare for the cultivation of other crops on a larger scale than heretofore, and a diversified production will be the result. Flax, barley, and rye will be raised in large quantities next year, and it is believed that farming will prove much more remunerative than where so much attention is given to one or two kinds of grain.

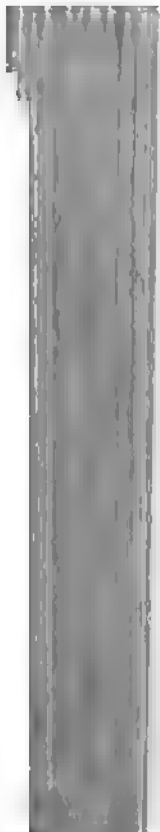
Attention has been directed also to stock-raising. Western and northwestern Dakota afford excellent grazing facilities, and the shipments of cattle from these regions have already assumed large proportions.

The healthfulness of the climate of the Territory continues to attract many people from the Eastern States, and the effect of the invigorating atmosphere on impaired constitutions is excellent as a rule. No epidemic of any kind has visited the Territory during the year, and upon the whole the health, prosperity, and happiness of the people have been remarkable and uninterrupted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT A. PIERCE,
Governor Dakota Territory.

W. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Boise City, October 18, 1884.

SIR: With a view to a thorough compliance with your request of September 17, and with glowing and absorbing pride in Idaho's past and possibilities, I have the honor to refer you to the complete documents on the geography, topography, climate, and products of this Territory made by my brilliant, sapient, and erudite predecessors, in the certain knowledge that should any information of those characters be needed by the Department it may be found in their incomparable reports.

I deem it but simple justice to the gentlemen who so ably filled the place I now hold, to confine myself rigidly to your request, "to forward a report of the affairs, and of the progress and development of the Territory, together with any suggestions, relating to the Territory, to which the attention of Congress should be directed," to the end that their historical, geological, topographical, geographical, and atmospherical researches, which were only secured by patient exploration through Territorial pamphlets, &c., may stand as authentic authority.

I have the honor to further submit, by way of explanation, that although I have worked arduously during my short residence here as the presiding officer of the commonwealth, I have to regret that in such a great scope of territory, where the people have such a diversity of interests, many matters of importance must naturally have escaped my attention.

FINANCIAL.

The Territory is practically free from debt, having in reality a funded indebtedness of \$69,268.60, as follows:

Bonds due December 1, 1885	\$22,553 55
Bonds due December 1, 1891	46,715 05
	69,268 60
To offset this there is cash on hand	65,537 91

Note that this result has been achieved under a reduction in the tax rate of from 75 cents to 40 cents on the \$100 within the past three years, and from 40 cents to 25 cents during the past year, and that during that time, owing to the increase of population, a heavier drain by the prison, care of indigent sick and insane, &c., the current expenses of the Territory have more than doubled.

The total net receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending April 1, 1884, were \$32,146.90, an excess over the previous year of nearly \$2,600, notwithstanding the reduction in taxation above indicated.

The following table, by counties, shows the assessed valuation of real and personal properties on the usual basis of one-half value:

Ada	\$1,986,914 00
Alturas	2,871,305 57
Bear Lake	440,619 00
Boise	748,997 85
Cassia	516,630 00
Custer	595,772 00
Idaho	618,928 00
Kootenai	441,348 28
Lemhi	508,762 00
Nez Perce	1,817,220 00
Oneida	2,101,072 00
Owyhee	822,001 50
Shoshone	36,824 00
Washington	428,792 51
Total	13,938,412 31

The total valuation under the original assessment rolls of the previous year was \$9,238,021.05, showing an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in one year, and it is surely fair to say the proportion of increase has more than kept up during the time since the assessment rolls were computed. This does not include the value of mining properties in the Territory, whose improvements alone are taxed and whose value, if assessed, would at least double the showing of the assessment rolls.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is no one subject that Idaho takes more pride in and care of than education and her public schools. While the system is susceptible of improvement and is being yearly improved to keep pace with the growing needs of the people, it will compare favorably with that of many old States. The system is based largely on local supervision, the charge and supervision of the schools being left mainly to local trustees elected annually, who are subject to the revision of a county superintendent, to whom they report, who in his turn makes an annual report to the superintendent of public instruction and he to the executive department of the Territory. The latest report shows twelve thousand children of the proper age to attend school. There are three hundred school districts in the Territory, and graded schools have been established in Boise City and Lewiston. The school and school-house in Boise City are not excelled anywhere. Teachers' conventions are held in the more populous counties, and a commendable local pride and competition exist. The chief sources of support for public schools are local taxation (which I deeply regret to say includes a tax on gambling), fines for public offenses, and certain licenses.

The Territorial school fund is limited to receipts from escheated estates and to certain insurance licenses. In regard to a needed relief for our public-school fund, or perhaps I had better say a co-operation in the efforts and purposes of citizens of this Territory to improve the efficiency of the public-school system, a word. I need not call your attention to the fact, now universally understood and conceded, that the only safe basis of a republican government is the intelligence and education of the masses. Congress, in February, 1881, set aside certain demesnes, to wit, seventy-two sections of the public lands of Idaho for public-school

poses, under certain restrictions, that for the present generation make a benefaction practically useless. These sections, with the 3,000,000 acres of school lands (sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections) allowed by general law, may reasonably be expected at some future period to form a basis of a sound and munificent school system. But meanwhile the children of the Territory increase; the necessity for normal schools, graded schools, longer sessions, better teachers, scientific instruction, more school-houses, and better ones presses on the people beyond their ability to bear and meet. It is suggested that in the struggling infancy of a State or Territory is the time, if ever, when the fostering aid of the General Government is required, and can be given without oppressive patronage on the one side or surrender of manly independence on the other. I would therefore suggest that some provision be made by Congress whereby the munificence of the grant shall be, in part, presently realized; either that portions of the school lands be sold or the entire sections leased for a term of years and the proceeds applied to a general Territorial school fund, which can be utilized at once in the better, higher, more thorough equipment of the rising generation for an earnest, active, useful, honest, and successful part in the battle of life.

MINING.

This Territory, rich in its practically boundless deposits of mineral wealth, has not developed as extensively within the past year as was expected. Many of our rich mining districts are even now virtually idle. This much-to-be-deplored condition is occasioned by various circumstances and conditions, the more important of which are the timidity of capital, lack of scientific knowledge on the part of the average miner, and lack of practical experience on the part of the average expert. There are other difficulties in the way which stand as insurmountable barriers to the rapid progress of mining in Idaho. The mining laws are imperfect. Mining interests need the strong hand of rigorous law to call back operations to the mines, where they shall be real, instead of figuring upon the stock boards, where they are pretentious shams, based upon the credulity of the people; which state of things is fast confounding the supposititious with the real, and has always worked to the great detriment of honest mining.

If there were a school or system established that would bring about a happy medium between the unlearned miner and the theoretical expert it would redound to the general good, and to a considerable extent exclude the possibility of investors in mining being so often, so extensively, and so outrageously swindled by sharpers and company-brokers.

Mining is our chief source of wealth, and employs in this Territory a greater number of men, despite all the drawbacks, and a greater amount of capital than any other industry. The development in gold and silver during the past year has been at a ratio of 50 per cent.; the output of mineral wealth of the Territory being, as nearly as can be ascertained, about \$7,000,000. Idaho has greater mineral belts than any other Territory or State in the Union. The most extensive belt lies on the west-southwest slope and the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, that enter the Territory in Oneida County and run the entire length of it to Lake Pend d'Oreille, a distance of 410 miles.

The mines and discoveries on this immense belt now being worked begin in the Wood River country and extend to Cœur d'Alène. All that country on this belt lying between Sawtooth, in Alturas County,

and Pierce City, in Shoshone County, is unexplored, and the time cannot be far distant when great riches will be unearthed from many parts of it. The districts that have attracted marked attention during the past year are the Wood River, Lost River, and Cœur d'Alène.

THE WOOD RIVER DISTRICT.

This district is proving equal to the expectations of the most sanguine, and it is now generally conceded to be the richest silver-lead producing country in the world. The general average of the ores assays 143 ounces of silver and 63 per cent. lead to the ton. This and the strength and number of the veins are sure indications of the great wealth of the district. In all cases the ores have steadily increased in value as depth has been attained, and the opinion largely prevails among men of acknowledged capacity in this branch of industry that, owing to the continuity of the ledges and the extreme width of the mineral belt, there will eventually be as deep mining in Wood River as in any other mining country in existence.

The Bullion is the greatest belt in this locality, being from 3 to 11 miles in width, and has been explored from Bellevue to Smoky, a distance of 37 miles. The next belt in importance is the Elkhorn. It extends from the East Fork of Wood River to Lake Creek, some 9 miles. There is also the Muldoon belt, running from Muldoon to East Fork. The formation on the northeast sides of these belts is a granitic porphyry, and on the southwest sides porphyry. The veins occur in a metalliferous lime shale, which is an easy guide to the practical miner. The output for the year ended June 30 was about \$3,500,000.

THE LOST RIVER DISTRICT.

This is a new district and is located in Custer County, directly over the border of Alturas County. This camp has attracted considerable attention during the past year, and large quantities of carbonates and galena ores have been discovered. They are very similar to the product of the mines of Leadville, Colo., and were it not for the cost of transportation there would doubtless have been a big showing from this place. In addition to the silver-bearing ores, some fine copper ore has been discovered, which promises largely.

THE CŒUR D'ALÈNE.

This country has surely been more misunderstood and suffered more from misinformation and mismanagement than any district ever opened. Several thousand men, without any definite idea of what was needed, and with no knowledge of the country, stampeded there in midwinter, to find themselves confronted with from 3 to 6 feet of snow, instead of naturally developed gold mines of fabulous richness and marvellous extent. For months after their arrival nothing could be done in the way of mining. The gamblers and the rum-sellers were the only people who reaped golden harvests. The sufferings of the majority were intense. There were neither roads nor trails. There were no mining supplies of any kind in the camp. Those who had sufficient food and shelter had every reason to consider themselves fortunate. Until May there were none of the necessary appliances for successful mining, and it was a piece of rare good luck when a pick and shovel could be obtained. Since the weather has permitted it some mining

as been done, and the yield has been fine. When ditches have been made, roads cut, and work systematized, I hazard the assertion that the Cœur d'Alène country will astonish the world. The gold is there, and the indications are that it will be a very wealthy mining camp for twenty years to come.

The other districts in the Territory have been abundantly descanted in previous reports, and, I assume, need no word from me, with the exception of the

OWYHEE AND ATLANTA DISTRICTS.

The Silver City and Flint districts, in Owyhee County, were in active operation about ten years ago. Large and expensive mills and reduction works were erected, and much was done toward developing the many properties. Large quantities of rich ores were extracted, but the major part of the ores the mills proved totally incapable of reducing, the treatment of them being little understood in those days.

The companies became embarrassed financially, work was discontinued, and since 1875 the district has been dormant. This is undeniably rich country; indeed, it may be the richest silver-producing district in the Territory, and when capital arouses it and a method of treating the ores made manifest that will save the riches in the quartz without absorbing them, the mines of Silver and Flint will loom largely as wealth producers.

The Atlanta district has been retarded by reason of its inaccessibility. This will shortly be remedied, as surveyors are now laying out a wagon-road from Boise City to Atlanta. A year hence the road will be completed and transportation rendered comparatively easy. The ores of this district are so very rich and apparently so plenteous that with easy ingress and egress there should be an amazing output of wealth in the future.

PLACER MINING.

There are gold-bearing sands on the banks and bars of the Snake River from its headwaters. Many of these are now being worked, and in all cases men are making good wages, while many are washing out comfortable fortunes. These sands will furnish employment for thousands of men, who can earn, if they are not possessed of drowsy instincts, from \$3 per diem upward; and why men will stand around and about gineries and street corners in the East and less remote West, babbling about hard times and brewing communism, when they can create here and live free, honest, independent, and happy lives, is far beyond the ken of the frontier thinker.

AGRICULTURE.

All the wealth of Idaho does not come from the bowels of the earth. Agriculture has been steadily on the increase. A farmer who is thrifty and industrious can amass money with facility. The considerable mining towns and camps create a ready and profitable market for much of the surplus, and the railroads, whose iron bands now bind us to the East and West, open to him the marts of the outside world. The soil abounds abundantly in all the mineral and vegetable elements necessary to the natural and luxuriant growth of all the grasses, grains, fruits, &c. He is not afflicted with a double freight, as are the grangers on the worn-out lands of the East and South—his product one way to market, and his fertil-

izers the other way home. Nature has fertilized his soil with the mold of centuries so deeply as to seem inexhaustible. The yields from all crops are abundant. Wheat this year yielded from 35 to 55 bushels to the acre, barley 45, oats 55, and potatoes 250. Potatoes weighing 2 pounds each are not phenomenal, and I have seen innumerable cabbages weighing 15 pounds each. Garden vegetables of all descriptions grow redundantly and exceed anything of the kind I have ever seen. The rich, sheltered valleys of Idaho are peerless in the production of fruit. In the older localities, notably in Boisé Valley, there are extensive orchards containing thousands of trees, all in a high state of cultivation. The business of fruit-growing is here reduced to a science based upon the great American principle, "Make it pay." The fruit yield this year has been enormous, and has superseded California fruit in many of the adjoining Territories.

STOCK-RAISING.

This is an important industry in Idaho. There are fifteen hundred men, at least, employed, and surely ten millions of capital invested and yielding a profit of 300 per cent. under careful, intelligent, and judicious direction. The increase in the herds during the past five years will reach 40 per cent. The nutritious grasses of the valleys, the mild winters, and absence of snow and sleet permit herds to live and thrive out of doors all winter with little expense and care to the herdsman. The breeds are being continually improved by the introduction of finer blooded stock and the business is regularly having new recruits added to it by immigration of capitalists lured hither by the abundant promise of the soil, the marked success of the pioneers in the enterprise, who have realized great fortunes in a few years from modest beginnings, the climate, with its pure air that fans the fever from the brow and sends the vital elixir rushing tinglingly to the remotest vein, artery, nerve, and muscle, until labor is a pleasure and reward a consequence.

RECLAMATION OF DESERT LAND.

During the past year there has been a marked movement in this direction, and within another year thousands upon thousands of acres of splendid arable land will be added to the already great area of the Territory. In a few years an acreage greater than the whole State of Rhode Island will be reclaimed in the Snake River Valley alone, and changed from an arid, parched, and unsightly desert into rich and blooming agricultural lands, safe from drought or floods of rain. This happy condition is entirely attributable to the desert-land act, which should not be, and I beg to express a hope, will not be, changed. True it is the act might be amended in some particulars that would redound to the general good; but if it were tinkered at, it would open the way toward a repeal or a radical change which would be little less than a public calamity. Should the act be repealed, these rich valleys would pass into the greedy clutch of the autocratic power of the Mormon Church, which can force the deluded, yoked, and abject followers of the creed to build canals, settle on the lands, pay tithings and enormous water taxes to the salacious saints who would reap rich harvests from the labor of their serfs and with little expense to themselves.

Near Blackfoot a canal is nearly finished that will reclaim between 40,000 and 50,000 acres. In Cassia County—along the south side of the Snake River—Raft River, Goose Creek, and many smaller streams are

ned entirely by the Mormons and used by them for irrigation purposes.

At Shoshone, in Alturas County, 25 miles north of Snake River, Lit-Wood River has been turned on the desert and a thriving town with outlying farms has grown and is growing, where but two short years ago was a sage-brush covered, desert plain.

In the Bruneau Valley some 60,000 acres are already under cultivation and a canal has been started to cover from 25,000 to 30,000 acres more.

In the Wood River Valley a canal has been constructed and irrigates over 100,000 acres, while below these now fruitful acres lie 50,000 acres which will shortly be covered with water and cultivated:

The Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company of New York is constructing a canal with a capacity of 4,000 cubic feet of water per second, which takes the waters of the Boise about 75 miles above its confluence with the Snake River. This canal will irrigate and reclaim about 600,000 acres of land lying on the north side of the Snake River and south of Boise City.

On the Payette River two canals are nearly completed that will cover about 50,000 acres, while a third is contemplated that will reclaim 30,000 acres more.

On the Weiser there are about 75,000 acres being brought under irrigating ditches, there being three or four different canals now building. In addition to the above a plan is maturing to take the waters of the Snake River and reclaim nearly 2,000,000 of acres of valley land. This, if carried into effect, will give Idaho land enough to supply the entire Pacific slope with cereals, fruits, and vegetables, and make her the richest of the Territories.

THE NOBLE SON.

The Indian population of the Territory, though gradually fading away before the encroachments of civilization, continues to present a vexed question for the solution of the dominant race. As foot by foot they have sullenly retired before the tread of the white man, their numbers have dwindled away. Civilization has been to them a moral canker that has eaten to their heart cores and polluted the blood of their progeny. If ever there existed the necessity of a war of extermination, that period has surely passed by. As with the skin of the Ethiopian, the spots of the leopard, so with the restless, essentially free, roving nature of the Indian, a radical change is perhaps impossible. Certainly a sudden one is not to be hoped for. Centuries of continued defeat and mastery have taught him to respect the power of the Government, but not the respect born of the dread in a naturally courageous heart. The Indians in the Territory are now peaceable and have given up the notion of organized resistance. They rather seem to submit sullenly to their fate. Part of our common humanity, there is surely something akin to good in their hearts that might be appealed to effectively to better their lives and make at least some of them useful and profitable citizens. While I should not expect universal success at the offstart, I would commend that the General Government assume charge of them as wards in minority, give them farms, start them in business of tillers of soil, free them from taxation for the time, keep a paternal watch over them and enfranchise them as they become independent. As they become interested in their new avocations, the discontent will work out of their finger ends; activity and labor will cure the disease of unrest and revolt, fostered by brooding, herding, and idleness. By this plan,

too, they could be separated. Their traditions of wrong inflicted and avenged would grow dim and gradually fade out among the rising generation. I am strongly of the opinion that herding them on reservations in indolence as pensioners, paupers on the Government, only tends to keep alive the spirit of insubordination and the yearning for revenge they dare not openly attempt, but nevertheless secretly desire. There is every inducement for the inauguration of some such farming experiment that would be humanely, wisely, honestly, and at the same time patiently supervised by men who would carry out in good faith the full spirit of the intention.

RAILROADS.

Our system of railroads grows rapidly from year to year, but all too slowly for the necessities and possibilities of the Territory.

During the past year 236 miles have been completed and equipped, and the roads are seemingly doing a profitable business. The Territory needs a railroad from the northern part of the domain down along the Snake River to Boise City, which would connect the northern and southern portions, and so practically settle the vexed and vexing question of the annexation of the northern counties of the Territory to Washington Territory. The Oregon Short Line will be completed within a month which will make a continuous line of road from Granger to Portland, Oregon. There are at present 820 miles of railroad completed in Idaho, as follows:

	Miles.
Utah and Northern.....	205
Oregon Short Line (main line).....	150
Oregon Short Line (Wood River branch).....	70
Northern Pacific.....	90
Total.....	515

THE SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY.

Under the present regulation the secretary of the Territory is appointed by the President. He may or may not be a resident of the Territory. While Idaho is happy in the existence of a thorough harmony and complete unity of purpose between the executive and the secretary—the only strife being a friendly contest as to who shall work the more zealously for the welfare of the Territory—I can but feel that it is the result of chance or the keen discernment of the appointing power, rather than a wise system of appointment. There should be the pleasantest relation between the executive and the secretary. An accident, the death or resignation of either party, in this Territory might change the fortuitous harmony that now so abundantly exists into a bickering, warring, jealous, partisan malignity, which would not only retard the healthy growth of the Territory, but really move back the hands on the dial of its prosperity for years. In view of this possible contingency, in the exercise of that wise foresight which ought to distinguish man from the lower order of creation, I would suggest that the governor be permitted either to appoint his own secretary of the Territory, or at least nominate a list of several names from among those having acquired the rights of citizenship in the Territory. In this way continuous harmony, that is so very essential to the success of any enterprise, would be assured.

THE MORMONS.

The question of polygamy has grown to such gigantic and monstrous proportions as to actually overshadow our present and imperil our future commonwealth. With Utah on the southern borders of Idaho, riddled with Mormons, the passes through the Owyhee Mountains attract and inviting immigration, swarms of the faith of filth thronged through the passes, pre-empted the land, founded villages, erected temples of idolatry, and have since lived in defiance, practical defiance, of all except the canons of the Mormon Church and the direct commands of the apostles of lechery. Their numbers are so considerable, their organization so close, and their obedience to the commands of church so absolute that they are able, by alliance with one of the political parties of the Territory, to thwart justice, warp judgment, and control legislation to the extent of preventing the passage of any laws that would interfere with their fecund and feculent institution. I feel that in the future this polluting thing must be checked, the barbarous and blasphemous practices and tenets eradicated, uprooted entirely, or the destiny of this great and rich public domain will be periled beyond all redemption. There is a silent but irrepressible conflict going on between the forces of civilization and those of barbarity in this Territory, which will continue to go on until one or the other shall have triumphed. It is time, indeed, in a country that made such enormous sacrifices to abolish slavery, that its twin should cease to exist. No country would tolerate such a flagrant disregard of decency and morality, and the legislator who refuses to grapple with it degrades himself by permitting its influence to sway or cajole him. Mormonism, as practiced in this Territory, is as much a rebellion against the authority of the Government as that which raised its hideous head in Charleston harbor, and infinitely more disgraceful. Mormonism dupes alike its victims and the Government. It is a shallow cheat and religious (?) riddle that robs its victims unscrupulously and mercilessly. A large portion of those who live in subjection to this harem church, because they dare not oppose it openly, have nevertheless awakened to the fact that they are the victims of a despicable and gauzy swindle, and would gladly greet the powerful interposition of the Government. With the so-called religious aspects of the case the Government need have as little respect as tolerance, and the question can be dealt with firmly regardless of any professed motives or beliefs. There are laws in the statute books of the nation recognizing polygamy as a crime and prescribing penalties. Why are not those laws enforced? If this country must be so free as to run into licentiousness; if every one must be allowed to worship according to the dictation of his own lubricity, why was not this festering relic of barbarity hemmed in and confined to the princely, but besmirched and besmeared Territory of Utah it had already usurped? Why was it permitted to overflow and encroach on us, and fling its deadly upas shade over an adjoining Territory, and with natural increase, with doubled and quadrupled opportunities, to attract fresh recruits in families and wealth from the Church of Utah, it silently threatens to own this broad, rich, and fertile Territory, and will proceed to make good the threat. I would respectfully solicit the attention of Congress to this subject and ask that some legislation be devised and enacted that shall give authority and force to the laws already in being, but not in action. Surely, a Government that successfully coped with and throttled African

slavery in its hale, vigorous maturity, can overthrow this worse than slavery in its minority, its puberty, as it were. All this Territory asks is that the line be drawn at the 42d parallel, beyond which no polygamous mormonism may exist, where one wife shall content one man, and both man and wife shall acknowledge allegiance to the laws of the land first and church afterward.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS.

The people of Idaho confess to a natural and laudable desire to see the name of Idaho emblazoned on the banner of the Union as a free and equal State. The Territory has a population of 80,000, and it is increasing by immigration and natural means at the rate of 20 per cent. yearly, having more than doubled in population during the past four years. The inhabitants are thrifty, enterprising, and economical: most of them having come to the Territory at great inconvenience to themselves, to better their conditions in life, have settled down to the work with a determination that always commands success. They have created cities, reclaimed deserts, spotted the hills thickly with cattle, and forced the auriferous and argentiferous deposits from the depths of the earth into the treasury of the world. Despite all this, they are virtually disfranchised citizens. The dearest thing to every true American—and there is no truer American than the frontiersman—is the right to vote for the Chief Magistrate of his country. He cannot do this until the Territory, in which he has made his home, becomes a State; a foreigner can land at the Battery, in New York, enjoy all the benefits of advanced civilization, and vote in a few short years, and, if he is sharp and quick, may become an office-holder almost as soon as he becomes a citizen. The injustice of this is too obvious to need comment. However wise and generous the policy of the General Government may be and is to the Territorial charges under its care, the community cannot thrive as when, in the sovereign stature of a free and independent State, she exercises all the rights inherent to Statehood. It is as though the wings of the eagle were clipped; he can see the ether fields aloft and far away, but strives in vain to reach them.

With all the Territories in need of some legislation, and only one man, who is little more than an ex-member lobbyist, on the floors of Congress from each to protect Territorial interests, in the multiplicity of public business and private enterprise that press upon members of Congress, the Territories have little chance to obtain what they require. We lack public buildings, railroads, canals, systems of irrigation, the construction of which all require the exercise of the right of eminent domain possessed by a State over its own area. We need the right to grant subsidies to railroads, to issue bonds, and authorize counties and cities to do likewise for the furtherance of needed improvements.

Finally, we need the power to regulate our domestic institutions according to organic law to prevent the encroachments of the monster polygamy that now casts the shadow of its black and deadly wing athwart our peaceful homes—prosperous acres, and rich mineral belts which ought to be the exclusive property of the present-day civilization in the Territory. I most respectfully represent that as we now number over 80,000 inhabitants, and are augmenting by an ever-increasing ratio, and that at the present rate of increase we shall have reached a maximum of 100,000 before the Congress elected in 1884 shall have passed into history, that Congress should act upon the measure and formally clothe us with the right and title of Statehood.

ur people are brave, earnest, and enlightened. They have hewn their own homes with their own brawn, and gathered their families ut them. Clothed with the sovereign right of Statehood, they will the might to see that the laws are executed; that the star Idaho, ed to the galaxy of States, shall be indeed the "gem" its name icates, without flaw or blemish; borrowing no refulgence from the er members of the constellation that it is not able to return ray for ; owing no duty to the General Government which in its youth and titude for enfranchisement and fraternity it is not able and abund- ly willing to pay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Governor.

on. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.



REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.

TERRITORY OF MONTANA,
Executive Office, Helena, October 5, 1884.

The year that has elapsed since my former report has nowhere one of expansive growth or advancement.

Montana has not realized in the increase of her population, extension of her railroad system, or the development of her mines all that confidently predicted, at least the facts justify the claim that Montanuring the twelve months past has been unsurpassed by any other on of the country in most of the solid and permanent elements of erity.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

th the exception of 8 miles of narrow-gauge railroad from Stewart aconda, on the Utah and Northern, there has been no railroad build- i the Territory within the year, and most of those who had come mer years to engage in this occupation have sought employment here. In the early spring the reported gold discoveries of the d'Alone mines created a rush to that portion of Idaho adjacent ntana's western border, and several of the outfitting points were n our Territory.

th the general failure of anticipation concerning the richness of mines, a large share of those who invested their last dollar in ig to them have been working their way out and homeward in a n and destitute condition, recruiting the ranks of the great army ramps" whose vanguard for the first time has made its appearance ntana.

e rapid decline of the foreign immigration and the *vis a tergo* hav- een withdrawn, there has been no such rush of emigration along part of the Western frontier line. Making all deductions for the ture of those who had come only for a temporary purpose, there nevertheless, been a steady and perceptible gain in our population g the past year. Basing my opinion upon certain unofficial data nted to me, I judge the increase to be about 4,000, making a total out 84,000 inhabitants within the Territory at the present time.

s doubtful if there has been a single portion of the entire country e the disturbance and depression of business and credits has been eriously felt than in Montana. All of the leading industries have ered, and mines have yielded their accustomed returns. In spite

of a severe winter, which brought some loss and a depressed wool market, the revenues from this source have increased. The same may be said of all branches of the great stock industries.

IMPORTING STOCK.

This Territory is not to be judged by the amount of stock exported either for meat or for other purposes. Though Montana continues to furnish in large numbers, cattle, horses, and sheep for stocking the vast pasture lands of the Dominion provinces to the North, and supplies no insignificant portion of the beef-cattle for the Chicago market, she is, and for some time will continue to be, an *importer* rather than an *exporter* of stock. This must continue till our rich and extensive pasture ranges are fairly well stocked up to their natural average capacity. As a consequence, brood mares, young cows, and ewes are worth relatively more in Montana than elsewhere in the country. It is estimated that above 100,000 head of improved breeds of cattle have been shipped and driven into the Territory during the past year, and by the 1st of December about 60,000 will have been exported.

The railroads are furnishing increased facilities for importing stock. Sheep are brought from Washington Territory and Oregon by car at a cost of 50 cents per head, and in so short a time that no delay is needed to feed and water them; a hard and exhaustive season's drive is thus avoided and the stock is in better condition to endure the possible rigor of the first winter, which is usually the most trying to stock driven in. In the same way and with equal advantage young cattle and horses are brought in from the States. This method of transportation is especially favorable to the introduction of improved breeds which could not well bear the long drive across the plains and mountains. Especial attention is being paid to improving the quality of all kinds of stock, and many men of wealth, enterprise, and experience are doing great work in this direction.

PREVENTION OF CATTLE DISEASE.

The climate of Montana is as healthy for stock as for the human race. There is little likelihood of any species of stock disease originating here. There is danger, however, that among the large herds and flocks brought in that diseases may thus be introduced and cause immense loss. I have found it necessary during the year past to issue a proclamation to prevent the introduction of cattle affected with Texas fever and other diseases that have caused so much anxiety and loss in some of the Western States, and have found the authorities of all the adjacent Territories quite ready to co-operate in all such precautionary measures, and our legislature is alive to the importance of making suitable laws and providing the necessary means to carry them out. But it seems that additional legislation on the part of Congress could do vastly more, reaching as it would in all directions, with a stronger hand and uniform regulations protecting us on the side of the British provinces as well as of sister Territories and States.

The stock interests of Montana and Wyoming are alike, and the citizens of both Territories are equally interested in the securing of the admission of cattle into Great Britain alive. Unfortunately, in order to retain her monopoly, the British authorities refused us exit through Canadian provinces, but it is hoped that we may accomplish it via Boston and Portland. England and Scotland favor the admission of

merican cattle into their markets, but the principal opposition comes from Irish and Canadian and a few grass-growing shires of England. Canadian officials and the Dominion press, aided by certain Chicago stock-yard men, who fear a diversion of their business, have maligned and outrageously attacked the health of Wyoming and Montana cattle, and all movements on the part of our stockmen towards obtaining a foreign market are bitterly opposed; whereas the fact is that the cattle of both Territories are now and always have been free from any contagious diseases.

TROUBLE WITH DEPREDATORS.

The worst difficulty that our stock-growers, particularly horse and cattle men, have thus far had to contend with is the loss by stealing and wanton killing of cattle by white and red thieves. Horse-stealing has become consolidated into a large and well-organized industry in sparsely settled northern and eastern portions of the Territory. It is sometimes necessary to organize and resort to extra legal means to suppress this dangerous element. The laws were utterly powerless, the thieves with their plunder would escape into the vast Indian reservations, or cross the northern frontier line to be safe from reach before suit even began. There have been some applications of hemp and flogging during the year by the "cowboys," as our stock-herders are called, but these are to be deprecated, provided there were other effectual protection and redress at hand. The Government should protect this great and much exposed interest, and until it can, it is useless to complain of the violations of the forms of law, as our people feel that self-protection is the older and stronger law.

There has been another cause of complaint of great magnitude that is wholly within the reach and control of the national authorities. Wandering bands of Indians, Crows and Blackfeet, have during the whole year been roaming among the thinly-scattered settlements along the Yellowstone and other tributaries south of the Missouri, pretending to be on a search of horses stolen by other Indians, but taking horses wherever opportunity presented, and subsisting wholly upon cattle of the settlers which they have killed by the hundreds. It is easy to see that such conduct will provoke retaliation and may result in precipitating a war. The Indians must be strictly confined to their reservations and provided there with the means of support and occupation.

OPENING THE RESERVATIONS.

Renewing my observations of last year on this subject, of such vast interest to the people of Montana and the whole country, they acquire new force from the experiences of the year. These vast reservations no longer afford any means of support to the Indian in his traditional mode of life. The large game is gone. The Indians are in many cases driven to kill the white man's cattle or starve. The situation of the Piegiens and Blackfeet has been most deplorable as reported by me in detail at different times; hundreds died from starvation. The reduction of the size of the reservations to a proper size in alternate sections would give the Government the means to provide for their physical well-being and would further provide for their education in the useful arts so that they might, in the course of time, become wholly self-supporting by raising cattle, sheep, and horses, for which their reservations are adapted.

Notwithstanding the temporary relief afforded the Northern Indians by an increase of supplies to the amount of half a ration daily to last until March 1, their condition from exposure, destitution, and starvation experienced during the past two years is utterly astounding and deplorable, and I have great fears that many will die during the coming winter. Some permanent arrangement should be made by which these Indians should surrender these great tracts of lands embracing ranges of mountains and extending to the Missouri River, where steam-boating, wood-yards, and whisky abound. Bills were introduced by Messrs. Vest and Maginnis, in the Senate and House, virtually carrying out the arrangements and understanding that were had with the Indians of Montana, but owing to a protest on the part of the Indian Bureau, that the reservations to be left the Indians were not sufficient, these bills did not pass. The position taken was not tenable, for Congress can hardly be expected to give large sums except in consideration of a reasonable surrender of land by these tribes. A few thousand Indians should not be permitted to occupy and yet not use the area of a large State, thereby preventing its occupation by white settlers. The Sioux Indians at Poplar River should be removed to Standing Rock, and the Assinaboines at that point be consolidated with the Milk River band.

The recent reports of the discovery of gold mines in the Little Rockies, an outlying spur, situated about one hundred miles southeast from Fort Assinaboine, and not more than fifteen miles distant from the Missouri River, lying in the very heart of the great northern reservation, is already attracting hundreds from all parts of the Territory and beyond. If it were possible to prevent this intrusion it would not be policy to do so. It is for the interest of the whole country that the mines should be worked, and the surrounding country be opened to permanent settlement.

It is no longer possible to defer action in the matter of reducing all of the reservations to some moderate and proper limits. Thousands of citizens could be provided with homes, and hundreds of thousands of stock could be supported in this vast area now useless to any one. I am of the opinion that instead of keeping these Indians shut up on reservations, which necessarily isolates them from civilizing influences, they should be brought into direct contact with the modes of life of the frontier farmer and stock-grower. I do not believe, in the present condition of most of our tribes in the Northwest, that the Indian should be treated *en masse*, but as individuals, providing each one with a homestead, which should be inalienable for a term of not less than twenty years. Should such a law be passed, then the Government could abolish the reservation system, and open for settlement alternate sections whereby the Indian, from the example of his white neighbors, could more practically and quickly learn the white man's methods.

The tribes now living on these large reservations should be paid for the land they give up, and the fund accruing therefrom would enable each head of a family to supply himself with stock, farming implements, and lumber, and also be sufficient for establishing means for the support of their schools, and improving their lands by irrigating ditches and otherwise. These radical changes and measures should be under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The present policy of permitting the Indians to lease their lands for grazing or other purposes is all wrong, for it opens the way for large corporations and speculators to get a footing on the reservations to the detriment of actual settlers, who,

When the reservations are opened, would be glad to purchase small farms, thereby not only increasing the population, but aiding in the general development of the Territory.

TIMBER RESERVATIONS.

The measures pending in Congress, the purpose of which is to preserve as permanent forest reservations those vast mountainous tracts from whence our great rivers draw their constant supplies, will prove wise and beneficial in proportion as they are thoroughly and intelligently executed. The intended and devised laws will not execute themselves, and any efficient execution will require a force of considerable natural and acquired skill in forestry, living permanently on the ground with ample powers and means to act in ordinary cases and extraordinary emergencies. To maintain a proper force of competent men to prevent such reservation laws from becoming a dead letter will necessarily involve considerable expense, and this should be provided for in some way out of the products of the reservation. Enough timber might be sold every year to pay the cost of preservation, while increasing the producing capacity of such reservations. The true solution of this problem, the vital importance of which is just beginning to be dimly discerned, involves the questions of proper care, self-support, and, not least, the provisions that the annual products of the reservation may aid the settlement of contiguous portions of the public domain suitable for cultivation and pasturage. It may be worthy of further consideration as to whether those portions of the great Rocky Mountain range covered by these proposed reservations should be open on certain terms for exploration for their mineral treasures in which they so generously abound.

While conceding the paramount importance of protecting the water-supply from our great rivers, it seems not only wise but imperative upon the representatives of a popular Government to consider in connection herewith every legitimate and proper use and want of present and future generations that may be subserved.

While the general subject of forest reservation is acquiring form, there are special considerations for preserving the forest growth along the water-courses, and especially through the cañons, such as Hell Gate and Prickly Pear, where immediate action is necessary by Executive or Departmental order to prevent them from being stripped of their most attractive ornaments. Such places are by nature incapable of cultivation, but will serve the general public best by retaining the lovely lines of foliage with which nature has streaked their rugged features. Those who construct railroad or wagon-roads through such cañons should be especially enjoined from cutting down the trees there-found growing.

FISH AND GAME.

The subject of protecting forests and the water supply of our rivers naturally suggests the propriety of making these forests and streams to abound with game, and also by the introduction of every species of fish likely to thrive therein, from other parts of the world. Even if no direct revenue to the Government could be derived from the outlay to cover the cost of introduction and preservation of such game, the revenues of general health and amusement to those allowed to hunt and fish on such reservations on terms equal and accessible to all, and the increased food supply to the country, would not be unworthy of immediate consideration.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

Though the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park are mostly within Wyoming, the people of Montana through whose enterprise the wonders were first made generally known, and through whose border the readiest access to the Park is gained, feel a deep and abiding interest in seeing most fully realized the original purpose of making a national resort and pleasure-ground and game preserve accessible to those of moderate means as well as the wealthy at home and abroad. In the matter of granting franchises of any kind, whether for transportation or hotel accommodations, the chief object should be to provide for those of moderate means.

I have urged upon the Department at different times the immediate necessity of protecting the fish and game within the Park limits. notwithstanding the appointment of nine additional assistant superintendents during the past year, game is being slaughtered continually and fish destroyed by the use of giant powder. Elk, deer, buffalo and mountain sheep heads are exposed publicly for sale within a short distance of the superintendent's house, and during a visit to the Park last summer I passed the carcasses of elk recently killed for their hides and left to rot where they were shot down, only a short distance from one of the main trails between the Mammoth Hot Springs and Geyser Basin. It is well known that during the past winter numbers of beaver were trapped, and only a few of these interesting and industrious animals are now to be found. With all due respect to the superintendent and one or two of his assistants, I consider most of the officials employed in the Park for its protection entirely worthless from their past inexperience in woodcraft and frontier life they are about as useful in protecting the game of the Park from being killed and exterminated, as a Sioux Indian would be in charge of a locomotive. Frontiersmen who have lived most of their days on the plains and among the mountains, with a thorough knowledge of the habits and habits of our large game, should be selected for these positions none others, no matter how influential may be those who desire these positions for their constituents and friends.

It should be remembered that the frontier and thinly settled portions of the country surrounding the Park always furnish a resort to escaped criminals and hard characters of all sorts, and the fact that so many people of wealth and distinction from all parts of the world visit the Park will naturally encourage attempts at robbery and brigandage, and suggests the necessity of increasing the security against its possible occurrence. Cavalry now stationed at the posts adjacent to the Park could be detailed for special service during the summer months at no additional expense to the Government, in fact at less expense than it would cost to maintain them in garrison.

It can be clearly proven, contrary to certain newspaper statements to the contrary notwithstanding, that it did not cost the Government as much to supply the men and animals used in escorting the President's party under General Sheridan, and transporting their supplies in their several weeks' trip last year through Wyoming, the National Park, and Montana, as to have maintained the same number of soldiers, horses, mules at their regular stations.

RIVERS AND RESERVOIRS.

While the subject of improving the great rivers of the country is yearly growing in importance, it should be remembered that the south-

the largest rivers that flow to either ocean are in Montana; that the present wants of commerce suggest the propriety of first improving those portions immediately serviceable, no such improvements be permanently successful unless the system includes the upper reaches, where the character of the stream is first formed. The much neglected and much slandered Missouri River above the Great Falls is beautiful, clear, mountain stream, abounding in grand and magnificent scenery, capable of easy and permanent improvement, and of being of great service to commerce. A very moderate expenditure would make it navigable from the Falls to the Three Forks (the junction of the Madison, Gallatin, and Jefferson Rivers), a distance of about 300 miles. At each of these terminal points important towns are now building up. A system of reservoirs like that projected for the Upper Mississippi would seem to promise great benefits to commerce and the development of Montana.

PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS.

I would renew my recommendation of last year in the matter of proposing a modification of the present laws to suit the condition and character of the great body of the public lands yet remaining, so as to promote their earlier and more convenient settlement. The portions to be permanently reserved should be designated, and the rest subdivided so as to best to promote early sale to settlers.

The tide of settlement that has been spreading over and occupying Dakota is now on the borders of Montana awaiting the opening of the best and now useless Indian reservations and the extension of the surveys. The lands belonging to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company should be surveyed as early as possible, as required by the charter, and no less by every consideration of interest to the Government and of the people of the country, and especially to the inhabitants of the Territories through which this railway passes.

If the policy of continuing the present desert land act in force is ever abandoned or modified, it seems that the same reasons exist for giving the desert lands to the States in which they lie as was done in the case of the swamp lands. Both are more or less worthless in their natural condition. They are equally to be reclaimed by the expenditure of human labor. The policy of a government is clearly to take that course which will earliest lead to their reclamation, whether under the operation of its own laws and the supervision of its own agents or those of the States. If the scanty yield of pasturage is ever increased it must be by irrigating ditches or artesian wells. If reclaimed, the yield of these lands every year would be of more value than their fee simple in their present condition.

Would the general or the local government be the better medium to devise and push the best means of reclamation? Congress should be urged to make sufficient appropriation for the boring of artesian wells in different parts of the Territory, and the increase in the value of the land from their successful operation, would repay tenfold any such outlay by the Government.

I would renew my former recommendation that no polygamous Mormons be allowed to pre-empt lands, as at least one step in the complicated problem of extinguishing this overshadowing evil, alien and hostile in every nerve and fiber to our institutions and the morals of our people.

SEEKING STATEHOOD.

During the year, in accordance with an act passed by the last Territorial legislature, a convention was held and a constitution framed,

which will be submitted to the popular vote in November of the present year, under which, if adopted, Montana will apply for early admission. The provisions of this constitution, beyond all question, represent the convictions and wishes of the people as faithfully as if the convention that framed it had been provided for by an enabling act of Congress. The general desire of the people of Montana for early admission is prompted, not only by the natural desire for a vote as well as voice in the election of our national rulers and the enactment of national laws to which they owe submission, but still more as the only practicable escape from some very serious disabilities that cramp and retard the natural growth of our Territory. So long as the Territorial condition continues they can receive nothing from the school lands to help them in the time of their greatest need, and further, so long as Montana remains a Territory, all the franchises, rights of way, and all property thereon belonging to the Northern Pacific Railroad will remain as now, untaxable, leaving one-third of the property within the borders of the Territory exempt, and throwing the heavy burdens of taxation in a new country, where every public improvement has to be created, to fall with increased weight upon the comparatively small portion of wealth within the reach of the assessor.

Territorial Delegates to Congress should have the same rights and privileges on the floor of the House as are granted members elected from States, and I also believe that the people should have the privilege and right of voting in the elections for President of the United States.

There are many useful public institutions which the people would gladly provide for themselves, but, being entirely free from debt at present, our citizens are unwilling to incur any Territorial debt, which would be a bar to their admission to Statehood, and naturally hesitate to provide, by present taxation, so long as the larger portion of the property which will be equally benefited is exempt from bearing any part of the tax.

With the constant and enormous increase of business pending before Congress, it is becoming each year more and more a physical as well as a moral impossibility for that body to give any serious attention to such legislation as the Territories need, even if the subject-matter of such legislation was within the knowledge of members, so that they could act intelligently thereon.

Congress needs to be relieved of some of its present duties and responsibilities, and the national Treasury of the expense which the people of the Territories, particularly of Montana, are willing to assume.

THE COURTS AND PENITENTIARY.

Montana is only provided with three judges, the same as when the Territory was organized twenty years ago, though her population has increased ten-fold, and her wealth an hundred fold. If three were needed then, it would require twice that number now. There is no response from Congress on this subject to appeals for relief which have been going up year after year.

The United States Penitentiary at Deer Lodge has been conducted most loosely and in a reprehensible manner by the present United States Marshal. The institution is inadequate for the wants of a county, much less for a Territorial prison. This want of accommodation has been largely used as an argument for seeking and exercising executive clemency in years past, and the frequency of escapes is an undoubted cause

the growing tendency to resort to lynch law, and the infliction of severe penalties for offenses of inferior magnitude.

In the case of the United States courts, all effective administration of the national laws is nullified by the inadequacy of the fees to pay for the necessary traveling expenses and board of witnesses and jurors.

The attention of Congress has been repeatedly invited to this fact, and a bill is before the House, I believe, to correct this folly and injustice. Until it is remedied, it is little more than a farce to attempt to run United States courts. Either suspend their functions or furnish reasonable facilities for their exercise.

GENERAL GROWTH.

I would most respectfully renew the requests and recommendations which I urged in my report last year, and beg to state, in conclusion, that in spite of the general depression that has prevailed throughout the country during the year and the special disadvantages under which the people of the Territories labor, we have progressed steadily in every direction. Our cattle are estimated to number more than 900,000, and horses and sheep have multiplied proportionately. Our mines continue to pour forth in increasing value their precious metals. During the year the largest smelting works for the reduction of copper anywhere to be found in the West have been completed. The steady flow of wealth from our mines has not only prevented the approach of hard times within our own borders, but materially aided to shorten and lessen the depression all over the country. The work of building has never stopped a day, and more substantial business blocks, elegant and commodious school-houses and churches, and private residences have been erected in Montana during the year past than in any former period. Our assessment list, when completed, will show between fifty and sixty millions of taxable property, and this does not include one-quarter of the real wealth of the Territory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Governor.

Wm. HENRY M. TELLER,

Secretary of the Interior.



REPORT

OF

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, October 6, 1884.

Compliance with the request in your letter bearing date September 10th ultimo, I beg leave to submit the following report:

New Mexico enjoys a high degree of peace and order, and I believe fully within the bounds of truth to say that the Territory is as free from crime as the most favored portions of the nation. The civil and military authorities and the people are in accord in their efforts to secure protection to life and property against criminals. The bad element has been dealt with so vigorously and so judiciously that it has not for some time been re-enforced from other sources. It has been reduced to minimum numbers by arrests and by abandonment of the country.

The people of the Territory have not for several years in the past been able to produce enough to supply the necessities of life, so far as food was concerned, but have been purchasing breadstuffs abroad, thereby depleting the country of cash. For several years the construction of railroads in the Territory was extensive, which gave employment to a large number of people, and reliance was placed on this as the principal avenue to supply their wants. During the last eighteen months there has been little railroad building, and the cultivation of the soil has been neglected, the people find themselves without employment. Hence trade is light and times are dull.

There has been a considerable increase in agricultural and stock-raising operations. From the best information at command I am of the opinion that the production of cereals, vegetables, and fruits is nearly, if not sufficient to supply the consumption of the people. There is a general appreciation of the importance of these interests, and it is expected that in future no money will be sent out of the Territory for articles of food that can be raised at home.

There are no statistics on the subject of mining from which an accurate statement can be made. Ores are reduced in considerable quantities at Silver City, Lake Valley, Silver City, and Georgetown, and to some other localities, and large quantities are transported out of the Territory for reduction. There is no law requiring reports on the part of the miners, but so generally perfected their organization that enough information that is approximately accurate can be obtained. Judging from the best evidences at hand I think it is safe to say that the yield of the mines this year has been much greater than

ever before, and that mining will be an extensive and profitable business for many years to come.

The interest that has received the greatest development is that of stock-growing. There cannot be less than a million head of cattle in the Territory, and fully as many sheep. The sheep are probably decreasing in numbers. The great and continuous fall of snow last winter caused considerable loss in northern parts of the Territory, and there is an "irrepressible conflict" between cattle and sheep rancheros, which may at not a very distant day drive the sheep business to the wall. That cattle do not thrive on pastures occupied by sheep, and that sheep are destructive to grasses, are well-known facts. The pasture lands in this Territory being largely public domain, and ranches having no boundaries or inclosures, there are no authoritative means for preventing this conflict. The greater number and more aggressive characteristics of the cattle men must ultimate in the extinction of the sheep business, unless some law is made defining boundaries and authorizing the fencing of ranches.

It is impossible to state more than approximately the number of domestic animals in the Territory. The assessment lists do not furnish accurate information. The counties are large, owners of taxable animals do not return the full number, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for the assessors to make an accurate count of the taxable animals in their respective counties.

Diseases among cattle in New Mexico which spring from local causes are almost unknown. The Texas fever has prevailed to some extent during the last and present seasons, arising from the importation of cattle afflicted with that disease. The legislature at the late session enacted a stringent quarantine law, enforceable whenever the governor may think the public interest demands it, and which has been demonstrated to be of great utility.

Notwithstanding the hard times the assessment returns show an increase in taxable property since last year to the extent of \$4,000,000, and assessments do not by any means embrace all the taxable property. The increase in three years has been \$16,000,000. The law exempts railroad property, except that of the Atlantic and Pacific, from taxation for six years after the completion of the respective roads. On the 1st day of March, 1886, at least \$4,000,000 of railroad property will be taxable, and the next year thereafter \$4,000,000 more will be added. In the course of five years \$10,000,000 of railroad property will be subject to taxation that now contributes no revenue to the Government. Many thousand head of cattle have been brought into the Territory since the 1st of last March, and much other property has been added that will be taxable next year. Hitherto the probate clerks have been *ex officio* assessors, but the legislature at the last session made the assessor a separate officer, and the purpose of the people seems to be general to choose men who will see to it that assessments are complete and impartial.

The Territory has a floating debt, which is usual when court and other expenses accrue most largely during the first six months of the year, and taxes are not payable till the 1st day of September and not enforceable till the 1st day of November. The taxes now due and receivable before the 1st day of November should be considerably in excess of the present outstanding warrants and the current expenses from this time to the 1st day of January.

The legislative assembly at the last session authorized the construction of a penitentiary, and the issue of the bonds of the Territory for

purpose to an amount not exceeding \$150,000, payable ten years date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. On the 1st day of July last \$75,000 of the bonds were issued, and the board of managers has directed that the remaining \$75,000 shall be paid on the 1st day of January next. The law also imposes an annual tax of one-half mill on the dollar on the taxable property of the Territory to pay the interest on the bonds as it becomes due and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal of said bonds. I estimate that this tax will be sufficient to pay the interest and extinguish the principal inside the ten years they are to run. The Territory is paying out a large sum of money annually for transporting and maintaining her prisoners abroad, and this expense is rapidly increasing, which may be avoided to the Territory if, when completed, the penitentiary is properly managed. If I am mistaken in this calculation, and it should turn out that it will cost as much to keep the prisoners in the Territory as elsewhere, the people will reap the advantage of having the money expended at home rather than in a distant country. The construction of a penitentiary is a measure of economy, and its existence in the Territory will have a restraining influence upon the criminal element.

The legislature also passed an act authorizing the construction of a capitol building, and the issue of bonds for that purpose to the amount of \$100,000, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and imposed a tax sufficient to pay the interest for fifteen years, and thereafter a larger tax to pay the principal of the bonds. A tax of one-third of a mill will be ample, probably, for the next few years to pay the interest, and thereafter a smaller tax will be sufficient. The law provides that \$100,000 of the bonds shall be issued this year and \$100,000 next. None have yet been issued.

The legislature also passed a school law, which is an improvement on the Territory ever had, although it is by no means up to the advanced ideas of the times. The advantages of the new school law are that it creates a tangible system, and it is simpler and more efficient. It imposes greater restraints upon improper expenditure of the school fund, and severe penalties for abuses and neglect of duty on the part of school officers, and it should be added that duties are more specifically and clearly defined. There is also an increase of tax to the extent of one-half mill on the dollar for school purposes. I estimate that the total fund of the Territory, on the basis of the present assessments, will be nearly \$100,000, including the sum derived from the poll-tax. The law also contains such requirements as to comply with the conditions of the National Educational Expenditures contemplated in the bill which passed the United States Senate during the last session of Congress, and which is now pending in the House of Representatives. If it should pass the latter—and the people of New Mexico all desire that it should—it will save the Territory nearly \$100,000 out of the national Treasury at the present time and an increase in the future, which, when added to our educational revenues, will place our schools on a prosperous footing. Surely no field in the United States offers a richer opportunity for improvement in educational affairs than New Mexico.

The taxation in the Territory is as follows: Five mills for Territorial purposes, three mills for schools, two and one-half mills for county purposes, one-half mill for interest on penitentiary bonds, and one-fourth mill for interest on capitol bonds—total, eleven and one-fourth mills. For the next few years the tax to pay the interest on the capitol building bonds will be one-third of a mill, but as taxable property increases it will be increased. In some of the counties a small tax is imposed to pay interest on

local indebtedness. A light license tax is levied on a few trades and occupations, the proceeds of which are divided equally between the Territory and the several counties. A poll-tax of \$1 per capita is levied on all able-bodied male inhabitants, which goes to the support of schools; and while the assessor's returns show the number of such persons to be 32,000, the revenue received will probably not exceed \$12,000 or \$15,000.

Some controversy and trouble attended the organization of the legislature, whose session commenced on the 18th day of February last. The difficulty arose from an attempt to have sworn and seated two members of the council and three members of the house of representatives whose claims rested upon an enormous and bold election fraud. Happily the law was such that the subversion of popular rights could be prevented, and it was properly and successfully accomplished. Though refractory element refused to take seats in the council, whose right to do so was undisputed, yet the house of representatives had its complement of members and the council had two-thirds of the legal members at all times, and for a time nine members were sworn and seated.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate occurrences at the beginning of the session, the work done by the legislature in most respects was of an advantageous character. Besides the school and assessors' laws, and the act authorizing a quarantine against the importation of diseased cattle, many commendable and useful acts were passed, as follows: One compelling the people to work on the roads, which never receive much attention; an act requiring agricultural lands to be fenced in certain localities; a stock law prepared by a committee composed of representatives of the several stock associations in the Territory, and which is satisfactory to the stock men; a valuable act on the subject of habeas corpus, mandamus and prohibition, and one authorizing the compilation of the laws, which had not been attempted since 1865, and never had been intelligently done. An act was also passed regulating private banks, which had been shown to be a great necessity, as recent failures of unregulated banks had caused serious losses to the people. After the most strenuous efforts had been made for years without success to secure property rights to married women, a very liberal act was passed on that subject, and also a most comprehensive and proper law on the subject of municipal corporations. Many acts were passed simplifying and improving the practice and proceedings in the courts, and settling the estates of deceased persons. Excluding those for the penitentiary and capitol buildings, the appropriations were less than usual, and general expenses were considerably reduced.

In almost every respect it is apparent that there is progress in New Mexico. This results from a more general intercourse among all classes of the people of the Territory and with those of other localities, and from a better understanding of necessities and resources. Railroads have opened the country to the influence of the spirit of advancement. The barriers of distance and differences in language have been practically removed, and the people more fully realize that the eyes of the world are upon them. There is no reason why this country should not prosper, and it will if the people continue in their present purpose to progress, and do not flag in their energies.

A large part of the pasturable lands of New Mexico are unoccupied and never will be fully utilized until more water is obtained. Judging from geological formations it seems probable that water can be obtained in many localities by artesian and other wells. This mountain region

must be largely devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep. The meat question has become important; consumption is increasing, and the area of production must necessarily decrease as year by year more land is occupied for homes and other purposes. The Government expends money liberally to protect people in the Mississippi Valley from too much water, and it seems not improper to appropriate money in behalf of people who have too little. An appropriation of a liberal sum to sink wells and build reservoirs in some of the cañons would be a profitable expenditure.

Private enterprise will not experiment where the results will not inure to private benefit. Under the existing homestead and pre-emption laws only small quantities of land can be honestly acquired by the citizens. Those who own Spanish or Mexican grants have land enough to justify the expenditure of money to procure water and otherwise improve their states, but these grants, as a rule, contain the best water, and the owners have the control of the usufruct of the adjoining public lands, and there is little inducement for them to put forth efforts to promote productiveness.

Until Congress passes some law which will permit men to secure control of larger bodies of land than can be obtained under existing laws, it cannot be expected that stock-raising will be developed to the highest point of production. Seven-eighths of the public land in New Mexico at all probability will never become the property of the citizens, as it is difficult to comply with the requirements of the present laws, on account of the absence of water, and so long as their use can be enjoyed without cost.

The good sense and principle of fairness prevailing among cattle men alone prevent controversies, collisions, and public disorders. Ranches have no legally defined boundaries, and there being equal right on the part of all to occupy the public lands, animals belonging to numerous persons roam and graze in common. All will be well until the country becomes overstocked, and the number of animals must be reduced by sale or starvation. Such a contingency will happen sooner or later, and then the test will be made whether stock men will have trouble among themselves. Stock men should have the privilege of acquiring tracts of larger dimensions either by purchase or under leases for a term of years, that their ranges may be fenced, and they can be protected by the courts in exclusive occupancy. This will prevent controversy and lead to develop productiveness to the greatest extent. It is important also that all the lands should be owned by the citizens, that they may be made to contribute to the revenues of government.

In my preceding reports I mentioned the subject of grants of land made by the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Nothing has since been done to change the situation. Nothing so hinders the settlement and development of this Territory as the unsettled condition of these grants. They are the cause of much bad feeling, as many of them are believed to be fraudulent. The question as to the validity of all of them should be speedily determined. It seems to me that a special tribunal should be created, in the nature of a commission, to investigate and decide upon the merits of the grants. If left to the regularly constituted courts delay will be inevitable, and the vexed question will not be removed for many years to come. A commission will be as likely to be honest and capable as a court, and that there will be a speedier result constitutes a cogent reason why a commission instead of a court should deal with the subject.

In my last report I recommended that an additional judge be provided for this Territory. New Mexico has an area of 122,000 square miles and 150,000 people. The judges are severely worked, and yet the public interests inevitably suffer without their fault. I repeat the recommendation that Congress pass an act authorizing an additional judge, and that it be provided that the judge who tried an appealed case in the district court should not participate in the hearing and decision of the case in the supreme court; and as there are now but three judicial districts the law should confer power on an officer or officers to divide the Territory into four judicial districts and assign the judges to them until the next session of the legislative assembly.

More ample provision should be made for the mail service in this Territory. There are not enough mail agents or postal clerks; and if there is a sufficient number of inspectors in the Post Office Department, they are not properly distributed and located so far as New Mexico is concerned. Much complaint is made as to the miscarriage or non-delivery of mail matter. If the difficulty lies in insufficient appropriations there ought to be an increase. The people on the frontier are as much entitled to mail facilities as those in the older and more densely populated sections. It is a matter of interest to the whole nation that the new countries should be developed, and a proper mail service is a great aid.

The production of gold and silver in New Mexico will soon reach such proportions as to justify the establishment of a mint somewhere within her limits. The Territory is connected by rail with Northern and Southern Arizona, and with the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, in the Republic of Mexico, which largely produce the precious metals. A mint located in New Mexico will be near the center of the richest mineral belt in the world, and it will be convenient for all sections of this mineral belt.

Indian raids, such as occurred in 1880, 1881, and 1882, are not likely to occur again in this Territory. There are no renegade Indians in Mexico worthy of mention, and such as remain there are very quiet. The Jicarillas have been successfully removed to the Mescalero Reservation, and the two tribes seem to be at peace with each other and with the settlers. Nothing more is heard of outbreaks from the San Carlos Reservation, and should there be any, the conditions have so changed that those Indians cannot successfully extend their raids into New Mexico. The Navajoes will not go on the war path for several reasons. They have considerable property, which they would lose, and, what constitutes a stronger reason, they have no effective tribal organization or authority. They are divided into gens, between which there is little cohesion. The only trouble the Navajoes give is in wandering away from the reservation, stealing, and otherwise interfering with the settlers. This may occasionally bring on collisions between the inhabitants and small bands from the reservation.

The Navajo Reservation is now large enough, and it would be better for the Indians and the settlers if they were compelled to remain on it. The boundaries should be distinctly marked so that they may be generally known.

Maj. Pedro Sanchez, the agent, has labored earnestly for the Pueblo Indians, and under his administration improvement is manifest. The precedent of leasing their lands by these Indians has been set by the Acomos. If the tendency to do so is not checked, and it should become a contagion, as it may, the greatest injury would result to the people of New Mexico. These Indians are incompetent to deal with the whites,

able to be cheated, and if they are permitted to part with their property will have no means of earning a living and will become paupers in the country.

Militia of New Mexico has been thoroughly organized for three years and now consists of three regiments—one of cavalry and two of infantry.

To its prompt and active assistance to the civil officers is due the decrease of crime and lawlessness in the Territory, and it is composed of the best possible material for active service in the field. They are armed with "arms superseded and no longer issued to the militia," as provided in joint resolution No. 26, 1878, and joint resolution No. 3, 1876. This puts the Territorial militia at a decided disadvantage as they are liable to be put into the field against Indians and Mexicans who are armed with the best and most improved weapons. Citizens of the States are entitled to have issued to them the latest arms, and there are stronger reasons why the Territorial militia should be armed equally well.

At the time of the cession of this country, the United States acquired by treaty a tract of land in the city of Santa Fé, the same having been the property of Mexico, on which stand the building known as the "Territorial Capitol," the officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, and corrals of the Territory. Adjoining the portion occupied by the military on the north is a tract of ground containing about 9 acres, on which stands an undilapidated structure, which was intended, when it was completed, for the State-house or capitol building of the Territory.

An act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and military expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1854, for other purposes," approved September 30, 1850, Congress appropriated \$20,000 "for public buildings for the Territory of New Mexico."

This appropriation was expended in laying the foundations of the capitol building above named.

An act entitled "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, for other purposes," approved May 31, 1854, Congress appropriated \$10,000 "to complete the public buildings in New Mexico." This appropriation was expended in rearing the walls of said capitol building to the story and a half above the basement, and in that condition it remained without a roof for nearly thirty years. The building is small, unadorned, and poorly constructed, the stone used being unsuitable for any purpose except possibly to put into the foundation of some building, and the structure bears a striking resemblance to the hull of a coal-barge.

An act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1861,"

June 25, 1860, Congress appropriated \$60,000 "for the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico." This appropriation was never expended, but was covered into the Treasury in consequence of the fact that the people of New Mexico should be exempt from the payment of certain war taxes.

It is not possible to find that this piece of ground on which said capitol building was located was ever ceded to the Territory by the General Government, but conclude that some step must have been taken or insisted to that effect, from the fact that the aforesaid structure was located on it, and repeated appropriations were made for its construction and completion, and also from the fact that an impression exists here among the old inhabitants that at least some assurance had been given that it was or would be done.

This piece of ground is the most eligible spot in or about Santa Fé on which to erect a capitol building, and judging from the expression of sentiment in various ways I am of the opinion that Santa Fé is the choice of the bulk of the people of the Territory as the place at which the capital shall be permanently located. It has been the capital for more than three centuries, and the native people seem practically united in its favor out of respect to the memory of their ancestors for ten generations.

I recommend that the surveyor-general of the Territory be directed to make a survey, description, and plat of this piece of ground, and that Congress pass an act ceding it to the Territory on condition that the capitol building be erected thereon.

The "palace" before alluded to stands upon land belonging to the Government, and fronts on the plaza. It is a one-story building about 300 feet long and 45 wide. The walls are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and are generally in a good state of preservation. The structure is representative of the best specimen of architecture in vogue when the Spanish first came to this country. It is in the style then existing among the Aztec Indians. If there is antiquity in the United States it is to be found in Santa Fé, and the "palace" is most illustrative among the buildings. It had been completed and was occupied as the official residence by the Spanish governors or viceroys forty years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. This building should be preserved. It is so thoroughly and solidly constructed that it will last for centuries. It will occasionally need appropriations to keep it in repair, but nothing should be done that will disturb its novel and antique appearance. The front portal, some of the rear walls, parts of the roof, and the small buildings in rear of the placita now require reparation. There ought to be set apart a sufficient room for the public library, which embraces the old Spanish records and documents, and the exhibition of archeological curiosities. These may now be collected in attractive quantities, but are becoming scarce as time rolls on. To preserve illustrations of a past and unique civilization will be a gratification to future generations, and a tribute of respect to the Spanish-American population.

I estimate that \$3,000 will be all that is necessary for the present to carry out the views expressed in the foregoing paragraph, and I recommend that this sum be appropriated by Congress during the next session.

The secretary's office has been well conducted under such appropriations as have been made for it. There are, however, a large number of public documents and evidences of official acts which ought to be recorded, that they may be more surely preserved. The current work of the office of a general character is so great, that it is impossible for the secretary to do the clerical work and to make an index of the numerous files and records. The secretary should be allowed a clerk permanently, and appropriation ought to be made to enable him to employ a person to record and index the existing laws and documents.

A Territorial government is one that Congress should treat with the greatest solicitude. It is a probationary institution, and more difficult to manage and administer than the government of an old State, where there are organization and system, and where methods have been long and well considered and rest upon precedents. In the mature States the people are more nearly homogeneous in their views as to matters of government, while in the Territories immigration is from many States and foreign countries, and there is not a general convergence of opin-

upon public policy and measures. The work of the executive is necessarily arduous and the responsibilities great. The cost in the Territories is as much or more than in the States. The appropriated by Congress for the salaries of the governor and sec- are inadequate as a compensation for the services they are re- l to perform. I think it would be just and wise public policy for ess to appropriate the full amount of salaries as fixed by law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LIONEL A. SHELDON,

Governor of New Mexico.

1. HENRY M. TELLER.

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OLYMPIA, WASH. TER.,
November 10, 1884.

SIR: Inasmuch as no reports of this character from this Territory presented to your office have been published since the year 1879, and only annual reports previously published were, though valuable, somewhat brief in extent, I have thought best to make to you as a presentation as possible, in the brief time allowed me, of all the important facts connected with the "resources and development" of Washington Territory, as requested by you. For this purpose I have gently corresponded with the auditors and assessors of all the counties of the Territory, furnishing them printed blanks to be returned, with all the managers of its various educational and business institutions. Besides drawing upon my own knowledge of the Territory, gained during a residence here during the past five or six years, I have gathered and compiled a variety of important facts from leading specialists in reference to the geographical, geologic, and climatic characteristics, the coal and iron mining, horticultural, agricultural, and manufacturing interests, the fisheries, and the flora and fauna of the Territory.

The data thus offered, together with the summary reports of our charitable and penal institutions, and an exhibit of the financial condition of the Territory, if published, will not only be of great service in encouraging and stimulating our people, but will furnish reliable information to the intending immigrant, and will indicate to Congress a rightful basis of our claim for early admission into the union of the States.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Washington Territory is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, or, according to the notes from the Surveyor-General's Office, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Columbia River near the one hundred and twenty-fourth degree west longitude, thence up the middle channel of the Columbia to the intersection of the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, thence along said forty-sixth parallel to the middle channel of the Snake River, thence down said river to the mouth of the Clearwater River, thence north along the one hundred and seventeenth degree west longitude to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, thence east along the forty-ninth parallel to the main channel of Canal de Haro, at one hundred and twenty-third degree west longitude, thence

southerly and easterly along the middle channel of de Haro and the straits of Juan de Fuca to the Pacific Ocean, thence along the eastern shore of the Pacific to the place of beginning; thus comprising an area of 69,994 square miles, of which 3,114 are water, leaving 66,880 square miles of land surface; of which it is estimated that about 20,000,000 acres are in timber lands, 5,000,000 acres rich alluvial bottom lands, and 10,000,000 acres are prairies and plains. The Cascade range of mountains extends across the entire Territory north to south, dividing the Territory into two sections (of which the easternmost is much the larger), and renders direct communication between the two sections in the middle and northern portions of the Territory impracticable except during the summer season, when the Snoqualmie and other passes are frequently traveled by herdsmen driving their cattle to the sound. Ordinary communication is carried on by way of the Columbia River and the railway in Oregon which follows its southern bank. This difficulty of communication will be overcome as soon as the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed.

The fertile, cereal-producing prairie lands and plains are situated in the eastern part, and nearly all the rich, alluvial bottom lands are in the western part of the Territory.

The scenery of the Cascade range is indescribably grand, affording views of such colossal peaks as Mount Baker, Mount Rainier (Indian, Takhoma), Mount Saint Helens, and Mount Adams. Another beautiful range of mountains of lesser height, called the Olympic, lies along the coast between Puget Sound and the Pacific, affording a delightful prospect from the sound and its vicinity.

The picturesque attractions of this country, with its glacier-covered mountains, its water-falls, its majestic winding rivers, with their precipitous bluffs, its mighty expanse of inland island-dotted sea, its deep, broad, forest-covered lakes certainly furnish a new and interesting field for the tourist and the artist.

The great Columbia River, rising in the vast water-shed just north of the eastern part of the Territory, receives the copious waters of Clarke's Fork, flowing fresh from the Rockies through Lake Pend d'Oreille, then the Okanogan and other considerable streams, making its great bend to the westward, and thence flowing southeasterly, is joined by its great affluents, the Yakima and Snake Rivers, thus traversing the entire eastern section referred to; then flows along the southern border of the Territory, receiving the Lewis and Cowlitz Rivers west of the Cascade range, and empties into the Pacific Ocean. It affords great facilities for commercial traffic, and abounds in delicious fish.

Just north of the mouth of the Columbia River is Shoalwater Bay, which has a good entrance from the ocean and is full of shoals and flats. The latter are covered with oysters, thousands of baskets of which are annually shipped to various cities of the Pacific coast. Herring, codfish, halibut, and sturgeon also there abound.

Twenty-five miles further north is Gray's Harbor, having an excellent entrance from the ocean, bordered with extensive and valuable forests of fir and cedar, receiving the Chehalis River from the east and the Humtulp and the Hoquiam Rivers from the north, which drain great fertile valleys.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound is a great, deep inland sea extending nearly 200 miles from the ocean, having a surface of about 2,000 square miles, and a

ore line of about 1,594 miles, indented with numerous bays, harbors, and inlets, each with its peculiar name, and contains numerous islands inhabited by farmers, lumbermen, herdsmen, and those engaged in quarrying lime and building stone.

Admiral Charles Wilkes has well described this pride of Washington Territory as follows:

Nothing can surpass the beauty of these waters and their safety. Not a shoal exists within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Bay, or Hood's Canal that can in any way interrupt their navigation by a seventy-four gun ship. I venture nothing saying that there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these; they cover an area of about 2,000 square miles; the shores of all its inlets and bays are remarkably bold, so much so that a ship's side would strike the shore before her keel would touch the ground.

The country by which these waters are surrounded is remarkably salubrious, and affords every advantage for the accommodation of a vast commercial and military marine, with convenience for docks, and a great many sites for towns and cities, at times well supplied with water, and capable of being well provided with everything by the surrounding country, which is well adapted for agriculture.

The Straits of Juan de Fuca are 95 miles in length, and have an average width of 10 miles. At the entrance (8 miles in width) no danger exists, and it may be safely navigated throughout.

No part of the world affords finer inland, sounds, or a greater number of harbors than are found within the Straits of Juan de Fuca, capable of receiving the largest fleets of vessels and without a danger in them that is not visible. From the rise and fall of the tide (18 feet), every facility is afforded for the erection of works for a great maritime nation.

The country also affords as many sites for water power as any other.

In this sound are already situated thriving towns and cities, bidding to rival the commerce of the world.

In the eastern part of the sound, near the city of Seattle, are situated two important fresh-water lakes of great depth and beauty, and bordered by great forests and rich deposits of coal. Lake Union, the smaller of the two, having an area of 6 square miles, 6 miles shore line, and an average depth of 75 feet, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant from the sound, and is connected with it by a small stream entering into Salmon Bay. The eastern shore of Lake Union is separated from Lake Washington by a low isthmus, 100 feet wide. Lake Washington has an area of 60 square miles, 75 miles of shore line, and an average depth of 200 feet, with numerous sheltered harbors. This lake is connected by a slough, navigable for all steamers, with Samamish Lake (9 miles long), and drains a country rich in natural resources.

During the year covered by this report a company has been formed, and the work fairly commenced, to construct a ship-canal connecting Lake Washington by way of Lake Union with Puget Sound. If this proposed canal can be completed it will, among other advantages, afford the best known facilities for building and repairing sea-going ships of the greatest capacity in deep, accessible fresh water, where the teredo can do no damage, and will enable the United States Government to establish a great navy-yard on the Pacific coast under the most favorable circumstances. I believe the Government could well afford to aid the completion of this canal by suitable legislation, such as is called for by those engaged in the work; and I understand that no appropriation is asked except a donation of lands to be reclaimed on the borders of Lake Washington by draining the waters thereof to a lower level through the proposed canal. This can be easily accomplished, inasmuch as the surface of Lake Washington is 11 feet higher than that of Lake Union, and that of Lake Union is 7 feet higher than the waters of the sound at high tide. The Government could also properly reserve a suitable body of land for naval purposes.

The most important rivers entering into Puget Sound are as follows: the Des Chutes, emptying into Budd's Inlet at Olympia, notable for its fall and its water power; the Puyallup, flowing through a rich valley, mainly devoted to hop culture, into Commencement Bay near Tacoma; the navigable Duwamish, with its tributaries, the White, Black, and Cedar Rivers, fertilizing rich bottom lands, which enters Elliott Bay near Seattle; the navigable Snohomish, with its tributary, the Snoqualmie, which makes a sublime perpendicular leap of 270 feet, celebrated as the Snoqualmie Falls; the Skagit, also navigable and fertile in its surroundings; the Swinamish, entering into Bellingham Bay; the Lummi, which has the Nootsack for its tributary, and also enters into Bellingham Bay. Near the outlet of the latter stream are the reclaimed tide lands, remarkable for their immense crops of wheat, oats, and barley; the Skokomish is the largest stream, emptying into that arm of Puget Sound called Hood's Canal. All these streams are serviceable for the shipment of logs to tide-water, except in instances where the *débris* from the forest has lodged and formed snags interrupting navigation. For this reason it is important that the Government should make ample provision by appropriation for clearing out these streams. The immense wealth of this country in its timber calls for the utmost consideration on the part of the Government in favoring shipments thereof to tide water.

FERTILITY.

In regard to the fertility of the soil and the climatic conditions favoring the production of cereals probably no country in the world can surpass that portion of the Territory bordering on Idaho, a boot-shaped region extending southward from near Spokane Falls to Colfax, and thence to and including the Walla Walla Valley. As a present indication of this crop, Mr. C. W. Prescott, manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, in answer to inquiry, informs me that his company expect to bring out from Eastern Washington Territory alone by their lines of transportation the present year 150,000 tons of wheat and flour.

Great interest is also centered in the Big Bend country, lying west of Cheney. During the past year settlers have peopled this region more rapidly than ever before; though it is still sparsely inhabited.

The extensive valleys of Klickitat, Yakima, and Kittitas, just east of the Cascade range, have great capabilities of development, being adapted to fruits and cereals as well as to stock-raising. Now that the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad is being rapidly constructed in the direction of these distant open plains, they are becoming more readily accessible, and are receiving a large increment to their population. In many instances where artificial irrigation is needed it is readily obtainable at a moderate expense. At a few localities in Eastern Washington, particularly in the vicinity of Ainsworth, it is desirable that irrigation be promoted by sinking artesian wells, and it would be well if the Government would adopt some mode of stimulating the practice of that system of culture, thereby redeeming a naturally rich soil now doomed to disuse.

An able and scientific writer says:

It is a known fact that the most productive and enduring wheat lands of our continent lie between the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains. They have the largest proportions of the potash and phosphates which nourish the cereals. It has been stated by a well-known geologist that during the six distinctly noted volcanic overflows the ashes, which were carried largely by the prevailing winds eastward into the bays and lakes which formerly occupied the great interior basin, mingled with other sediment, to form the deep deposits which now constitute the soils of these val-

ys and high prairie lands. It is easy to infer that the excess of alkali in spots results from the drainage of this substance from the hills. But the wheat harvests of Walla Walla and Whitman Counties prove the wonderful fertility of this region. Every year the crops seem to increase in value and amount. The hills and dry sagebrush plains have rewarded the cultivator. It is known that every acre touched by water becomes luxuriant with cereals and fruits. * * *

It is known that an ocean of aerial moisture floats over these regions from the vast eastern ocean. It needs only a cooler to deposit the dews. Every field or blade of grass or grain acts as a cooler. The fields of winter grain, started by early rain or melting snows, provide the vegetation which in summer deposits enough of this aerial moisture to perfect their growth until the harvest. The deep plowing loosens the soil so as to absorb the air loaded with moisture, which grows cool enough to leave moisture about the roots of the plant. Thus the lands that have for ages abounded in the bunch grass, which is now wasting away before the increase of flocks and herds, can be restored by the plow, and the choice cereals, wheat, oats, barley, and corn, and the orchards about every farm-house.

In Western Washington less attention has hitherto been paid to agriculture than to the very profitable pursuits of lumbering and mining. Supplies of the necessities and luxuries of life shipped from California

Puget Sound have been so cheap and convenient that clearing the land and cultivating the fields have offered less inducements to rugged labor than have the other industries of this region. But the recent wonderful results of hop-farming in this part of the Territory and the stimulus of an increased demand for fruits, vegetables, and hay for home consumption, together with the enormous yield and the export demand for oats, barley, and potatoes have of late induced many to undertake the development of rich alluvial "brush lands," which, when cleared, produce an annual income amounting to an enormous percentage upon the outlay required to bring them into cultivation.

It may be truthfully said of both the great sections of this Territory that in no general sense has there ever been a failure of crops for climatic reasons. With rare local exceptions, such as on high, sandy, and gravelly uplands in the west, or upon low, unwatered alkaline plains, especially adjacent to the great rivers of the east, harvests can be relied upon with unfailing certainty.

TIDE LANDS.

Large bodies of land along the sound, near the mouths of the rivers, most notably in Snohomish and Skagit Counties, have been reclaimed from overflow by diking. They have been extensively cropped since 1870, prove to be exceedingly productive, and are principally devoted to hay, oats, and barley. Mr. Eldridge Morse, a good authority on this subject, estimates that 27,000 acres have been already diked, and that 5,000 acres more on Puget Sound, besides 23,000 acres on Shoalwater Bay and the Pacific coast, can be thus reclaimed with great profit. Accessibility to water for shipment often adds to the value of the crops as obtained.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

GRAINS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, GRASSES, ETC.

As already indicated, the yield of wheat, oats, barley, and rye cannot be excelled anywhere in the United States; the average yield of wheat is 30 bushels per acre, and there are well accredited instances where whole counties have yielded at the rate of 40 bushels, and even 50 bushels, per acre, and in a few cases, particularly in the region of Walla Walla and Whitman counties, even this rate has been considerably exceeded the present

year. The yield of potatoes in Western Washington has varied from 200 to 650 bushels per acre.

Of grasses, timothy, red-top, and clover cannot be excelled in any part of the world. During each of a number of years past I have raised an average of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of timothy to the acre on my own meadow of about 100 acres.

The several classes and varieties of fruit, are such as are generally cultivated along the belt of the middle latitude, more particularly that district comprising Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Many kinds of the apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, and cherry, with the smaller fruits, from vines and shrubbery, flourish in great perfection. The peach and its congeners, as also the grape, thrive best in the eastern division and in those island counties bordering on the Columbia River.

Sweet potatoes, sorghum, tobacco, egg-plant, melons, and corn thrive in the Yakima Valley. Corn is but little raised in the western part of the Territory, and then generally for use while it is green. Here the plum and cherry attain a large size and a superior flavor.

Mr. John M. Swann, of Olympia, an experienced horticulturist, says:

Our winter climate is so mild that protection of trees and vines is never thought of, and it is very rare that any are injured, nor do the diseases peculiar to the same classes in the Eastern States affect them here, such as the wooley-aphis on the apple, the blight on the pear, the black knot on the plum, and the yellows on the peach. That destructive enemy of the plum in the Eastern States, the curculio, is unknown here.

Throughout the Puget Sound basin, constituting the greater part of Western Washington, fruit raising has one drawback. In places situated some distance back from the shores of the sound, fruit blossoms, and sometimes the young foliage, are liable to be nipped by the late spring frosts, which have been known at times to seriously affect not only the fruit and foliage, but the health of the tree, and in extreme cases the very life of the tree itself. But the lands immediately bordering on the sound are favorable to fruit growing.

Mr. A. J. Burr, of Olympia, and many others have realized wonderful results from cranberry vines obtained a few years ago in New Jersey.

Mr. C. W. Lawton, of Seattle, a skilled nurseryman, reports that the following grow there to great perfection: Cabbage, asparagus, beans (except Lima), beets, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, carrots, celery, cucumber, kale, leeks, lettuce, onions, parsley, parsnips, peas, potatoes, radish, rhubarb, spinach, squash, turnips, blackberry, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, and a certain variety of peaches in favorable locations; that grapes and apricots and other varieties of peaches suffer on account of cool nights.

It ought to be understood that there is an important difference between the climates of the eastern and the western parts of the Territory: the mean temperature of the eastern division being, in the summer, 73° and in winter, 34° ; while that of the western division is 63° in summer, and 39° in winter. It may be deemed remarkable that these sections, lying contiguous in the same latitude and with but little difference in elevation, should differ so much in temperature, viz, 10° during the growing season and 5° during the dormant season.

There is also a great difference between the two sections in respect to the amount of rainfall, the climate of Western Washington affording a greater quantity of moisture. As the causes for this difference are given under another head in another section of this report, I will refrain from any further reference to it here, simply citing it as a reason to show why some classes of fruits succeed better in the one division than in the other.

Hops.—The climate and soil in the bottom lands and valleys of Washington Territory seem peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of hops; and more attention seems to have been paid to the cultivation of this plant in the vicinity of Puget Sound than elsewhere in the Territory, where it thrives in rich alluvial sandy bottoms. Within the past few years an increasing interest has been manifested in the business of hop-raising, and the yards have been multiplied and extended.

During the fifteen years since the beginning of its important cultivation in this region this crop has never failed nor been attacked by disease, nor deteriorated by reason of the roots being kept on the same land without being replanted. It is believed that the Duwamish, the White River, and the Puyallup Valleys could easily produce as many hops as are now raised in the United States if labor could be obtained to pick them. Indians have been mainly relied upon to do the picking, and they have flocked to the sound from nearly all parts of the Territory, even from beyond the mountains. Many have come in canoes from regions near the outlet of the sound and from British Columbia to engage temporarily in this occupation, then to purchase goods in the adjacent towns and return to their old haunts. They appear to excel the whites in their ability for picking, and conduct themselves, as a rule, very peaceably. This year there has been a great scarcity of pickers in proportion to the magnitude of the crop.

I cannot do better in this connection than to quote the very reliable report which I have just received from Mr. J. P. Stewart, of Puyallup :

There are in cultivation in hops in this valley at this date 1,164 acres, distributed among 103 growers. E. Meeker has the largest yard, 120 acres; this makes the average about 11½ acres to each grower. I am unable to tell you the number of acres of hops last year.

My average yield for thirteen years has been 2,111 pounds per acre; average price, 13 cents, reckoning for the thirteen years prior to this. My yield this year is 1 ton per acre. Several growers this year claim to have raised as high as 3,000 pounds to an acre, and two as high as 4,000 pounds. The probable average yield this year is about 1,900 pounds.

We have been short of pickers this season, for the first time, and some hops have gone unpicked on that account; but probably not more than 20 acres in this valley.

The highest yield on a yard of the second year's growth has probably been more than 1,000 pounds per acre. I usually raise 1,000 pounds the first year I plant.

I also beg leave to submit a more general report which I have just received from Mr. E. Meeker, of Puyallup, who is undoubted authority on this subject.

In a private note he states that while his figures are sometimes approximate, yet he believes them to be generally correct.

He reports as follows :

In answer to your inquiries with reference to hops grown in Washington Territory have to state the following: Number of acres, 2,355, divided as follows: Pierce County, 1884, 1,277 acres; 1883, 1,251 acres; King County, 1884, 878 acres; 1883, 826 acres. Scattering, estimated, 200 acres.

The average yield of hops in Washington Territory for twelve years last past has been 1,600 pounds per acre, not including the present exceptional year.

The average price obtained by growers, not including the exceptionally high-priced year of 1882, has been 18 cents per pound, for a period of twelve years.

The average cost of production for the same period has been 10 cents per pound.

The quality of our hops rates second only to the New York State hops, which have heretofore been rated as a standard of quality. In some respects ours are better than the New York State hops, because of freedom from disease, cleaner picking, and more uniform color. The market value of our hops now more nearly approaches that of the New York hops than ever before, and will eventually reach the same standard by judicious management of our growers. The keeping quality of Washington Territory hops is better than that of those grown on the Pacific coast further south, and hence years of large surplus they will command a better price than has prevailed hereto-

fore, when our whole product was shipped to San Francisco, and there sold and classed as California hops.

The crop of Washington Territory for the four years prior to this has been as follows: 1880, 4,990 bales; 1881, 6,098 bales; 1882, 8,470 bales; 1883, 9,301 bales.

These figures are taken from the estimate of the Messrs. Lilienthal & Co., of San Francisco, and denote only the crop movement through the regular channel of trade for shipment East and to San Francisco; to it should be added those used for local consumption in the Territory and in Oregon, amounting to fully 300 bales each year, to the best of my judgment.

As stated before, the crop of 1884 is exceptional, in this, that it is the heaviest average yield ever grown in any country. It is not yet all marketed, but enough is known to warrant the belief that fully 22,000 bales have been grown, and many place the yield still higher. In some exceptional cases the yield has been simply enormous. I know of hop-yards in both the White River and the Puyallup Valleys that yielded 4,000 pounds per acre; and there have been parts of acres harvested that gave a yield of nearly 5,000 pounds per acre.

The soil best adapted to raising hops is the alluvial deposit found in the river-bottom land adjacent to Puget Sound; yet good results have been obtained on the table lands in certain localities, notably on the upper White River.

The first hops were planted in the Puyallup Valley in the year 1866, resulting in the production of one bale.

It is noticed that the great increase of production is in the vicinity of the place where the first venture was made. And it has resulted in building up there a very large and prosperous interest.

Since the opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad direct shipments have been made to all parts of the United States and to London, fully twenty car-loads of the crop of 1884 having up to this date (October 17) been shipped to the latter market.

Although some have been discouraged by the low prices prevailing several years ago, and by the difficulty experienced in procuring laborers to harvest the crop, yet it is believed this interest is as yet in its infancy, and that the time is not far distant when our productions will be largely increased, and that the marketable value of our hops will reach a much higher standard than now prevails.

FLORA.

The Territory presents a flora differing greatly in the two parts separated by the Cascade Mountains.

On the 20,000,000 acres of timber land in the whole Territory it is estimated that there are standing 400,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, and that is principally found on the western side. Here a saturated atmosphere, constantly in contact with the coast range system of upheaval, together with the temperature, induces a vegetation almost tropical in its luxuriance. On the better soils, the shot-clay hills and uplands, and on the alluvial plains and river bottoms grow the great timber trees which supply the material for the chief industry of Puget Sound, the red fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasi*), the white fir (*Abies grandis*), the Sitka spruce (*Picea sitkensis*), and the cedar (*Thuja gigantea*). These great timber trees are variously named and known, chiefly because Douglas, who first reported them to science, did not live to work up and report his vast collections. Our most valuable fir has been known as an abies, a pinus, and a picea. Dr. Grey and Watson, our best and only general authority, make of it a new genus with the name above given. This fir, the *Pseudotsuga douglasi*, is distinguished by the three-pointed bracts of its pendant cone and its thick, rough bark. The tree is sometimes 12 feet in diameter and 300 feet high. It will often cut 12,000 feet of lumber.

The cottonwood (*Populus fremonti*) and the balm (*Populus trichocarpa*) are abundant in a few localities on both sides of the mountains; but on Puget Sound, being in demand for the manufacture of barrels, and doomed to wholesale destruction because of the valuable lands which they occupy, they are fast disappearing.

The hard woods used for furniture, for manufactures, and for ornamental finish are the oak (*Quercus parryana*), the alder (*Alnus rubra*),

the ash (*Fraxinus oregana*), the yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), and the maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). These are abundant in a few localities and are very valuable, but are culpably wasted because of the quality of the lands which they occupy.

The characteristic shrubs are the Cornels and the Spiræas, many species. These, with the low thickets of salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Oregon grape (berberis), and fern (chiefly pteris, which is the most abundant) and the tangle of the trailing blackberry (*Rubus pedatus*) make the forests impenetrable save where the ax or the wild beast or the wilder man have left their trails.

The dense shade of the forest gives little opportunity for the growth of the more lowly herbs. Where the fire has opened these shades to the light the almost universal fire-weed (epilobium) and the lovely brown moss (funaria) abound. In swamps and lowlands the combustion of decay, almost as quick and effective as fire itself, opens large spaces to the light; and here abound chiefly the skunk cabbage of the Pacific coast (*Symplocarpsichiton*) and many forms of the loveliest mosses, grown beyond belief even by those who have looked upon their tropical congeners. Hypnum and Mnium make the great mass which meet the eye; and among the many less obvious forms a careful search will reveal many new species characteristic of this coast alone. The lower forms of the cryptogams, the lichens and the fungi, abound in greatest profusion, as might be expected. The chief interest in these in the present state of our knowledge of them springs from their disposition to invade the more valuable forms of vegetation which follow advancing civilization.

A single decaying trunk of the great fir spoken of above will afford the student in botany occupation for days and weeks of study, according to the thoroughness and minuteness of his investigation. Mosses, ferns, lichens, herbs, shrubs, undershrubs, and trees are rooted in the saturated bark and wood, and within an arm's length from one's seat any species of each class may be found in luxuriant growth.

There could hardly be a greater contrast than that which is presented by the flora of Eastern Washington. Beyond the cloud barrier of the mountains a scarcely interrupted timber surface no longer appears. Immense open spaces, without timber, save at long distances upon the mountain slopes and along water courses, often sunk in cañons below sight, are covered with low shrubs and a profusion of flowering plants. The free winds are unobstructed in their relation to plants as seed-bearers; and, although the number of species compared with the profusion of flowering plants is not great, these great plains change their prevailing colors often during the advancing seasons.

The prevailing timber tree found on the elevated lands and along the foot-hills is the *Pinus ponderosa*, while on the mountain slopes the two common firs (*Pseudotsuga douglasi* appears here with *Abies menziesii*), and the larch (Tamarack) (*Larix occidentalis*), with thickets of Coeothus, Spiræas, Vacciniums, and Shepherdia, with the common Berberis, give to the mountain forests something like the appearance of those on the western slope. The forests of pine on the lower slopes are open, and the surface is covered with verdure.

The characteristic shrubs of the plains are the sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*), of that large genus, grease-wood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), the *Purshia tridentata*, which has as yet gained no common name, and a shrubby herb, known familiarly as "rabbit grass" (*Lynosyris*). One more of these appears everywhere, gray, unattractive plants, upon the ash-colored soil, unrelieved in the somber distance, but in the nearer view complemented by the innumerable flowering herbs which success-

ively tint the neutral gray with their varying shades of color. The *Frittelarias* (*F. pudica*), *Erythronum* (*E. grandiflorum*), and the *Dodecatheon*, a red variety, begin the season in yellow and red; *Collinsia*, the *Pentstemons*, the *Cammas*, *Clarkia*, and *Lewisia*, with the many *Peucedamums* and *Eriogonums*, and with the great variety of the *Compositæ*, continue the changing symphony in blue and yellow to the closing scene; while innumerable varieties of various tints, many of them new species, conspire to make the region the paradise of the botanist; indeed, it is estimated that nearly seven-tenths of all the flowering plants are peculiar to these States and Territories of the Pacific coast.

A reference to the flora of the Territory in such a paper as this would be incomplete without mention of such plants as in former times and now, to a large extent, have supplied food to the aboriginal races. Only a few of the best known and most important have been identified by me; some of them, however, are of unquestionable value. Chief among these are the "Cammass" (*Scilla esculenta*), which grows in all damp places in the greatest profusion, a bulb of undoubted value, which may be improved by cultivation. Of scarcely less importance to the Indians, because of its abundance, is the "kams," a root of one or more of the species of *Peucedanum*. A more valuable, but less common, food plant than either is the "sa-weet" (*Carum gardneri*), a root combining the characteristics of the potato and the parsnip; this is a delicious article of food and well deserves such care as may develop a larger and better form. The "ma-sä-wah," the edible valerian, grows in considerable profusion in the river bottoms, and is spoken of highly by the Indians, but does not offer to their inert and lazy habit of life sufficient abundance to make it more than a luxury.

Among the medicinal plants of the Territory, *Veratrum album* (Fraser) (Colombo), two species, *Aconitum fischeri*, *Arnica*, many species frequently occur. *Geranium richardsonii* and *Berberis aquifolium* are the only ones known to me as used by the Indians as medicine.

The various grasses of this eastern region are the chief economic features of indigenous growth. Most of these are known by the general name of "bunch grass," a name easily accounted for when we take into consideration the constantly acting winds which sweep over these plains almost without obstacle. These have the effect, in the exceedingly light soil, which is a comminuted breakdown of the basaltic rocks of the country, to leave all the grasses in wind-swept tufts. The *Stipas*, *Atropis tenuifolia*, *Festuca scabrella*, and one or more of the *Triticums*, with probably many others, are, for reasons above mentioned, called "bunch grass."

FOOD-FISHES.

The waters of Puget Sound and its estuaries, of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and of the Pacific Ocean, the latter aligning the western boundaries of the Territory, are remarkably rich in food-fish, the curing of which in various forms, canning, drysalting, and packing in barrels, has already become an important adjunct of the commerce of the Territory, the output of salmon alone amounting, as will be seen by reference to that portion of this report relating to salmon packing, to nearly, if not quite, \$1,000,000 annually. Hon. James G. Swan, of Port Townsend, assistant of the United States Fish Commission, has recently contributed a series of papers upon "The food-fishes and food products of Puget Sound," from which most of the following data are excerpted:

The principal fish found at present in our markets are the salmon, halibut, true cod, green cod, rock cod, black cod, eulachon smelt, herring, &c., and of edible mollusks,

the oyster, clam, holothurian or *bêche de mer*, which may be found of commercial value as well as other varieties, skate, cuttle-fish, squid, &c., which are readily eaten by Indians, Chinese, and by a few white persons who have ascertained their excellence.

Salmon.—The former claim that the salmon of the Pacific coast is identical with the salmon of the Atlantic is disallowed by Jordan and all of the late authorities, who class the former as "*Oncorhynchus*," a Greek derivative meaning hook-jawed, from a peculiar growth which takes place in these fish, especially the male, after they ascend the river to spawn.

Of all the anadromous salmon of the Pacific, the spring silver salmon of the Columbia River, *Oncorhynchus quinnat*, is acknowledged the best in size, flavor, and richness, far surpassing any salmon, except, perhaps, the king salmon of Alaska, which is thought to be of this species. Occasionally the *Oncorhynchus quinnat* enters the Straits of Fuca, and is taken by the Indians with hooks when trolling in Port Townsend and other bays, the bait used being usually a herring, although the fish readily take a spoon bait. The most abundant salmon of Puget Sound is the *Oncorhynchus nerka*, the "blue-back" of the fishermen.

A very fine variety of salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, is found at the Quinaielt River, Washington. This salmon is considered superior in flavor to the "quinnat" by many persons, but they are much smaller, reaching a length of from 15 to 18 inches, and a weight of from 4 to 5 pounds. This salmon is abundant in Neah Bay and in Puget Sound, although not so fat as those of the Quinaielt. Besides the varieties mentioned is the *O. gorbuscha*, or hump-back, and the *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, or true dog-salmon, which has no commercial value.

Professor Jordan and Mr. Gilbert have reduced the fifteen varieties of salmon enumerated by Suckley to six, having found that many of these varieties were only the same kind of salmon in different stages of growth. The six varieties of Jordan and Gilbert bear the provisional names of "nerka," "gorbuscha," "quinnat," "kisutch," "keta," and "kennerlyi."

Halibut.—The common halibut of the Atlantic, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, is an Arctic species, which extends along the coasts of Europe and Eastern North America, and is identical with the halibut of Northwest America. This valuable food-fish is taken in great quantities along the whole Alaskan coast and shores of British Columbia to Cape Flattery, Washington.

The principal fishing of Washington Territory for halibut is on the banks off the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, where considerable numbers are taken annually by the Makah Indians of Cape Flattery. These fish vary in weight from the young ones weighing from 15 to 20 pounds to the older and larger ones weighing from 100 to 150 pounds each. Mention is made of one halibut weighing 250 pounds. Commercially speaking the halibut fisheries have as yet attained no prominence, but when a demand arises for this fish, either salted, dried, and smoked, or canned, or fresh shipped packed on ice, it will be found that the supply is unlimited.

Codfish.—Mr. Swan also discusses the characteristics of the true cod *Gadus morrhua*, of the Atlantic, and in comparing it with the Pacific cod, states that "recent investigations have proved that there is a considerable difference between the Atlantic and the Pacific cod, the latter being named by Professor Jordan *Gadus macrocephalus*. The codfish banks of the Pacific coast, so far as discovered, lie far north of the Territorial limits, and it is only as a curing ground for the fish caught in these northern waters that Puget Sound is likely to become identified with the cod-fisheries of the Pacific, unless, indeed, the demand for this species of fish should stimulate explorations which will lead to the discovery of fishing-banks in the waters aligning the coast of the Territory and within its jurisdiction.

Cultus cod.—This, the *Ophiodon elongatus*, called green cod, cultus cod, buffalo cod, &c., is plentiful in the waters of Fuca Straits and Puget Sound, and is sold by dealers in the markets of this region as a codfish, which in general appearance and markings it somewhat resembles. This fish, fresh, is quite equal to the true cod, but much richer. It grows to a large size, some exceptional specimens weighing 75 pounds, the

average being from 10 to 25 pounds. As a pickled fish it is excellent, but dried it is not much sought after by the epicures.

Black cod.—It is claimed that this fine fish is par excellence the most delicately flavored, richest, and every way the best fish taken in the salt waters of the Northwest coast. When first brought to the attention of Professor Jordan, in 1880, he suspected them to be a species closely allied to the coalfish or pollock, *Pollachius carbonarius* of England. Specimens of the fish, however, sent to Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, were by him submitted to Prof. Tarleton H. Bean, who, after careful examination, rejected the name *Pollachius chalcogrammus*, suggested by Jordan, and named them *Anoplopoma fimbria*, which scientific name they have at present.

This fish is about 24 inches long, with black back and gray belly. Its characteristics are whiteness and firmness of meat texture, and richness and delicacy of flesh, and capacity to bear salting equally well with the salmon.

It is and has hitherto been taken almost exclusively by the Indians of the coast with lines made of sea-kelp and hooks of their own construction. The depth of water from which they are taken ranges from 30 to 100 fathoms, even deeper. Attempts are being made by Mr. Swan to utilize the deep-sea cod gill-net in the capture of these fish, which, if successful, will make known the fact that "in the near waters of Puget Sound there is a mine of wealth which needs but to be developed to produce a new and important industry to the fishing population of the Northwest coast."

Smaller food-fishes.—The "culachon," smelt, and herring, are among the smaller salt-water fish of the Northwest coast which have a commercial value. The former, known as "the candle-fish" from its excessive oiliness, belongs more properly to the northern waters. Smelt and herring in innumerable quantities abound, and to some extent are utilized for export, the former for canning and the latter for salting, drying, and smoking. The salmon-trout, taken in the waters of Puget Sound, near debouching fresh-water streams, is one of the gamest and most delicate of fish.

Edible mollusks.—The oyster of the Northwest coast is very small, but of fine flavor. It is found in marketable quantities at Shoalwater Bay on the Pacific coast, in the vicinity of Olympia, and at the Samish River. Attempts at cultivation, with a view to increasing the supply, are meeting with some success. Transplanting does not seem to increase the size. No successful attempt has yet been made to naturalize the larger oyster of the East. The oyster trade of the Northwest coast probably represents, in passing from first hands, the sum of \$100,000 annually. Clams, ranging in size from the circumference of a 25-cent piece to those of from 8 to 10 pounds in weight, are abundant along the shores of Puget Sound. There are canneries of this mollusk at Olympia, Tacoma, and New Dungeness. The business has not yet assumed any great degree of prominence, but is capable of being expanded to meet any demands likely to arise. The other mollusks, as well as other edible fish, the skate, cuttle-fish, squid, &c., mentioned by Mr. Swan, are merely referred to as part of the food-fish resources of the Northwest coast.

Oil fish.—The waters of Puget Sound abound with dog-fish, a species of shark, which are taken in great numbers, from the livers of which a merchantable oil is produced, worth in the market about 50 cents per gallon.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

COAL FIELDS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

It has been remarked that Washington Territory is the Pennsylvania of the Pacific coast. What has already been discovered may go far to establish this claim. It is believed by those who have made this subject a special study that there is very much to be learned in regard to the mineral resources of this country. All the coal-fields proper have been

and west of the Cascade range, and thus far chiefly in and near the Puget Sound Basin. The places first discovered and worked were the coal fields of Bellingham Bay, near the northern boundary of the Territory. The work once profitably commenced on these has been discontinued. Another field exists south of Olympia, in the valley of the Skookumchuck on the Chehalis. The explorations there have been limited, although enough is known to indicate the probability of the future development of these fields. East of Seattle and Lake Washington are the Seattle coal-mines, which have been more thoroughly and extensively worked than any others, have had a wide reputation for many years, and the prospect is that, under proper management, they will be successfully worked for an indefinite period. Prof. George F. Whitworth, from whom I have obtained valuable information, says:

These fields run eastward into the Issaquah Valley, and probably still further. The Renton and Talbot coals, about 6 miles south of the Seattle mines, may be considered as a part of the Lake Washington coal-field. The Renton Company is working the Talbot coal-field, from which they obtain an excellent article of lignite coal. All the mines mentioned thus far belong to this class; they are properly to be termed lignitic, and the coal is valuable both for steam and domestic purposes. Next in importance to these are the Puyallup coal-fields, spreading in various directions along the Carbon River, up the South Fork of the Puyallup, on Flett Creek and South Prairie Creek. The veins of coal seem to be quite numerous, and differ widely in their character; many of them are bituminous, a few semi-bituminous, between lignitic and bituminous. The coals of this region, where the veins are clean, are superior in quality to the coals previously mentioned. Most of these are coking coals, they emit generally more heat, and contain a larger per cent. of carbon. They can be used not only for steam and domestic purposes, but also for gas, for forge coal, and for coke. A superior article of coke can be produced from some of these fields, which will be found valuable in the smelting of iron. There are three distinct coal-fields in this region, one at Wilkeson on Flett Creek, a second at Carbonado on Carbon River, and the third on South Prairie Creek. At the latter place the vein is cleaner, inner, cleaner, and more regular in its strike than in the generality of the Puyallup fields. Its present production is 200 tons per day. The mine at Wilkeson has but recently been reopened, and therefore its capacity has not yet been determined. There are quite a number of veins at and about Wilkeson, but the greater number are manifest on Carbon River. The production of the Carbonado Hill mine has reached 1,000 tons per day. One drawback to much of this field is the broken nature of the country, which has dislocated the veins and placed them at various angles both in strike and pitch, in some instances the pitch being nearly vertical. But the coal is valuable, and methods will be adopted by which the most of these fields will be worked. The latest discovery, and probably the most valuable coal-field, is that known as the Cedar or Green River. This lies to the east and south of Lake Washington, and is doubtless a continuance, in some measure at least, of the most easterly veins found in the Puyallup. The coals are of the same quality, bituminous, mostly clean. The face of the country, especially on Cedar River, is more level, and the veins lie at less steep angles, and can, for the most part, be cheaply worked. On the Green River the country is more broken and similar to that found at Carbonado. This field is believed to be more extensive, and there are in some portions of it thin anthracitic veins of coal.

A few miles from Renton, on Cedar River, is the MacAllister vein or mine, on which work has recently been commenced. Its quality seems to be intermediate between bituminous and lignitic, as its position would indicate.

Professor Whitworth also refers to the coal discovered on the Skagit River as forming a link in the chain that reaches from Bellingham Bay to the north to Chehalis Valley on the south. Some of these indications seem to be of separate and distinct basins, differing materially in strike and pitch; but the more eastern veins along the foothills of the Cascade range give evidences of continuity which may yet prove them to be a long line of rich bituminous veins from the valley of the Chehalis through the Skookumchuck, crossing the valleys of the Puyallup, Green, the Cedar, the Snoqualmie, and the Skagit, to near the northern boundary of the Territory.

James F. Jones, mining engineer and superintendent, makes report to this office, in which he says :

The New Castle mine is located in King County, on sections 26 and 27 24 north, range 5 east of Willamette meridian, 18½ miles from tide-water its shipping point.

The outcroppings of the coal-beds mined were discovered some twenty ago; and the operations of mining began about the year 1872.

The output has been increasing annually since, from a few hundred tons in 1883, which equalled nearly 22 per cent. of the Pacific coast consumption 55 per cent. of the product of the Territory.

The coal is taken from three beds, and is commercially known as the "nite," having a bright luster and a good fracture. It is a good and cho steam generating and for domestic use, and is chiefly sold in California and A ton of the coarse coal, in its marketable condition, is equal to about 41 The approximate analysis of the coal is :

Fixed carbon	
Hydro carbon	
Moisture	
Ash	

The condition of the coal adds much to its value, which is not indicated above analysis.

The beds mined are, beginning at the lowest, 14 feet, 10 feet, and 5 feet in thickness. The formation is folded into what is geologically termed "basins," the sides sloping from 30° to 50°, and the course of the trend of the axis about west.

Statement of coal shipments from New Castle mine from June 30, 1879, to June 30, 1883, each year, commencing July 1 and ending with June 30.

1879	
1880	
1881	
1882	
1883	
Total for five years	

The Franklin mine is located in King County, on sections 19, 18, and 7 21 north range 7 east, Willamette meridian, on the border of the Green River, 12 miles from tide-water.

There are three coalbeds already developed ranging from 8 feet to 18 feet in thickness. The coal is of the bituminous kind, and is chemically richer in carbon than the Seattle coal. The analysis of the three beds is as follows :

	No. 10 vein.	No. 11 vein.
Fixed carbon	57.68	54.12
Hydro carbon	83.92	82.12
Moisture	3.33	4.12
Ash	5.07	10.12
Total	100.00	100.00
Coke	62.75	61.12

Some 200 or 300 tons of coal have been shipped from these veins, but none marketed, and we therefore have not the market value of the coal determined. The analysis is not always an unfailing guide as to the appreciation of its value.

Railroads are now being constructed to this mine; both are expected to be completed in the early part of 1885.

The formation is like that of New Castle, with the angles of the sides of the basins slightly greater and the rocks harder. The course of the trend of the basins is north 8° east.

field is in its virgin state, with little known of its area, depth of its formation, the number of coal-beds embraced in it.

Vulcan mine is located in Pierce County on section 27, township 19 north, range Willamette meridian, about 30 miles from tide-water at Tacoma, its shipping

there are some five or six beds discovered ranging from 6 to 10 feet in thickness. Coal mined was taken from three beds. The coal in each is highly bituminous, and friable, yielding a very low percentage of choice marketable sizes. The position is like the two above described, with the angles of the sides of the basin ranging from 30° to 90°. The trend of the basin is about north 8° west.

Original operations at this mine began some eight years ago, and were abandoned some two years later. Operations were recommenced in March, 1883, and again ended in December the same year.

Output during 1883 was 4,550 tons of coal and 10 tons of coke. The mine is small.

Thickness of the formation, the number of coal-beds, and the area of the fields have not been determined. There is, however, sufficient development to show that supply of coal will be ample for many decades.

A well directed geological survey by the Government, to follow in the tracks of the abandoned transcontinental survey of the coal-fields of the Territory would be valuable in the interest of the land department of the Government and the people in determining where the coal land is, and in pointing out the best locations to establish mines. The coal interest of the Territory promises to be the most important of its industries. With better coals, such as the lower beds in the formation will probably be secured, the production from this field would command at least 80 per cent. of the coast market, which is now strongly in the grip of the foreign coals.

R. Wingate, of Tacoma, a gentleman of great experience in mining, also makes a special report, in which he says:

Working with the coal-fields about 8 miles southwest of Tenino, where coals of the lower Tertiary period are found, one of the veins found here is 13 feet in thickness and another 7½ feet. These veins lie at an angle of 5°, have a good roof and are hard, and can be easily and cheaply mined; and from the prospectings and open-pit work it is safe to say that a very large area of country near there is underlain by these coals, which have been practically tested and ascertained to be of a much better quality than the lignite coal that has generally been shipped from mines near Lake Washington. The Cherry Hill Coal Mining Company, with a capital of \$300,000, has been incorporated with a view to developing this coal-field.

He then refers to the Carbon Hill coal mines "next toward the north, owned and operated by the Pacific Improvement Company, from which the output has varied from 12,000 to 15,000 tons per month," and states the analysis of these veins as follows:

Specific gravity, 1.232.

Carbon	57.9
Combustible matter	35.0
.....	5.8
.....	1.3

Total	100.0
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Another vein at this mine, called the Pacific Improvement, produced 75 per cent. of coke. We regard it as a high proportion of coke in this Territory.

Proceeding northerly, is the Wilkeson mine, owned by Smith, Win & Co. They have several veins of the first quality of bituminous coal, which, when thoroughly cleaned, Mr. Wingate says, will produce a very fine quality of coke, equal to the best English, and will doubtless be an important factor in the manufacture of iron, of which there is a large quantity in this Territory.

Wingate next speaks of the South Prairie mines and of the River coal mines, which have been referred to by Mr. Whitworth, and says they produce a "fine quality of bituminous coal, which pro-

duces a fair quality of coke. This coal is light and porous, is a good steam and house coal, high in volatile combustible matter, is free from sulphur, and produces a gas of high candle power and remarkably pure."

He also refers to the profitably productive lignites found east of Puget Sound in range 4 and 5; also near the junction of the Stuck and White Rivers; also of the coal croppings on the east and west shores of Lake Washington, and near the mouths of the Stillaguamish and Skagit Rivers. Thus it will be seen that from the veins of lignite and bituminous coal in Western Washington will be drawn cheap fuel for the present and future use, not only for domestic purposes, but also in the myriad workshops and in the manufacture of iron.

Limestone.—It is fortunate that limestone is found in abundance in proximity to iron. It is found near Orting, in Puyallup Valley, in the shape of travertine, and in great abundance. Also on San Juan Island, where it is extensively worked, and in many other places.

Iron.—Brown hematite iron ore of excellent quality has been found in Skagit County, and magnetic ore has been found in Snoqualmie Pass, and other localities in the Cascade range, samples from which have been tested and assayed as high as 75 per cent. of iron of superior quality. With the extension of the railroads now being built in the latter direction, it is believed that this ore will soon find its way into market.

Thus having all the elements, viz, ore, coal, and coke and the lime in close proximity, it is reasonable to expect that the manufacture of iron will attain large proportions within a few years. See "pig-iron," under the head of "manufactures."

Other minerals.—Of the valuable ores, gold, silver, copper, lead, cinabar, &c., have been found. Wells, Fargo & Co. report the gold product of the Territory at \$64,003 for the year ending June 30, 1884.

Marble and gypsum are found in King County. Sandstone has been extensively quarried on Bellingham Bay and in Pierce County, and is found on the Duwamish River in King County, and in many other localities. Remarkable specimens of kaolin have been exhibited, and clay suitable for building and fire-brick is plentiful and well distributed.

GEOLOGIC FORMATION.

I have received from Prof. Thomas Condon, of Oregon State University, the following interesting sketch of the geological formation of the Territory:

The oldest geological portion of Washington Territory lies along its eastern border. Here the outlying foot-hills of the Blue Mountains, the Bitter Root, and the Com d'Alene Mountains form an irregular belt of rocks ranging in age from the Carboniferous to the Cretaceous.

During the long time of the deposition of these older rocks of the interior the Pacific Ocean flowed unhindered over what is now Eastern Washington. The Cascade range was not yet elevated above the ocean. This period was that in which the first chapter of the geological record of Washington Territory was outlined on its rocks. It was at its close that the ocean deposited a cretaceous fossil sea-beach along the foot-hills and outlying spurs of these older lands of the interior.

During this older geological period there had been progressing an agency of change along the present line of the Cascade Mountains, then 150 miles out to sea. The future Cascade range was steadily rising from the ocean bed. Its progress had been first a shoaling of the sea-bed, then a line of islands, now an elevated belt of land high enough to effectually shut out the Pacific Ocean from the interior.

As before intimated, the last visit of the ocean to the Blue Mountains left its trace in a fine fossil sea-beach that to-day marks the farewell work of the ocean there.

The elevation of this new land changed the sea shore to the western declivity of the Cascades, and it was here along the slopes of these mountains that conditions for

al deposits were renewed. The climate was moist and every way favorable for the work, and a grand coal-field, extending from what is now the line of the Upper Cowlitz to Bellingham Bay was the result.

Later these coal-beds were sunk in level and covered by other sediments, which secured their preservation as permanent coal.

While this coal-field was thus storing away its acres of fossil wealth, other changes were progressing out to sea again. As before, first a shoaling of the ocean bed began to extend; then later a belt of islands, and lastly the whole became elevated into what is now known in Oregon as the Coast range, extending into Washington in broken links, one of which is the Olympic range, and continuing northward through the highlands of Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte's Islands.

There resulted from this second upfolding of sea-bed into mountain mass a geological depression or trough between these ranges; this in Oregon became what we now call the Willamette Valley, and its northern extension the Cowlitz Valley, and finds its extension into Washington Territory in the depression we call the "Sound country," with continuance still farther northward. After the close of the Cretaceous period, as already stated, the ocean was excluded from Eastern Washington, but had still full access to the sound region.

It followed that rock-making sediments in the interior, later than Cretaceous, would be fresh water; while rock-making sediments west of the Cascades would continue to be marine.

Such are the marine sediments of the valley of the Cowlitz, those of the Chehalis valley, the older rocks of the sheltered places along the coast not covered up by eruptive rocks, and lastly those places around the sound that were covered by these Tertiary waters.

In a few localities, as along the Lower Cowlitz and Columbia, there were coal deposits during these Tertiary times, but these are lignites, inferior in worth and extent.

At the close of this Tertiary period yet another agency of change was introduced into Washington Territory, as elsewhere, in the glacial ice. In its direction and in its force it was modified in Washington and Oregon by the mountain ranges. The ice sheets of which it was composed plowed and planed gorges in the mountains, transporting the chips of its workshops out over the space now occupied by the waters of the sound, thus strewing fragments of granite and slate over the surrounding region. The fine masses of granite found now in the streets of Tacoma and Seattle are all from these sources.

During the period following these glacial times the land along our northern coast sank to a lower level; in other words, the waters stood relatively higher, and these waters distributed the mud and gravel of the glaciers over the spaces thus flooded, forming many of the light-colored bluffs of the sound, those of like position around Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor. These waters of the Champlain period did more. They backed up the waters of the Columbia River over the Yakima Valley and the valley of Walla Walla, covering in their sediments the fossil remains of the ox, the horse, and the elephant.

After this Champlain period the surface slowly changed into the forms and conditions in which we now find them.

The gold-bearing slates, the limestones and marbles of Eastern Washington belong, then, to the older periods before the Cretaceous.

The coal-bearing belt of the western slope of the Cascades, from Tenino to Bellingham Bay, belongs to the early Cretaceous.

The sand-stones, so full of marine shells of later type, so abundant in the foot-hills that border the sound, the Cowlitz, and the Chehalis, as also the lignite coals of the Lower Cowlitz and the Columbia, belong to the Tertiary.

The drab-colored bluffs that border the sound containing bones of the elephant, the lake deposits that border Shoalwater Bay and Gray's Harbor containing recent marine shells, and also like sediments in the Yakima and Walla Walla Valleys, all these are Quaternary.

A FEW SURFACE FACTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Tenino mounds.—A good deal has been written on these mounds. Many believe them to be artificial. That they are natural may be demonstrated by careful examination on the spot. If the distribution of the materials of which they are composed is examined, these facts will be found: First, that in all these mounds near Tenino three kinds of material enter into their composition. The upper portion of every one of these contained a large share of vegetable mold, rich and dark of color; the middle portion a sandy loam, the base clay and gravel, or clay and bowlders.

These three are so graduated into each other as to make it impossible to believe they were ever heaped or sifted into their present relations to each other, but easy and natural to believe that the succession in which they stood was due to the same cause that made a like distribution in the fields around them. No artificial heaping

could imitate this. But again, the whole cloth out of which these mounds were carved is yet to be seen in their neighborhood.

And again, the thickness of these uncarved portions varies in different places, and the height of the mounds of the place always corresponds with the thickness of this uncarved portion of the strata; higher mounds from thicker strata, smaller mounds from thinner strata. They are, therefore, not artificial. But may they not be due to eddies in currents of water? No; there is no touch of stratification such as water leaves. If any one will compare those of Tenino with those of Wasco County, in Oregon, on the north slopes of the hills, 6 or 8 miles from The Dalles and plainly due to atmospheric agencies, the Tenino ones will seem explained.

FAUNA.

The following is a list of the wild animals found in this Territory:

CERVIDÆ.

Elk (*Cervus canadensis*), black-tailed deer (*Cervus columbianus*), mule deer (*Cervus macrotis*), hybrid deer (*Cervus illeheus*); this deer is a cross between the black-tailed deer and the mule deer; it has never been classified by naturalists; the scientific name is merely adopted from the Chinook; the meaning is highland or mountain deer. Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*), mountain goat (*Aplocerus montanus*).

URSIDÆ, FELIDÆ, CANIDÆ, ETC.

Cinnamon bear (*Ursus cinnamomeus*); brown bear; Alaskan bear. These bears seem to be of the same variety, a large, fierce, dangerous animal. In localities east of the Cascades the species are apparently the true cinnamon; west of the Cascades it appears to have all the characteristics of the brown or Alaskan bear. As it has never been classified by competent naturalists it is difficult to define it accurately. Grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*); black bear (*Ursus americanus*); racoon (*Procyon hermandezii*); cougar (*Felis concolor*); wild cat (*Lynx rufus*); red wild cat (*Lynx fasciatus*); gray wolf (*Canis occidentalis*); black wolf (*Canis nubilus*); coyote or prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*); prairie fox (*Vulpes macrourus*); gray fox (*V. virginianus*); red fox (*V. velox*); fisher (*Mustela pennantii*); mink (*Putorius vison*); pine martin (*Mustela americana*); beaver (*Castor canadensis*); otter (*Lutra californica*); sea otter (*Enhydra marina*); red squirrel (*Sciurus douglasii*); ermine (*Mustela erminia*); musk rat (*Fiber zibethicus*).

SEALS AND THE SMALLER ANIMALS.

Sea lion (*Platyrrhynchus leoninus*); hair seal (*Phoca barbata*); fur seal (*Arctocephalus ursinus*); wolverine (*Gulo luscus*); Western skunk (*Mephitis occidenatlis*); striped skunk (*Mephitis bicolor*); badger (*Taxidea americana*); prairie dog (*Cynomys gurnisonii*); porcupine (*Erethizon epixanthus*); marmot (*Arctomys marmota*); sewellal (*Haplodon rufus*); swamp hare (*Lepus washingtonii*); jack rabbit (*Lepus callotis*).

LIST OF BIRDS FOUND IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY, NUMBERED AND NAMED ACCORDING TO BULLETIN NO. 21, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The following list of birds of Washington Territory is not presumed to be complete; but, such as it is, is based chiefly upon personal observation in the regions named, during a period of over fifteen years.

Comparisons have also been made with existing published lists of birds of the Territory derived from other reliable, though unscientific, sources, having been used to exclude all else. The district covered by this report belongs to three of the different zoo-geographical regions into which North America is divided, viz: The Pacific, which includes the portion lying west of the Cascade range; the Central, all of the same range; and the Boreal, which includes the upper portion of that range itself. (These will be found described in detail in the appendix of the report.)

The habitat of each species is indicated by letters, viz: W, for Pacific; C, for Central; and M, for Boreal. The letter *b*, following, indicates a species has been found breeding in that region.

Names.	Habitat.	No.	Names.	Habitat.
backed thrush.....	Wb.	186	Snow bunting.....	E.
thrush.....	Eb.	187	Lapland longspur.....	E.
an robin.....	Eb, Wb.	191	Baird's bunting.....	Eb.
robin.....	E, W.	193	Sandwich Sound sparrow ..	W.
raasher.....	Eb.	193b	Western savannah sparrow ..	E.
an water ouzel.....	Eb, Wb.	194	Titlark sparrow.....	W.
ia bluebird.....	Eb, Wb.	197a	Western grass finch.....	Eb, Wb.
Mountain bluebird....	Eb.	204a	Western lark finch.....	E, Wb.
nd's solitaire.....	E.	207	Gambel's white-crowned	Eb, Wb.
rowned kinglet.....	Eb, W.		sparrow.	
crowned kinglet.....	E.	208	Golden-crowned sparrow.....	Wb.
a golden-crowned		210	Tree sparrow.....	E.
st.....	W.	211	Chipping sparrow.....	Wb.
in chickadee.....	Eb.	213	Brewer's sparrow.....	Eb.
chickadee.....	Eb, Wb.	218	Oregon snowbird.....	E, Wb, Mb.
it-backed chickadee ..	Wb.	225a	Sagebrush sparrow.....	Eb.
t.....	Wb.	231a	Mountain song sparrow.....	Eb.
lored tit.....	Eb.	231d	Rusty song sparrow.....	E, Wb.
illed nuthatch.....	Eb, Wb.	234	Lincoln's finch.....	Eb.
lied nuthatch.....	Wb.	235a	Townsend's sparrow.....	Wb.
nuthatch.....	Eb.	235c	Slate-colored sparrow.....	Eb.
reeper.....	W.	238a	Spurred towhee.....	Eb.
ren.....	Eb.	238b	Oregon towhee.....	Wb.
ia Bewicks wren.....	Eb, Wb.	239	Green-tailed towhee.....	Eb.
a house wren.....	Eb, Wb.	245	Black-headed grosbeak.....	Eb, W.
a winter wren.....	Wb.	249	Lazuli finch.....	Eb, Wb.
en.....	Eb.	260	Yellow-headed blackbird	Eb.
an titlark.....	E, W.	261	Red and buff-shouldered black-	Eb, Wb.
nt warbler.....	Eb, Wb.		bird.	
warbler.....	Eb, Wb.	261b	Red and black-shouldered	Eb, Wb.
n's warbler.....	Eb, Wb.		blackbird.	
roated gray warbler.	E, Wb.	264	Western meadow lark.....	Eb, Wb.
nd's warbler.....	Eb, W.	272	Bullock's oriole.....	Eb, Wb.
warbler.....	W.	274	Brewer's blackbird.....	Eb, Wb.
ivray's warbler.....	Eb, Wb.	280	American raven.....	Eb, W.
nd yellow-throat.....	Wb.	282b	Northwestern fishcrow.....	Eb, Wb.
iled chat.....	Eb, Wb.	284	Clark's crow.....	Eb, M.
ed warbler.....	Wb.	285	Maximillian's nutcracker....	E.
a warbling vireo.....	E, Wb.	286	Black-billed magpie.....	Eb, W.
vireo.....	Wb.	290	Steller's jay.....	Eb, W.
orthern shrike.....	E, W.	290a	Blue-fronted jay.....	Wb.
umped shrike.....	Eb.	293	California jay.....	Wb.
n waxwing.....	E, W, M.	297a	White-headed jay.....	Eb, M.
arwing.....	Wb.	298	Oregon jay.....	Wb.
allow.....	Eb, Wb.	300	Shore lark.....	E, Wb.
allow.....	Eb, Wb.	304	Kingbird.....	Eb.
ellied swallow.....	Wb.	306	Western kingbird.....	Eb, Wb.
reen swallow.....	E, Wb.	313	Ash-throated fly-catcher.....	Eb.
allow.....	Eb.	316	Say's pewee.....	Eb.
vinged swallow.....	Wb.	318	Olive-sided fly-catcher.....	Eb, Wb.
a tanager.....	Wb.	321	Western wood pewee.....	Eb, Wb.
grosbeak.....	Wb.	323	Western yellow-bellied fly-	Wb.
sbeak.....	E.		catcher.	
ian purple finch.....	Wb.	325	Little fly-catcher.....	E, Wb.
purple finch.....	Eb.	327	Hammond's fly-catcher.....	Eb.
inch.....	E.	340	Rufous's humming bird.....	E, Wb.
an crossbill.....	E, W.	350	Black swift.....	Wb.
owned rosy finch.....	E.	352	Vaux's swift.....	Wb.
n's rosy finch.....	Eb.	355	Nuthall's poor will.....	Eb.
redpoll.....	E.	357	Night hawk.....	Wb.
an goldfinch.....	E, Wb.	357a	Western night hawk.....	Eb.
acked goldfinch.....	W.	360b	Harris's woodpecker.....	Eb, Wb.
ldfinch.....	E, Wb.	361a	Gairdner's woodpecker.....	Eb, Wb.

No.	Names.	Habitat.	No.	Names.	Habitat.
366	White-headed woodpecker...	Eb, Wb, Mb.	559	Hudsonian curlew.....	W.
367	Black-backed three-toed woodpecker.	E.	564	Northern phalarope.....	
369a	Red-naped woodpecker.....	Eb.	565	Wilson's phalarope.....	Eb, W.
369b	Red-breasted woodpecker.....	Wb.	566	American avocet.....	Eb, W. (1)
371	Pileated woodpecker.....	Eb, Wb.	567	Black-necked stilt.....	Eb.
376	Lewis's woodpecker.....	Eb, Wb.	572	Virginian rail.....	Wb.
378b	Red-shafted flicker.....	Eb, Wb.	574	Carolinian rail.....	Eb, W.
382	Belted kingfisher.....	Eb, Wb.	576	Little black rail.....	Eb.
387	Yellow-billed cuckoo.....	Eb, W.	580	American coot.....	Eb, Wb.
393	American long-eared owl....	Eb, W.	583	Sandhill crane.....	Eb, W.
396	Short-eared owl.....	Eb, Wb.	588	Whistling swan.....	E. W.
399	Great gray owl.....	W, M.	589	Trumpeterswan.....	E. W.
401	Saw whet owl.....	E, W.	591	Snow goose.....	E. W.
402	Little screech owl.....	Wb.	592	Russ's snow goose.....	E.
405b	Arctic horned owl.....	E.	593a	American white-fronted goose	E. W.
405c	Dusky horned owl.....	Wb, M.	594	Canada goose.....	
406	Snowy owl.....	E, W, M.	594c	Larger white-cheeked goose.	W.
408	Burrowing owl.....	Eb.	596	Black brant.....	E. W.
409	California pigmy owl.....	Eb, Wb.	601	Mallard duck.....	Eb, Wb.
417a	Black merlin.....	W.	604	Gadwall duck.....	Eb, W.
420	Sparrow hawk.....	Eb, Wb.	605	Pintail duck.....	E. W.
425	American osprey.....	Eb, Wb.	607	American widgeon.....	Eb, W.
430	Marsh hawk.....	Eb, Wb.	608	Shoveler duck.....	E. W.
431	Cooper's hawk.....	Eb, Wb.	609	Blue-winged teal.....	E. W.
432	Sharp-shinned hawk.....	E, Wb.	610	Cinnamon teal.....	Eb, W.
433	American gos-hawk.....	Eb.	612	Green-winged teal.....	Eb, Wb.
436b	Western red-tailed hawk.....	Eb, Wb.	613	Wood duck.....	E, Wb.
442	Swainson's hawk.....	Eb.	614	Scamp duck.....	E, W.
447	American rough-legged hawk.	E.	615	Little blackhead.....	E, W.
448	Ferruginous roughlegged hawk.	Eb.	616	Ring-billed blackhead.....	E, W.
449	Golden eagle.....	Eb.	617a	Canvas-back.....	Eb, W.
451	Bald eagle.....	Eb, Wb.	618	Red-head duck.....	E, W.
454	Turkey buzzard.....	Eb, Wb.	620	American golden-eye.....	E, W.
458	Band-tailed pigeon.....	Eb, Wb.	621	Butterball duck.....	E, W.
460	Mourning dove.....	Eb, Wb.	622	Harlequin duck.....	W.
471	Dusky grouse.....	Wb.	623	Long-tailed duck.....	W.
471a	Sooty grouse.....	Eb, W.	630	American scotter.....	E, W.
471b	Richardson's grouse.....	Eb.	632	American velvet scotter.....	W.
472a	Franklin's grouse.....	Eb.	633	Surf duck.....	W.
473a	Gray ruffed grouse.....	Eb, M.	636	American sheldrake.....	E, W.
473b	Oregon ruffed grouse.....	Eb, Wb.	637	Red-breasted sheldrake.....	Eb, Wb.
476	White-tailed ptarmigan.....	M.	638	Hooded sheldrake.....	E, W.
478a	Sharp-tailed grouse.....	Eb.	640	American white pelican.....	Eb.
479a	Sage cock.....	Eb.	641	Brown pelican.....	W.
480	American quail (introduced).	Wb.	643	Double-crested cormorant....	Eb.
481	Mountain quail.....	Wb.	645	Brandt's cormorant.....	W.
482	California quail (introduced).	Wb.	646	Violet-green cormorant.....	W.
487	Great blue heron.....	Eb, Wb.	658a	Pacific kittiwake.....	Wb.
489	American egret.....	Eb.	659	Red-legged kittiwake.....	W.
490	Snowy heron.....	Eb.	662	Glaucous-winged gull.....	W.
495	Black-crowned night heron....	Eb, W.	664	Western gull.....	E, W.
497	American bittern.....	Eb, Wb.	668	California gull.....	Eb, W.
498	Least bittern.....	E.	669	Ring-billed gull.....	Eb, W.
508	Black oyster-catcher.....	W.	670	Short-billed gull.....	W.
510	Black turnstone.....	W.	675	Bonaparte's gull.....	Wb.
511	Surf bird.....	W.	685	Forster's tern.....	Eb, W.
513	Black-bellied plover.....	W.	693	Black tern.....	Eb.
516	Killdeer plover.....	Eb, Wb.	701	Short-tailed albatross.....	W.
526a	Wilson's snipe.....	Eb, Wb.	703	Sooty albatross.....	W.
527	Gray snipe.....	Eb (1), W.	704	Giant fulmar.....	W.
534	Pectoral sandpiper.....	W.	705a	Pacific fulmar.....	W.
538	Least sandpiper.....	W.	706	Slender-billed fulmar.....	W.
539a	Red-backed sandpiper.....	W.	726	Fork-tailed petrel.....	W.
541	Semipalmated sandpiper.....	E, W.	729	Western Grebe.....	E, W.
542	Sanderling.....	W.	729	Clarke's grebe.....	W.
543	Marbled godwit.....	W.	732	Horned grebe.....	W.
548	Greater yellowlegs.....	E, W.	733a	American eared grebe.....	W.
549	Yellowlegs.....	E, W.	735	Thick-billed grebe.....	Eb, W.
550	Solitary sandpiper.....	W.	736	Loon.....	Eb, W.
552	Willet.....	Eb.	739	Pacific diver.....	W.
553	Wandering tattler.....	W.	740	Red-throated diver.....	W.
556	Buff-breasted sandpiper.....	W.	745	Tufted ruffin.....	Wb.
557	Spotted sandpiper.....	Eb, Wb.	746	Horn-billed ruffin.....	W.
558	Long-billed curlew.....	Eb.	751	Cassin's auk.....	W.
			754	Temmenck's guillemot.....	W.
			755	Marbled guillemot.....	W.
			761	Pigeon guillemot.....	Wb.

CLIMATE.

heretofore indicated, the climate of this Territory is remarkably throughout the year, and especially mild in winter, when we con-

the latitude.

e variations in temperature are less in the western than in the east-

part of the Territory.

ie cause of this lower range of temperature is attributed in a great

ee to the "Kurosiwo," or Japanese current, which, flowing north-

lly from the Equator to the Aleutian Islands, is deflected in part

wardly along Alaska, and then southwardly along Washington Ter-

y. This warm current produces the same effect as that caused by

Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean, passing over from the banks of

foundland to the shores of England, making the climate of that

try mild in winter, much the same as ours in Washington Terri-

; although both these countries are far north of the isothermal line

he same temperature in those States east of the Rocky Mountains.

prevailing winds here in the winter are from the southwest, and

e in the summer are from the northwest, thus contributing to equa-

y of temperature.

ie report of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce states, in regard to

ate, as follows:

mean temperature of the atmosphere is about as follows: October, 53.32; No-

er, 44.63; December, 44.94; January, 31.88; February, 43.00; March, 46.08;

, 58.04; May, 60.00; June, 64.50; July, 63.20; August, 62.50; September, 57.60,

nheit. The rain-fall per year averages about 50 inches, of which about 40 inches

etween the 1st day of November and the 1st of March, and 10 inches between

it of March and the 1st of November. The quantity of rain does not exceed the

sity of an agricultural country, and the occasional light frosts seldom injure vege-

i, and those occur mostly in January. It is not uncommon to find in the month

vember pea and strawberry vines in bloom. We have an agreeable and health-

imate; it is not so warm in summer as to enervate, and yet it is warm enough to

asant; nor often cold enough in winter to make out-of-door work or exercise dis-

able. The rainy season begins about the 1st of November and lasts till the 1st

ril; the dry season, so called, occupying the remainder of the year. But the wet

n is not all wet, nor the dry season altogether dry. In November, December,

ary, February, and March, there are many clear days, and during the summer

n showers are frequent. Flowers bloom in the open air during every month of

ear. However warm the summer days, the nights are always cool and pleas-

order to show the temperature for a series of years in both the

ral divisions of the Territory, I present, first, a statement from Mr.

.l. Hoskinson, of Port Blakely, which is situated in the northwest

of the Territory:

ocation near Seattle, Wash.; latitude 47° 36' north; longitude

40' west.

ble showing average temperature of each month from June, 1877, to October, 1884.

Months.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
ry		40.30	39.00	38.00	39.15	39.00	39.40	39.00
ary		45.45	45.30	42.00	45.15	38.45	38.00	34.00
.....		50.00	47.45	42.00	50.00	44.15	49.80	43.00
.....		52.30	50.00	49.30	52.30	49.00	53.45	51.20
.....		57.20	55.30	52.30	55.00	56.40	58.20	52.40
.....	59.45	63.00	58.30	61.30	60.00	62.40	61.00	64.15
.....	67.20	67.20	61.30	63.00	62.30	63.00	62.30	62.30
it	65.00	62.30	62.00	62.00	61.45	60.00	62.15	65.00
ober	57.15	57.30	58.30	58.15	56.20	57.30	56.00	54.00
er	51.00	50.30	51.30	52.15	50.00	52.30	46.20	51.00
iber	47.15	46.30	42.20	41.45	46.40	46.30	44.20	.....
iber	43.30	41.30	40.00	40.40	44.00	46.00	41.15	.....

The highest temperature during that time was (one day only) 94° on the 6th day of June, 1878, and the lowest temperature (one day only) was 7° above zero on the 11th of February, 1884. The coldest day at any previous period during that time was 12° above zero on the 19th day of January, 1883.

Table showing rain-fall from June, 1877, to October 25, 1884, at Bainbridge Island, near Seattle, Wash. Latitude 47° 36', longitude 122° 40'.

Months.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January		10.22	5.85	11.05	6.55	4.31	4.45	4.40
February		5.17	13.70	4.15	7.65	3.76	2.80	4.97
March		2.15	4.44	2.16	3.10	4.24	5.06	1.50
April		3.25	5.00	3.20	1.62	1.00	1.00	0.55
May	2.67	1.00	2.80	2.21	1.26	1.00	0.12	2.70
June	0.58	0.55	2.55	0.50	1.47	2.06	0.25	0.10
July	1.90	0.20	1.63	1.30	2.45	0.31	0.08	2.00
August	4.10	3.35	2.45	0.83	0.75	0.95	1.30	2.00
September	3.25	2.61	5.11	1.90	5.00	4.06	3.38	4.00
October	3.70	9.37	4.40	0.65	5.07	5.35	5.71	4.00
November	4.40	3.27	6.55	17.28	8.00	7.35	5.06	4.00
December								
Totals		45.38	64.87	49.55	53.83	42.53	33.35	...

Next, I submit a statement from Mr. Isaac Straight of his observations at Walla Walla, which is situated in the southeastern part of the Territory, for a nearly corresponding period, viz, from January 1, 1877, to October, 1884, as follows:

Table showing lowest, highest, and mean temperature.

Months.	1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.
January	8	68	36.22	20	61	36.83	3	54	30.00	28	54	40.00
February	24	68	44.70	32	61	45.68	13	61	35.75	14	54	34.7
March	27	74	50.28	30	77	52.3	22	75	50.00	11	74	41.9
April	42	82	57.41	30	85	54.79	32	80	52.16	30	86	61.17
May	49	84	62.33	40	89	61.9	45	80	58.95	44	82	65.00
June	57	93	68.76	58	95	70.25	50	84	63.65	49	84	65.75
July	58	103	71.66	52	90	71.43	51	98	70.7	48	98	70.3
August	58	98	77.00	55	91	71.94	44	87	65.7	49	92	67.66
September	40	90	61.6	45	87	59.65	48	84	64.11	40	90	61.6
October	26	75	50.89	36	71	47.25	22	80	49.74	20	82	55.5
November	24	59	45.25	24	68	43.66	23	57	37.94	14	68	38.66
December	22	63	35.74	6	57	30.24	12	57	33.23	7	50	27.63

Months.	1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.		
	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.	Low-est.	High-est.	Mean.
January	5	62	24.23	3	40	33.12	12	51	30.64	15	58	30.55
February	6	64	38.14	2	53	34.73	20	46	16.69	16	48	25.21
March	28	79	51.47	24	70	42.68	20	75	47.33	25	68	41.66
April	33	60	51.93	35	85	49.6	34	77	50.63	42	82	54.5
May	34	85	58.18	35	89	56.91	48	81	61.42	47	85	64.00
June	48	85	63.6	55	86	63.10	45	98	69.96	40	94	64.65
July	50	98	69.04	53	100	72.85	49	96	73.5	55	92	67.90
August	51	94	68.36	50	104	70.64	49	98	71.22	56	100	73.30
September	40	85	58.32	35	90	61.75	45	88	61.76	42	77	55.65
October	22	65	45.00	33	68	47.3	28	66	47.60	...	...	...
November	15	62	37.14	16	57	36.23	26	70	48.45	...	...	...
December	25	59	38.00	12	57	39.6	3	56	34.53	...	...	...

NOTE.—The mean temperature is found from three observations, to wit: 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 9 p.m., adding to the sum of the first two double the last and dividing by 4. From comparing barometer observations at Walla Walla with those made at Portland, Oreg., for several years past, to find the altitude of Walla Walla to be about 200 feet above sea level. Since beginning observations, showing for altitude, oscillations of the barometer at Walla Walla have been from 23.75 inches, January 25, 1881, to 20.90 inches, February 4th, 1883; a difference of 2.85 inches.

ng the rainfall, compiled from records, by Isaac Straight, at Walla Walla, Wash.

Month.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
.....	0.68	1.23	2.45	1.61	3.76	0.78	4.17	1.17
.....	1.45	2.24	1.92	0.49	3.45	2.27	2.05	3.40
.....	4.45	1.53	2.14	1.07	1.39	1.30	0.80	1.26
.....	0.59	0.16	2.23	2.01	2.28	3.22	1.59	1.97
.....	4.97	2.17	3.41	1.54	0.19	1.57	2.37	0.60
.....	0.98	0.09	0.94	0.98	1.91	0.78	0.08	2.20
.....	1.19	0.67	0.32	1.54	0.37	0.67	0.00	0.26
.....	0.10	0.08	0.43	1.19	0.34	0.10	0.01	0.08
.....	0.40	1.29	1.62	0.17	0.66	0.99	0.14	1.23
.....	1.30	2.08	0.29	1.21	3.93	3.20	1.08	.....
.....	2.72	0.79	1.83	1.00	2.32	2.10	1.37	.....
.....	0.73	1.31	2.90	4.90	1.67	3.89	1.28	.....
.....	20.56	13.64	20.48	17.71	22.27	20.87	14.93	.....

SALUBRITY OF CLIMATE.

onse to inquiries addressed to Dr. E. L. Smith, of Seattle, for
ears health officer of that city, concerning the salubrity of the
f Western Washington, Dr. Smith says, in substance :
climate of the whole sound country (Western Washington), is
h alike, consequently its salubrity, so far as diseases of climatic
e concerned, does not vary greatly. The healthfulness of a city
entirely upon the amount of sickness due to climatic and zy-
ises, and not at all upon local, constitutional, dietetic, or dia-
eases, or upon accidental causes. The death rate of this city
during the last four years has been conspicuously low compared
; of other cities of the Union ; the highest in either of the years
d being in 1882 but a trifle over fourteen per thousand ; the
it thirteen per thousand ; which occurred in 1883. This was
on a population of 8,500, a very low estimate. Deaths of non-
in the hospital here are included in the above estimate ; con-
; it would be too high for the whole country. Of all the zy-
eases, typhoid fever is the most common. It prevailed exten-
the autumns of 1880, 1881, and 1882. In 1883 we had much less
l during the present year cases have been extremely rare.
the Eastern States typhoid fever has been attended with a
of from 20 to 25 per cent., in this city the mortality is not over
: cent. According to statistics, consumption is rare in this
In fourteen of the larger towns of California, in 1883, nearly
nt. of the deaths from all causes were from consumption. In
during the last four years but 6 per cent. of the deaths occur-
e from consumption. Acute rheumatism is rare ; bronchitis
on ; pneumonia has never prevailed extensively. In fact this
: a healthy one. I have been in monthly receipt of health re-
n all portions of the Union and have very rarely seen so low a
e as our own."

PUBLIC LANDS.

re United States land offices at Olympia, Vancouver, Walla
pokane Falls, and Yakima. I have received statements from
m, except the Yakima office, showing the business of these
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.
e Falls.—It appears that there have been 2,774 entries at the
Falls office, covering 452,465 acres during the past year ; and

that, as near as can be estimated, there are 1,500,000 acres of public land still vacant in this district. The greater portion is agricultural and grazing lands. The country to the north of Spokane Falls, embraced in Stevens County, is broken by mountain ranges, interspersed by small prairies and extended valleys, which are rich agricultural lands, well watered and timbered. The mountain ranges in Stevens County are being prospected at the present time, and are proving to be very rich in silver and other minerals.

Walla Walla.—In the Walla Walla district 1,733 entries have been made during the year, covering 266,283 acres. Between 40 and 50 per cent. of the Government land in this district is reported as being still vacant.

Vancouver.—In the Vancouver district 703 entries have been made during the year, covering 95,532 acres. There are about 280,000 acres of vacant public land in this district subject to homestead and pre-emption entry, also twenty-five townships in this district yet unsurveyed, which do not include that portion of the district covering the Cascade range of mountains.

Olympia.—In the Olympia district 2,752 entries have been made, covering 435,978 acres during the year. No report of vacant lands.

The above figures will give some idea of the settlement and development of this country and of the public land still remaining to be occupied. In addition to this, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have made a vast number of sales of land, of which I have no report.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of Washington Territory have attained a highly gratifying degree of improvement, that of lumber taking the lead. Commencing with this particular industry the following named immense establishments, located on Puget Sound and its estuaries and tributaries are noted, the figures quoted being taken from reports forwarded to this office by the managers of the respective companies.

The Puget Mill Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, has mills at Port Gamble, Kitsap County; Port Ludlow, Jefferson County, and Utsalady, Island County, and report their output for the year ending June 30, 1884, as 57,000,000 feet of lumber, with a value of \$741,000; 2,700,000 shingles, valued at \$8,800; 18,000,000 laths, valued at \$36,000; 225,000 pickets, valued at \$2,700; 60,000 wool slats, valued at \$360; and 3,000 piles, valued at \$11,500; total value, \$800,410.

The Tacoma Mill Company, incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000, reports as follows: Lumber, 33,000,000 feet, value, \$426,000; spars, 600, value, \$12,500; laths, 6,500,000, value, \$16,250; pickets, 350,000, value, \$2,800; wool slats, 150,000, value, \$900; total value, \$458,450.

Tacoma Planing Mill Company; value of products, \$40,000.

The Washington Mill Company, Seabeck, reports as follows: 180,000 feet of lumber, 41 spars, 400,000 laths, and 200,000 lineal feet of piles; total value, \$249,230.

The Stetson and Post Mill Company report 18,000,000 feet of lumber and 4,000,000 laths, of the value of \$256,401.44; and doors, sash, blinds, and moldings of the value of \$87,213.80; total value, \$343,615.24.

The Port Discovery Mill Company, of Port Discovery, reports 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 12,000 piles, and 8,000,000 laths, of a total value of \$346,000.

The Port Blakely Mill Company, located at Port Blakely, Kitsap County, reports a production of 44,495,425 feet of lumber, 8,917,700

ths, 2,137,250 shingles, 465 spars, large and small, 3,475 piles, being a total production of 47,351,527 feet, board measure. One hundred and seven vessels for coast and foreign ports were loaded at the mill for the year ending June 30, 1884.

The Seattle Lumber and Commercial Company, located at Seattle, reports a production of 7,500,000 feet of lumber, and 10,044,000 laths, of a value of \$98,400; and doors, windows, moldings, brackets, blinds, counters, &c., of the value of \$44,700; total value, \$143,100.

The Port Madison Mill Company has made no return to this office, but it has the capacity of a daily output of 125,000 feet.

The Yesler Mill Company, of Seattle, manufactures doors, sash, blinds, moldings, brackets, &c. Its mill has a capacity of 25,000 feet per day. No report.

The Michigan Mill Company, Seattle, has a capacity for cutting 1,000 feet of lumber per day; also manufactures sash and doors.

The Western Mill Company, Seattle, reports product for the year ending June 30, 1884, as follows: 3,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000 laths. Total value of productions, \$40,000.

The Hall & Paulson Furniture Company, Seattle, has a capital stock of \$100,000; produces furniture and rough-dressed lumber, 20,000 feet per day; value of furniture manufactured annually, \$60,000.

Seattle Barrel Factory; products for year ending June 30, 1884, reported as being 220,000 barrels; value, \$45,000.

The Washington Iron Works, Seattle, capital stock, \$100,000, of which \$55,000 are paid up, reports having paid in wages for the year ending June 30, 1884, the sum of \$31,176.95; value of products, \$80,500; consumption of iron during that time, 1,000 tons of pig-iron and 500 tons of manufactured iron.

The Puget Sound Furniture Company, Seattle; capital stock, \$50,000; estimated annual product, \$50,000.

In addition to the above manufacturing industries in Seattle, from which special reports have been received, there are in that city other mills, foundries, iron works, and furniture factories, from which no reports have been received, and in addition to these brass foundries, boiler works, copper shops, match, stair, ice, and soda factories, brick-yards, saweries, fisheries (the latter noted elsewhere), book binderies, gas and water works, ship and boat building yards, and other minor industries, the wage-roll of which, by careful and reliable computation, footed up, in 1883, the sum of \$768,750.

Arrangements are already made for the erection of several other large lumber mills on Puget Sound.

Salmon packing.—The business of canning and packing salmon for foreign and domestic markets has already assumed large proportions, with the capacity for unlimited advancement as the demand for these goods may increase. The three factories in Pacific County packed for the year ending June 30, 1884, 65,000 cases, of a total value of \$293,400.

In addition to the above there are nine other canneries on the Washington Territory side of the Columbia River, in Wahkiakum and Cowlitz Counties, which report a pack of 131,000 cases, with a value of, say, \$500,000. To these are to be added the branch establishments of the Aberdeen and Washington Companies, on Gray's Harbor, the Tacoma company, at Tacoma, and the Puget Sound Canning and Packing Company, at Milton, King County, and the salmon-packing establishments of H. E. Levy, at Seattle and Semiahmoo, from which no returns have been received at this office, except from the Tacoma Cannery and H. E. Levy's packing establishments, which show an aggregate business of

\$56,500. It will be seen that this branch of industry represents a production of nearly \$1,000,000 in value per annum.

Ship-building.—Prominent among the manufacturing industries of Western Washington is that of ship-building. The subject is treated exhaustively by Hon. Elwood Evans, in his address delivered at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Among other things he says: "Numerous ships, barks, schooners, and steamers have been built of Puget Sound timber, and the number is annually increasing. A list of them would include the fastest and best vessels afloat, alike creditable to this Territory and its shipwrights." From the records of the custom-house of the Puget Sound district, which have been kindly placed at the disposal of this office by the Hon. A. W. Bash, it is learned that there have been built at the various ship yards on Puget Sound, since January 1, 1873, a total of 163 vessels, steam and sail, with a total tonnage of 25,491 tons. Of the above number 53 were rated as deep-sea vessels, with a total tonnage of 21,619 tons. Much might be said in favor of the superior advantages offered for ship-building on the waters of Puget Sound; the strength and durability of the timber of this section; in fact, its proved superiority and cheapness over that of other regions is established. It is, perhaps, sufficient to say that the industry of ship-building is capable of indefinite expansion on the shores of Puget Sound.

Pig-iron.—It is an established fact that bog-iron ore of the best quality exists in practically exhaustless quantities throughout the Puget Sound Basin, notably so in Jefferson, King, and Pierce Counties. Very extensive ore-smelting works have been erected in Jefferson County, the capital stock of the company being fixed at \$500,000.

Magnetic iron ore from Texada Island in the British Columbia Archipelago, and lime rock from San Juan Island, in the American group, the latter used as a flux, are combined, producing an excellent article. This industry is in its infancy, but promises great results. Movements looking to the establishment of iron works in King County and Pierce County are well under way.

As part of the great manufacturing system to be developed in Washington Territory, its crude iron fields must, in the nature of things, assume immense proportions in the near future.

Flour.—Scattered throughout the western portion of the Territory are numerous custom flouring mills, while in the eastern division this industry has assumed very considerable importance. It is entirely safe to predict that, with the completion of the Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the adjustment of transportation facilities for the Territory, great flouring mills, utilizing the immense wheat production of Eastern Washington, will place this industry in the front rank of Washington's great resources.

Water power.—There are numerous fine sites for the employment of water-power, notably at the Cascades and Priest's Rapids on the Columbia River, at Prosser on the Yakima, also on the Tumwater, the Nooksack and the Snoqualmie Rivers.

Dairying.—This business has been successfully though not largely conducted. Excellent articles both of butter and cheese have been produced. Thus far but few cheese factories have been established, though they have been proved to be profitable.

Grazing.—A large portion of the area of the Territory, especially of Eastern Washington, is admirably adapted to grazing. White clover seems to be indigenous in the western portion wherever a clearing is made; and in the eastern portion bunch-grass abounds everywhere. The regions are mostly well-watered and the winters mild. Large

s are driven east, principally to Wyoming. I am glad to state that far there has been no complaint of pluro-pneumonia among the s of this country.

Wool growing.—Large bands of sheep are reared in the eastern part ie Territory, and they thrive well west of the Cascade range. The ity of wool produced is said to be equal to the best in California or gon, and the mutton is unsurpassed. The wool clip for 1884 is es- ted at 8,000,000 pounds.

COMMERCE.

ie commercial relations of Washington Territory are widely diversi-

The remark of the collector of customs for Puget Sound district ie effect that only two ports of the United States exceed Port Town- l, the port of entry for this district, in American ocean steam vessels foreign trade, to wit, New York and San Francisco, forcibly sug- s this fact.

he extensive ramifications of the trade of the eastern division of the itory is further made apparent by the fact that vessels have cleared ng the year for which this report is rendered for ports in British umbia, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Fiji Islands, China, an, South America, England, Ireland, Central America, and Peru. ides, a coastwise trade with California and Alaska furnishes an im- ant factor in the premises. The surplus grain, wool, and salmon of eastern and southern portions of the Territory have hitherto been cipally shipped by the way of the Oregon custom-house at Portland Astoria, and no separate account has been taken of its productions, eh, for the purpose of a full showing, would belong to the credit of Territory. Thousands of cattle are being driven or shipped by rail ct to the East without any custom-house record being taken of their ivers and value; and shipments of grain for this season have been le by rail in the same direction; so that the aggregate exports of Territory cannot now be accurately computed.

he amount of freight handled at Tacoma by the Northern Pacific road, to wit, 232,298.4 tons received (including coal), and 26,002.8 forwarded, for the year ending June 30, 1884; and the further fact : the Oregon Improvement Company handled 50,000 tons of com- cial freight during the year at their docks and warehouses in Seattle, des 235,167 tons of coal, are important items in the group of facts ected with this subject, which must challenge marked attention.

he list of eighty-four steam vessels, ranging in size from the five-ton oller to the splendid steamer Olympian, now registered at the office he collection district of Puget Sound (all of which are employed in domestic freight and passenger traffic of Puget Sound alone), fur- es another suggestive item in this connection.

is believed that this commerce is on the eve of a further expansion, that the day is not far distant when, the Cascade branch of the thern Pacific Railroad being completed, exchanges will not only be e frequent and extensive between the eastern and western portions ie Territory, but that direct communication by ocean steamers will stablished between Puget Sound and the ports of Asia, making the e a grand highway of international traffic.

CUSTOM-HOUSE STATISTICS, PUGET SOUNE.

ie number of vessels documented of Port Townsend, port of entry he Puget Sound collection district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, , was 164, of which number 86 were sailing and 78 steam, with a

Collections.

Total collections for fiscal year:

1880
1881
1882
1883
1884

Average monthly entrances and clearances for 1884.....

Average monthly entrances sailing coastwise not reported

Total monthly.....

In 1883 the average entrances and clearances monthly was.....

Average coastwise entrances not reported

Total

Total value exports foreign trade for fiscal year 1883

Total value exports domestic and coastwise for fiscal year 1883.....

In addition to the above, there were exported during the 1883, hops to the value of over \$1,000,000, making an aggregate of nearly \$9,000,000.

Exports 1884.

Total value exports for foreign trade for fiscal year 1884.....

Total value exports domestic and coastwise for fiscal year 1884.....

The proportion of American to foreign bottoms in the Pu collection district, trade is 1 foreign to 23 American.

Exports in foreign vessels."

Date.	Laths.	Lumber.	Piel

Number of vessels entered and cleared from July , 1883, to June 30, 1884.

Entered.			Cleared.		
Date.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Date.	Num-ber.	Tonnage.
1883.			1883.		
.....	76	50,919	July	62	87,287
.....	90	49,914	August.....	83	44,749
.....	63	42,418	September	66	40,430
.....	69	42,620	October	65	32,889
.....	63	33,542	November	68	39,284
.....	72	43,528	December	61	30,179
1884.			1884.		
.....	61	32,534	January.....	65	33,473
.....	60	28,825	February.....	60	28,615
.....	77	45,124	March.....	70	35,294
.....	83	49,515	April.....	85	48,788
.....	116	56,433	May	110	51,509
.....	79	49,330	June	84	51,814
1.....	909	524,702	Total.....	879	473,811

Following is a complete list of the steamers belonging to the col-
district of Puget Sound :

Name.	Where built.	When built.	Tonnage.
.....	Seattle	1874	81.02
.....	Port Blakeley	1872	175.01
.....	Arcada.....	1881	80.54
.....	Seabeck.....	1865	83.30
.....	Seattle	1880	32.62
ker	San Francisco.....	1864	24.31
.....	Seattle	1880	97.81
.....	Port Madison	1876	66.71
.....	Seattle	1883	57.84
.....	do	1883	19.53
erson.....	Portlan	1859	197.49
.....	do	1864	84.68
.....	Utsalady.....	1868	269.45
.....	San Francisco.....	1868	215.33
.....	Portland	1876	156.56
.....	Seattle	1883	78.54
.....	New York.....	1849	234.86
.....	Seattle	1883	25.44
.....	do	1883	32.06
.....	Utsalady	1863	168.19
.....	Seattle	1881	80.03
.....	Olympia	1876	121.95
.....	Port Discovery.....	1869	194.35
.....	Astoria.....	1882	87.01
.....	Seattle	1876	100.22
ho.....	San Francisco.....	1871	488.72
.....	Portland	1874	123.71
.....	Port Madison	1869	35.53
.....	Sitka	1867	45.85
y	do	1866	255.44
.....	Snohomish	1867	37.62
arr.....	Seattle	1880	472.66
.....	Waterford.....	1879	21.25
.....	Utsalady	1868	13.14
.....	Tacoma	1868	4.00
.....	San Francisco.....	1876	239.51
.....	do .....	.....	9.91
.....	Port Gamble	1874	173.54
.....	Seattle	1871	161.54
.....	do	1881	19.54
.....	do	1875	4.40
.....	Port Blakeley	1881	8.14
.....	Seattle	1881	11.93
.....	do	1879	47.43
.....	do	1882	76.56
Vinkle	Astoria	1881	36.56
ught.....	Seattle	1882	94.70

Name.	Where built.	When built.	Tonnage.
Welcome	Portland	1874	3
Idaho	do	1881	2
City of Quincy	do	1879	1
Emma Hayward	do	1878	4
Evangel	Seattle	1882	1
Helen	Coupeville	1881	
Alki	Seattle	1882	
Seattle	do	1882	
Louise	San Francisco	1882	
Baby Mine	Steilacoom	1882	
Cora	San Francisco	1881	
Evril	Portland	1880	
Planter	Seattle	1883	
Merwin	do	1883	
Washington	Vancouver	1881	
Louise	Seabeck	1883	
Lone Fisherman	Seattle	1883	
Willie	do	1883	
Tillie	do	1883	
Brick	do	1883	
Port Susan	do	1883	
Queen City	do	1883	
Arrow	do	1883	
Bay Center	Elma	1883	
Bob Irving	Seattle	1883	
Bee	Eagle Harbor	1883	
W. F. Monroe	Seattle	1883	
Gov. Newell	Portland	1883	
Gen. Garfield	Rainier	1881	
Favorite	Bay Center	1881	
Argo	Astoria	1883	
Hunter	San Francisco	1883	
Colby	Seattle	1883	
Pearl	do	1884	
Olympian	Wilmington, Del.	1883	1.1
Skookum	Big Skookum	1884	
Rustler	Seattle	1884	

*Estimated.

RAILROADS.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company are now operating 204.5 miles of main line and 21 miles of "sideing" in Washington Territory.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company are operating 324.7 miles follows: From Wallula Junction eastward, 179 miles; from Kalama to Tacoma, 105.1 miles; from Tacoma to South Prairie, 25 miles; from Puyallup Junction to Stuck Junction, 6.9 miles; from South Prairie to Carbonado, 8.7 miles. The Cascade Branch is now located, and when completed will extend from Puget Sound to the Columbia River opposite Ainsworth, a distance of 249.7 miles. A large force of men are now working building the road from Ainsworth toward Yakima City, and another force is working on the west side of the Cascade range.

The Oregon Improvement Company is operating 21 miles of steel narrow-gauge road between Seattle and New Castle in King County. Of the extension up Cedar River Valley, 7 miles between Renton (11 miles from Seattle) and the MacAllister coal mine are now being operated. By December 1 the rails will be laid to the Black Diamond mine (31.5 miles from Seattle), and by January 1, 1885, to the north bank of the Green River, making a total mileage of about 46 miles under the control of the Oregon Improvement Company. This (the Cedar River extension) will enable three new coal mines to be opened and operated in the recently discovered coal deposits of King County.

The Olympia and Chehalis Valley Railroad, narrow gauge, about 100 miles in length, connects Olympia on Puget Sound with the Northern Pacific Railroad at Tenino.

is also a railway connecting the Northern Pacific Railroad at
unction directly with Seattle; but, on account of some disagree-
between the companies interested, it is not now being operated.
ing the newly constructed road, there are now in all fully 660
railroad in the Territory, of which about 600 miles are now
d.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANKS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

	Capital.
ional Bank, Colfax.....	\$50,000
ational Bank, Colfax.....	50,000
ional Bank, Dayton.....	50,000
National Bank.....	50,000
National Bank.....	50,000
s' National Bank, Tacoma.....	50,000
ional Bank, Olympia.....	50,000
ional Bank, Port Townsend.....	50,000
s' National Bank, Seattle.....	50,000
ional Bank, Seattle.....	150,000
nd National Bank, Seattle.....	50,000
ional Bank, Spokane.....	50,000
ional Bank, Vancouver.....	50,000
ional Bank, Walla Walla.....	150,000
ional Bank, Yakima.....	50,000
al capital.....	950,000

idual deposits in the above banks, according to report of United
Comptroller of Currency, in 1883, \$1,604,805.36. No report for
hand.

te banks.—Adolph Johnson, Cheney; Bank of Colfax, Colfax;
Savings Bank, Tacoma; Harford & Son, Pomeroy; Francis W.
Port Townsend; Dexter Horton & Co., Seattle; E. B. Down-
o., Seattle; Bank of Spokane Falls, Spokane; Fairweather &
Sprague.

port of the capital stock of or deposits in the above banks are
le.

is great need for more capital in the Territory. Money readily
ds a rate of interest exceeding 1 per cent. per month; often as
1½ or 2 per cent. per month.

hedule of rates of wages paid in Seattle and other places on Puget Sound.

rs.....	per day..	\$3 50
rs.....	do....	3 25
ters.....	do....	4 00
kers.....	do....	3 50
s.....	do....	3 50
emen.....	do....	3 50
l marble cutters.....	do....	4 00
.....	do....	4 50
locksmiths.....	do....	3 50
nts.....	do....	2 50
rs (shift work).....	do....	2 50
rs (by the yard).....	do....	3 00 to 4 50
al engineers.....	do....	3 00 to 4 00
rs.....	do....	5 00
inters.....	do....	3 25
akers.....	do....	3 50
rs.....	do....	3 00
ths.....	do....	3 50
ers.....	do....	2 50
.....	do....	3 50

Upholsterers	per day..	\$3 50
Boat-builders.....	do....	3 50
Plumbers.....	do....	4 00
Tailors	per month..	54 00
Mill hands.....	do....	60 00
Bakers.....	do....	60 00
Farm laborers.....	do....	*30 00 to 40 00
Loggers :		
Teamsters.....	do....	*75 00 to 80 00
Choppers.....	do....	*65 00 to 70 00
Skidders and hook-tenders	do....	*55 00 to 60 00
Swampers.....	do....	*50 00
Sawyers.....	do....	*50 00 to 55 00
Common laborers.....	do....	*40 00 to 45 00
Boys.....	do....	*30 00
Cooks.....	do....	*50 00

The cost of most of the articles of food, such as flour, meat, fish, vegetables, &c., is less than in the Eastern and Middle States.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The hospital for the insane is healthfully and advantageously located at Fort Steilacoom. This post having been abandoned as a garrison by the United States, the buildings and 600 acres of land were transferred to the Territory for a nominal price for the purposes of an insane asylum. It was first occupied for this purpose in 1871. The garrison buildings have been converted into wards as fast as the increasing number of patients required, until now all the buildings are occupied. One hundred acres of land in addition to that secured from the Government have been purchased in order to secure water privileges. The number of patients under care and treatment June 30, 1864, was 136; of which 99 are males and 37 females. The hospital is free to all the insane in the Territory. The counties bear the expense of proceedings for commitment and of return when discharged; and the Territory bears the expense of taking them to the hospital and caring for them while there. To meet all the expenses of the hospital, including the improvements and repairs, the last legislature appropriated \$32,500 per year. The hospital is under the general control of three trustees who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislative council. They hold regular monthly meetings at the hospital. The immediate control of the hospital is under the superintendent, a physician appointed by the board of trustees.

PENITENTIARY.

The Territory has a suitable two-storied building, 36 by 150 feet in area, and containing 36 cells, advantageously situated upon 20 acres devoted to this purpose at Seatco, near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1884, is 31; the number of prisoners discharged, 25; number escaped, 2. Extensive coal beds, quarries of building stone and forests of fir timber are adjacent to the penitentiary grounds. A large establishment with suitable machinery for the manufacture of doors and

*And board.

ds has recently been erected near the penitentiary buildings, and vict labor is therein employed.

a conformity with the law passed by the last legislative assembly a mittee of three gentlemen have been appointed by my predecessor elect a location for an additional penitentiary, and to report on that lect at the next session of the legislative assembly.

he legislative assembly of 1881 passed a joint resolution recommend- that the governor of Washington Territory exercise the privilege granting a rebate of as much as he deems proper of the time for ch any territorial convict may have been imprisoned in the terri- al penitentiary; said rebate to be made for uniform good conduct, perly certified to by the superintendent of the penitentiary. I have hereto acted favorably upon cases coming within the scope of this t resolution, and have thus far granted no other pardons.

NATIONAL GUARD.

five companies of infantry have been organized by the adjutant-gen- of the Territory; viz, two companies at Seattle, one at Olympia, one Walla Walla, and one at Tacoma, consisting in all of 294 men. They all well drilled, well equipped, and armed with Springfield breech- ing rifles, .50 caliber.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE TERRITORY.

Vashington Territory, rapid as has been its growth and development the material resources of a rising American community, has kept a pace with this growth and development in the matter of public and rate schools. Many of the private establishments, in respect to rance and completeness of exterior appointments, and breadth and dity of the course of teaching pursued, will compare favorably with best institutions of their grade in the older States. The thorough- s of the common-school system is one of the first, if not the first, siderations which should challenge the fostering care of the legisla- powers of an American commonwealth. Appended to the segre- ed report of the counties will be found the reports of nearly, if not te all, the county school superintendents of the Territory. These orts will be found useful and suggestive to the intending immigrant. umping all these together, and presenting an interesting view of the ole field, the report of the Territorial superintendent of public in- action, hereto subjoined, will be read with interest.

ort of statistics of the public schools of Washington Territory for the year beginning July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1884.

l for teachers' wages.....	\$152,142
l for rent of school-room.....	558
l for repair of school-house.....	5,403
l for school furniture.....	15,031
l for fuel and other expenses.....	16,589
l for school-house sites.....	16,077
l for school buildings.....	62,653
l amonnt paid for school purposes during the year.....	287,590
ol funds to credit of Territory at close of year.....	84,201
nated value of school-houses and grounds in Territory.....	481,706
nated value of school furniture.....	36,808

Estimated value of school apparatus	\$
Average salary paid male teachers per month	
Average salary paid female teachers per month	
<hr/>	
Children enrolled in public schools during year	\$
Children not attending school	
<hr/>	
Total	
<hr/>	
Average daily attendance	
Teachers employed during year	
<hr/>	
Teachers employed holding 1st grade certificates	
Teachers employed holding 2nd grade certificates	
Average number of months public school has been taught	
School-houses built during year	
County teachers' institutes held	
School districts in the Territory	
School-houses in the Territory	
Houses having school (some rented)	
Graded schools in the Territory	
Schools furnished with unabridged dictionary	

R. C. KERR,
Superintendent Public Instruction

THE TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

The University of Washington Territory is located at Seattle, County, upon a campus of 10 acres in extent. Few more beautiful locations for a seat of learning are to be found anywhere. Occupied by well-built structures on a commanding eminence, it is surrounded on all sides by charming and picturesque scenery. The university has classes of study, viz: Classical, 6 years; scientific, 4 years; normal, 3 years; commercial, 3 years. At present there are 157 students in attendance, 87 male and 70 female. Its revenues are all derived from a small biennial appropriation by the Territorial legislature and tuitions. During the two years 1881 and 1883 it received \$2,000 yearly from a contribution from Mr. Henry Villard. The university owns philosophical and chemical apparatus valued at \$1,000, a well selected library of about 2,000 volumes, and a collection of over 20,000 specimens in the department of natural history. Two literary societies, one male and one female, exist in conformity with the college traditions. The names of the board of regents and faculty are appended:

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. H. G. Struve, Hon. A. A. Denny, Hon. Orange Jacobs, Hon. B. L. Sharps, and Hon. G. A. Weed.

Officers of the board.—Hon. H. G. Struve, president; Hon. O. Jacobs, treasurer; J. Powell, secretary.

FACULTY.

L. J. Powell, A. M., president, professor of mental and moral sciences and mathematics.

O. P. Lee, A. M., professor of English literature, rhetoric, and elocution.

O. B. Johnson, L. L. B., professor of the natural sciences.

George O. Curme, A. B., professor of the Greek, Latin, and German Languages.

Mrs. Donald Frazer, teacher of the French language.

Miss Minnie Thorudye, teacher of instrumental music.

Mrs. J. M. Pearlman, teacher of vocal music and voice culture.

Miss Kate Almond, instructor in painting and drawing.

Mrs. E. G. Johnson, teacher of the training school.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

have been received from twenty private institutions of learning deemed sufficient for the purpose of this report to furnish the list of these institutions without further comment:

Location of institution.	President, or rector, or principal.	Male, female, or mixed.	Denominational or otherwise.*	No. of pupils in attendance.	No. of instructors.
Institution, Seattle;	Rt. Rev. J. A. Paddock, D. D., rector.	Female	P. E.	75	7
of Our Lady, Seattle.	J. Paul Lange, principal	Male	.....	42	2
Academy, Olympia.	Prof. W. Pepper, tutor	Male	R. C.	40	.....
Academy, Holy Names, Bellingham, Vancouver.	Sisters of Charity	Female	R. C.	81	4
Academy, Holy Names, Bellingham, Vancouver.	Sister Perpetua, principal	Female	R. C.	180	7
Academy, Holy Names, Bellingham, Vancouver.	Sister M. Sebastian, principal	Female	R. C.	60	6
Academy, Holy Names, Bellingham, Vancouver.	Sisters of Charity	Female	R. C.	100	.....
College, Walla Walla.	Father Schram, principal	Male	R. C.	60	.....
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. H. D. Lathrop, D. D., principal.	Female	P. E.	98	8
High School, Walla Walla.	Miss Amanda Loomis, principal.	Mixed	P. E.	35	2
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. George H. Watson, rector.	Mixed	P. E.	30	2
High School, Walla Walla.	James W. Dow, principal	Mixed	.....	200	3
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. E. J. Trimble, A. M., principal.	Mixed	B.	84	4
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. Bisbee, principal	Mixed	M.	30	2
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. A. J. Anderson, A. M., president.	Mixed	C.	130	8
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. A. K. Crawford, A. M., principal.	Mixed	M.	40	2
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. A. F. Burnell, principal.	Mixed	C.	65	4
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. George A. McKinley, principal.	Mixed	P.	25	4
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. Alexander Adair, principal.	Mixed	P. ....	.....	.....
High School, Walla Walla.	Rev. James A. Laurie, principal.	Mixed	P.	50	3
High School, Walla Walla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High School, Walla Walla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Catholic; P. E., Protestant Episcopal; B., Baptist; M., Methodist; C., Congregational; and dollar endowment.
by H. L. Yesler.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

The growth of church organizations has kept even pace with the educational and material interests of the Territory. Mr. N. Denison, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Seattle, reports 42 church organizations in the Territory, with 1,000 members and 54 Sunday schools, with church property valued at \$100,000. The locations of the churches are as follows: Alden Creek, Cheney, Colfax, Cowlitz, Coupeville, Dayton, Ferndale, Elma, Kittitas, Lewis River, Montesano, Port Townsend, Olympia, Piamoo, Steptoe, Spokane Falls, Simcoe Reservation (Indian),

Tacoma, Tumwater, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Waitsburgh, White River, and Puyallup. Of these, one at Seattle is Swedish-speaking, one Methodist Protestant, one Free Methodist, and one at Tacoma is German-speaking.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Rev. J. D. Pierce, of Seattle, reports the first Baptist preaching in the Territory as having occurred in the Puyallup Valley, Pierce County, in 1863. The value of church property in the Territory at present is \$45,000, with 33 church organizations, 20 houses of worship, and 785 members. The locations of the Baptist churches are as follows: Seattle, 3, one of them holding services in the Scandinavian language; Tacoma, Olympia, Centralia, Chehalis, Boisefort, Oysterville, Lake View, Whatcom, Skagit, Mount Vernon, La Conner, Puyallup, White River, Walla Walla, Dayton, Alpina, Asotin, Colfax, Pullman, Garfield, Spangle, Medical Lake, Spokane, Cheney, Pine City, and Lone Pine. About \$5,000 per year is expended in missionary work. Colfax Academy and Grace Seminary (the latter unorganized) are under Baptist patronage.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Rev. C. C. Otis, general missionary of the Congregational Church of Western Washington, reports as being in the Territory 40 church organizations, with 19 buildings and a membership of 590. The locations of the church organizations are as follows: Semiahmoo, Ferndale, Whatcom, Samish, Fidalgo, La Conner, Port Gamble, Eagle Harbor, Houghton, Interlake, New Castle, Seattle, North Seattle, Jamestown, Tacoma (two), Steilacoom, Lake View, Olympia, Kamilchie, Skokomish, Montesano, Lower Montesano, Spring Brook, Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Colfax, Chale-wah, Atahnum, Natchez, Wenas, Yakima City, Dayton, Walla Walla (two, one a German congregation), Ritzville, Washungal, and Mount Pleasant. The educational institutions in charge of the Congregationalists are Whitman College, Steilacoom Normal Academy, and Cheney Normal Academy.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church in Washington Territory is represented by 26 ministers, 29 churches, with 651 members, and 4 Indian churches with 310 members.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop Paddock reports 13 church buildings, 10 missionary stations without buildings, 14 Sunday schools, 485 communicants, 725 Sunday-school pupils, and 13 clergymen. Value of church property, \$48,300. Church schools, 4, one each at Tacoma, Vancouver, Dayton, and Seattle. Hospitals, 1, at Tacoma.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Number of churches, 26; chapels, 6; mission stations, 55; Catholic population, 15,000; value of church property, exclusive of school buildings, hospitals, benevolent institutions, &c., \$110,000; schools, 6; hospitals, 2; orphanages, 1.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are 53 newspapers published in the Territory, of which 8 daily papers, 2 of which receive the Associated Press reports; a monthly educational journal; one is a real estate and trades paper; one a semi-weekly, and the remainder weekly journals devoted wholly to immediate local interests.

INDIANS.

Relations of the Indians with the whites have, for the most part, been peaceful for many years.

There are fifteen Indian reservations in the Territory, viz, Colville, Nez Percé, Chehalis, Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaksin, S'Kokomish, Sklalline, Shoalwater Bay, Muckleshoot, Port Madison, Lummi, and Yakima, of which the total Indian population, according to the latest census of the agencies (in most instances the census has been taken in 1884), is 10,635 Indians. According to the notes of the office of the surveyor-general, the total amount of land within the reservations is 6,332,885 acres, of which 6,290,964 acres have been surveyed and estimated. The total number of acres allotted in severalty to the Indians is 30,631.

The total number of Indian children attending the schools on these reservations is reported to be 481.

Tracts for all the lands on the Nisqually and the Squaksin Reservations have just been granted to the Indians residing thereon.

The land occupied by these reservations consists largely of the best agricultural, grazing, timber, and mineral lands in the Territory. In these places the Indians are engaged in prosperously cultivating the soil; it is believed that the system of allotting a suitable quantity of land in severalty can and ought to be encouraged. But if they select lands outside of the reservations, then a corresponding acreage, or value of land, within the reservations to which they belong ought to be reserved for occupation by the whites. In truth, if they could be induced to concentrate, and altogether abandon certain reservations, it would conduce much to the development of the Territory by the settled cultivation of large tracts of valuable land that are now unoccupied.

LIGHT-HOUSES, HARBOR OF REFUGE, ETC.

Under this head I beg leave to inclose an important and excellent communication from Capt. C. L. Hooper, of the United States Revenue Service, which embodies suggestions and recommendations affecting the interests of the people of this Territory, and to which the action of Congress may well be invited:

UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE,
UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER RUSH,
Port Townsend, Wash., October 15, 1884.

I am in receipt of your communication dated 4th instant, asking information and suggestions in relation to the Light-house and Revenue Service of the United States as far as they relate to the needs of this Territory.

Of the most important points within the waters of this collection district are provided with lights and fog-signals; some, however, are still unprovided for in this district. A large and constantly increasing trade by water among the islands of the Archipelago calls attention to the fact that not one of these islands or the channels by which they are approached is marked by a light-house, fog-signal, or mark of any kind.

anchorage. This bay is now exposed to the full force of the heavy sea and in consequence is avoided by vessels as unsafe. A breakwater, extending from the west side of the bay for a distance of seven-eighths of a mile, would convert this into one of the finest harbors on the coast, and would be of immense benefit to commerce. The stone of which to construct the breakwater could be obtained in abundance at the point from which the breakwater should commence. A place where a harbor of refuge could be so easily constructed and would work for the general benefit as at this point. A ship comes down to Cape Flattery and coming on from the southeast which she would gladly avoid, but cannot find anchorage; she goes to sea, and if, as frequently happens, the wind blows from the southwest and continues to blow hard, with thick weather, she is in a dangerous situation, and is fortunate if she escapes destruction. Hardly a winter passes without one or more vessels being driven on shore on the rock-bound coast of Vancouver, and, after being forced to sea in this way. Vessels entering the strait are equally benefited. It frequently happens that a ship will be driven to the coast four times, and each time after getting far enough in the straits to have anchorage in Neah Bay, had it afforded any protection. Coming up the strait with the southeast wind, she hauls close around Cape Flattery, and meets the wind directly out of the straits; at the end of the first flood tide she perhaps finds anchorage in Neah Bay; at the end of the next ebb, however, she is again outside of the strait when a sudden change to the westward throws her on a lee shore with the wind compelling her to carry sail hard for the next two days to beat off shore. She succeeds, when the weather clears up she returns, and sometimes repeats her voyage two or three times. Should she not succeed, she is lost, with perhaps her crew on board. The large number of vessels passing through the Straits of Fuca is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

On the matter of the needs of the customs service of the Territory I think that the force employed in carrying on the work of "protecting the revenue collection district is ridiculously small. In no place are such facilities afforded for the violation of law as on this frontier; and in no place is such a large extent of territory guarded, or supposed to be guarded, by so few men. There are in this Territory so many avenues open for the smuggler that it is impossible to guard them all. Since the enforcement of the Chinese restriction act is intrusted to the local official, the smuggler has but little difficulty in pursuing his nefarious career. Complaints are frequently made that the restriction act is not enforced by the local official, that Chinamen are crowding into the Territory without hindrance, and ask your attention to some of the obstacles encountered by the revenue collector.

First. There is nothing to deter the Chinaman from making the attempt to enter the Territory. He even is not required to hear his own name called.

proper enforcement of the Chinese restriction act would alone require more men now constitute the entire force of the customs service in this district, yet with this additional duty and increasing commerce of the district, the customs force, possibly one or two additional men, remains the same as before the act went into effect. The collector of the district has been greatly embarrassed in his efforts to get additional help by the Treasury agents who have visited this district from time to time. Knowing that "economy" is an ever popular cry, they affect to disbelieve accounts of smuggling, and oppose any increase in the service. The fact is well established that Chinamen and large quantities of opium are being brought into the territory in violation of law, and that it will continue until there is a large increase in the customs force in the district.

I ask your attention to these statements, and should you deem them worthy of your consideration, you are at liberty to use them in such way as will, in your judgment, best serve the interests of the Territory. Regretting that limited time will not admit of my entering as fully into the details of these matters as I should like to have done.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

C. L. HOOPER,

Captain, United States Revenue Marine.

His excellency, Governor WATSON C. SQUIRE.

SEABOARD DEFENSES.

In this connection I beg leave to quote from a recent report addressed to the adjutant-general, Division of the Pacific, by Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, as follows:

I would especially invite attention to the defenseless condition of the entrance of Puget Sound. In addition to the very large commercial interests of that great harbor and inland sea, there are national interests requiring that this important district of country should receive the adequate protection of the General Government. Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, Ports Ludlow, Madison, and Townsend, and the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad on Puget Sound, are places of great commercial interest. The Government has reserved important sites for batteries and defensive works at the entrance of Puget Sound, and the more valuable of these, in my opinion, should be occupied and put in proper condition for use.

I concur in the opinion of General Miles, and would add my most earnest recommendation that defensive works be erected by the Government at suitable locations on Puget Sound.

TARIFF ON COAL.

It is regarded as highly important for the development of this Territory that the present tariff of 75 cents per ton upon foreign coal should be maintained. In Washington Territory there is a comparatively limited mining population. The rate of wages, the cost of machinery, and of transportation are all much greater than in the East, or even than in Vancouver Island; and until the coal industry of the Territory is sufficiently developed to take care of itself, it will seriously retard the development of the immense coal veins which are known to exist within our borders on the western side of the Cascade Range, should foreign coals be admitted free of duty. It is well understood that the coal product from Vancouver Island is much superior to any Pacific coast domestic coal that has been sent to any of the large coal-consuming centers of the Pacific Northwest. There are but two or three respectable points of coal consumption on this coast; and it may not be generally known that San Francisco probably imports more foreign coal than any other two cities in America. As is well known, the producing regions of the East have been occupied for so many years, the mining population is so large, the rates of wages and cost of machinery comparatively so low, that they are unable to keep out all, or nearly all, the foreign coal from their seaports.

Hence they may be willing to enter into a reciprocity treaty with Canada, which will permit the anthracite producers of the East to ship their product into the Dominion. It is understood that a combination has recently been entered into by San Francisco capitalists and British Columbia coal producers, whereby, for the construction of what is known as the "Island Railway," leading north from Victoria, a valuable land-grant concession has been made to its projectors. These lands are believed to contain large deposits of coal; and the promoters of the scheme are said to announce that their development of this British Columbia territory will be on an extensive scale, in the confident belief that the contemplated treaty before mentioned would exempt from the duty their coal shipments to points in the United States along the Pacific coast.

It is understood also that the foreign coal used as fuel on board steamers is already exempt from import duty.

Expensive efforts are now being made to largely increase the output of coal of Washington Territory. And I feel it to be my duty to the people thereof to respectfully represent that any reduction of the tariff on this article will tend to strangle the development of the immense coal-fields which are known to exist within our borders on the western side of the Cascade Range.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

At the last session of the Territorial assembly (session of 1883) a law was enacted conferring upon women the right to vote. Although many of our citizens are disposed to question the wisdom of this law, especially when attended with the requirement that women should serve as jurors, it meets with the approval of a large majority of the people, and the women of the Territory are, for the most part, strongly desirous that the enactment be retained upon our statute book. Thus far it seems attended with no important results unfavorable to the welfare of the people of the Territory.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Seven new counties were organized by the act of the last legislative assembly, making thirty-one counties in all; and there are four judicial districts in the Territory. The first district consists of the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Asotin, Franklin, Adams, Whitman, and Spokane; the second of the counties of Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Chehalis, Lewis, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, and Clarke; the third of the counties of King, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, Island, San Juan, Whatcom, Skagit, and Snohomish; the fourth of the counties of Skamania, Klickitat, Kittitas, Yakima, Douglas, Lincoln, and Stevens.

Each of these districts has a justice of the supreme court assigned to it; and the supreme court, consisting of the four justices, holds its annual terms at Olympia, the capital.

There having been only three districts prior to this year, and Congress having at its last session passed a law redistricting the Territory for judicial purposes, carving the present four districts out of the former three, there has been some embarrassment in the trial of cases which have arisen in portions of the former districts which are now included in a new and different district, without any designation of a place for holding the court.

Inasmuch as the next legislative assembly will not convene until the

at Monday of December, 1885, I respectfully recommend that legislation by Congress be invoked to remedy the difficulty.

The business of the courts has been very large and difficult of completion, partly owing to frequent admiralty cases of importance. The administration of the laws has been generally satisfactory to the people of the Territory.

COUNTIES.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Adams County, located in the central part of the eastern division of the Territory, is about 50 miles long by 30 miles in width, and is well adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Organized in 1883, Adams County is new in all its belongings. The assessment roll of Adams County foots up \$175,444, with a county levy of 12 mills on a dollar. It is estimated that two hundred new farms have been located and partially improved in Adams County during the period covered by this report.

Vegetables of all kinds and the hardy small fruits thrive well. Timothy, red-top, and clover do well as meadow grasses. Live stock in Adams County is estimated as follows: Horses, 5,000; neat cattle, 10,000; sheep, 50,000. Products reported: Wheat, 10,000 bushels; rye, 1,000; potatoes, 15,000; hay, 2,000 tons; butter, 25,000 pounds. Bitzville is the county seat.

ASOTIN COUNTY.

Asotin County, lying in the extreme southeastern portion of the Territory, was created by the legislature of 1882-1883, having been carved out of Columbia County. Asotin County occupies a superficial area of about 500 square miles, the greater portion thereof being admirably adapted to farming and vegetables and fruit raising. A spur of the Blue Mountains extends into the southwestern division of the county. Asotin, the county seat, has a population of about 150 souls, two churches, two school-houses, a printing office and newspaper, the Sentinel, one grist-mill, and the usual village stores, trades, &c.

Mr. A. C. Stiffel, of the Sentinel, writes: "The climate is very mild in winter and cool in summer. Asotin Creek, a mountain stream, passes through the town of Asotin, and affords ample facilities for manufacturing purposes."

There are three other small towns in the county, one, Asotin City, lying at the head of steamboat navigation on Snake River, and the shipping point for Asotin County and part of Nez Percé County, Idaho. The agricultural products of the county are thus estimated: Wheat, 1,000 bushels; oats, 6,500; barley, 50,000; Indian corn, 5,000; potatoes, 100,000; apples, 30,000; peaches, 2,000; plums, 500. The average production of wheat per acre is given at 40 bushels; oats, 65; rye, 50; potatoes, 300; Indian corn, 34. Of fruit trees there are in the county: apple, 4,500; plum, 1,500; prune, 1,200; peach, 2,500; grape vines, 2,500. There are two saw-mills in the county with an average capacity of from 15,000 to 18,000 feet of lumber per day; two shingle-mills and one planing mill. The taxable property of the county is assessed at \$404,908, with a county rate of 8 mills on the dollar. There are 12 school districts in the county, 12 school-houses of the aggregate value of \$3,000, 400 school children enrolled, and 12 teachers receiving salaries ranging from \$35 to \$50 per month. There are two flour-mills producing about 40 barrels of flour per day.

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

Chehalis County has the Pacific Ocean for its western boundary and embraces an area of probably 1,400 square miles. It is intersected by the Chehalis River, a navigable stream, which drains a beautiful and fertile valley. Its affluents, the Hoquiam, Humtulp, Black, and other rivers, also flow through large and fertile bodies of agricultural land. Immense bodies of valuable commercial timber, fir, cedar, spruce, and among the hard woods, ash, maple, and cottonwood, are found within its borders. Chehalis County, not only for the period covered by this report, but also for the two preceding years, has witnessed a remarkable increase in population and a highly gratifying degree of improvement in her material resources. Vast areas of her public lands have been entered under the homestead and pre-emption and other acts of Congress. The increase in prosperity is indicated by the following figures.

Population :

1881	951
1882	1,290
1883 .....	.....
1884	3,000

Assessed value of property :

1882	\$376,022
1883	466,821
1884	1,004,751

The present county levy is 16 mills on the dollar. There are in the county six steam saw-mills, with an aggregate capacity of 160,000 feet of lumber per day; two water-power mills sawing 20,000 feet per day; two sash and door factories, two salmon canneries, and one tannery. The stock and dairy interests of the county are large; the soil productive to an extraordinary extent; the climate mild and salubrious. No portion of the Territory has a more assured future before it. Montesano, a lively, growing town of 1,000 people, is the county seat.

CLALLAM COUNTY.

Clallam County occupies an area of nearly 2,000 square miles, and is located in the extreme northwestern portion of the Territory. Intersected by the Olympic range, much of its surface is mountainous and forest-covered, with vast undeveloped resources of commercial value. Between the western line of Clallam County, washed by the Pacific Ocean, and the foot-hills of the mountains are many extensive and fertile prairies and valleys, which, when connected with the settled portion of the country by good roads, will support a large population. The assessment roll of the county foots up \$220,280, with a county tax levy of 15 mills; the population is estimated at 720. Agricultural products: Wheat, 9,000 bushels; rye, 1,200; barley, 5,000; potatoes, 112,000; hay, 840 tons; butter, 20 tons; total value, \$91,320. Live stock in the county: Horses, 268; neat cattle, 3,140; sheep, 1,741; swine, 1,300. Apple trees, 2,800; other fruits, 300; with an abundance of small fruits and berries. School districts in county, 40; school-houses, 7; total value of school-houses, \$900; number of school children in attendance, 60; number of teachers, 8; average salary, \$30 per month. New Dungeness is the county seat.

CLARKE COUNTY.

Clarke County, originally termed (by an act of the Oregon provisional government of June 27, 1844) the district of Vancouver, and embracing

is now known as Washington Territory, was, by an act of legislature of 1850-'51, changed to Clarke County, in honor of Meriwether Clarke, U. S. Army, of the historic Lewis and Clark expedition. The headquarters of the Department of the Columbia River, are located in Clarke County, near Vancouver, the principal prosperous seat of the county, which occupies an area of 1,000 square miles agreeably diversified by timber lands, prairies, and open country, admirably adapted to agriculture and fruit raising in all its branches. The Columbia River affords an unsurpassed waterway for the transportation of the products of Clarke County to the Northwest. The agricultural products of Clarke County for the period embraced in this report are estimated as follows: 1,000 bushels; rye, 6,000; oats, 600,000; barley, 4,000; Indian corn, 3,000; buckwheat, 3,000; potatoes, 600,000; apples, 100,000; plums, 10,000; hay, 100,000 tons; butter, 200 tons; total value, \$1,732,500. Live-stock in the county: 400 horses; mules, 400; neat cattle, 10,000; sheep, 4,000; swine, 10,000; and goats, 100. Orchard trees as follows: Apples, 50,000; prunes, 5,000; peach, 1,000; pear, 5,000; grape vines, 3,000. Lumber: 6 steam saw-mills, 4 water-power saw-mills; 2 steam power planing-mills. Aggregate value of lumber manufactured, \$200,000; of flour, \$200,000. Estimated population of the county, 10,000 souls. Assessed value of property, \$1,654,300. County mills. Number of new farms opened for year ending June 1, 1890. Towns in the county: Vancouver, 3,000 population; La Center, 200; Washongal, 200. Number of school districts, 48; total value of school-houses, \$24,183; number of children 2,779; number of teachers, 61; average salary \$36; highest salary, \$100; lowest, \$20; cost of Vancouver school-house, \$17,000.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbia County, in the southeastern portion of the Territory, has an area of about 600 square miles. Dayton, the county seat, is the seat of ourishing industries, and the center of an excellent trade area surrounding pastoral and agricultural country. The towns in the county are as follows: Dayton, population 2,000; Huntsville, Marengo, Riparia, all small villages. The agricultural products of the county are reported as follows: Wheat, 700,000 bushels; oats, 50,000; corn, 100,000. Live stock: Horses, 5,000; neat cattle, 7,000; sheep, 1,500. Manufactures: Dayton Woolen Mills, annual product, \$150,000; the Dayton, Brooklyn, Commercial, and Marengo flour-mills, annual product valued at \$150,000; 23 saw and shingle mills; annual product, \$150,000. Population of the county, 6,100; value of property, \$2,894,570; county tax levy, 12 mills. Number of school districts in the county, 44; of school-houses 42; highest cost of school-house, \$12,000; lowest cost, \$300; total value of school-houses, \$12,000; number of school children in the county, 1,700; per cent attendance, 85; number of teachers, 40; highest salary paid, \$100; average salary, \$50.

COWLITZ COUNTY.

Cowlitz County, with the Columbia River for its southern and western boundary and intersected by the Cowlitz River and the Kalama and

Tacoma Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, occupies a superficial area of about 1,000 square miles. In addition to its agricultural, dairying, and lumbering resources, it has a number of fisheries and canneries located on the Columbia River. Kalama is the county seat. The county superintendent reports 32 school districts; 22 school-houses, having a total value of \$3,850; number of school children, 967; number of teachers, 30; average salary, \$35.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas County, set off at the last session of the legislative assembly from Stevens County, occupies an area of about 5,000 square miles, just east of the geographical center of the Territory. No assessment of the property values of the county has been made. There is but one school district organized. As far as experiments have gone, the soil of the county seems well adapted for the agriculturist and the live stock grower. There are about 15,000 sheep, 500 horses, and 1,000 neat cattle in the county. Okanogan is the county seat.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin County, another of the recently organized counties of the Territory, lies between the Columbia and the Snake Rivers, with Ainsworth, the only town in the county, as the county seat, located at the confluence of the two rivers. The assessed value of the property in the county is \$147,548, exclusive, of \$350,000, (as estimated) worth of railroad property. County tax levy, 8 mills. The county has an area of about 1,500 square miles (as estimated). The climate is during the summer hot and dry, the soil for the most part sandy. Experiments in artesian-well boring are being made; if successful beneficial results are certain to follow, the soil and climate with the aid of irrigation being such as to insure great results in fruit growing. Peaches, apricots, and grapes thrive remarkably well. A warm, dry season of six months and nine days in duration without frost has made the year 1884 remarkable. Live stock in the county: Horses, 1,800; neat cattle, 7,000; sheep, 5,000. School districts, 1; school children, 85.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Garfield County, having a 10-mile frontage on the north bank of the Columbia River, occupies a superficial area of about 1,000 square miles, and in productiveness and general prosperity ranks deservedly high. Pomeroy is the county seat. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries and are rapidly developing further. The manufacturing industries of the county are also assuming prominence. The agricultural products are reported as follows: Wheat, 600,000 bushels; oats, 20,000; barley, 60,000; Indian corn, 2,000; potatoes, 500,000; apples, 3,000; peaches, 2,000; plums, 5,000; pears, 4,000; hay, 10,000 tons; butter, 10 tons. Live stock: Horses, 10,000; mules, 200; neat cattle, 10,000; sheep, 150,000; swine, 25,000. Manufactures: One broom factory; three flouring mills, with a capacity of about 100 barrels per day each; five lumber mills, with an aggregate capacity of 75,000 feet per day; two planing mills and two wagon shops. Assessed value of property, \$1,102,126; county tax levy, 8 mills. Population of county, 6,000; number of new farms opened for year ending June 30, 1884, say, 400.

number of school districts, 34; of school-houses, 26; total value of school-houses, \$15,000; number of pupils enrolled, 1,393; per cent. of attendance, 60; number of teachers, 43; average salary, \$45 per month.

ISLAND COUNTY.

Island County, comprising Whidby and Camano Islands, has a superficial area of about 145,000 acres. On Camano Island there are about 10,000 acres of natural meadow or prairie lands. There is a very considerable quantity of similar land on Whidby Island, out of which the most productive and attractive farms in the Territory have been established. By far the largest proportion of both islands, however, were formerly heavily timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, alder, spruce, maple, &c. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, fruit, and garden vegetables are produced in abundance and perfection. Coupeville, the county seat, is a pleasantly located and thriving village. At Utsalady is located one of the largest lumber mills of the Puget Mill Company, with a daily output of 5,000 feet. There are 8 school districts and 5 school-houses in the county; 272 children, and 9 teachers receiving from \$40 to \$75 per month each.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jefferson County, with its northeastern corner abutting on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, its eastern line washed by Admiralty Inlet, and its western boundary laved by the Pacific Ocean, occupies an area of something more than 1,500 square miles. Port Townsend (population estimated at 8,000), the county seat, is beautifully located on one of the best harbors on the sound. It is the port of entry of the Puget Sound collection district. The United States Marine Hospital is located here. Near about 1 mile distant from the town, is Fort Townsend, a United States garrison post. A steam saw-mill, a brewery, a manufactory of wooden wares, and the Port Townsend Iron Works, with an aggregate production of about \$80,000 in value, constitute the industries of the county. Population of the county (estimated), 2,300. Assessed value of property, \$873,619; county levy, 13½ mills. Two miles southwest of Port Townsend is Irondale, the location of the Puget Sound Iron Company's works, organized with a capital stock of \$500,000. Nearly \$100,000 have been expended in the erection of smelting works for the reduction of the bog ore into pig-iron, of which vast beds exist in Jefferson County. In connection with this bog ore, magnetic iron ore from Texel Island, in the British Columbia Archipelago, and lime rock from San Juan Island employed as a flux are used in these reduction works. Near Irondale is Chim-a-cum Valley, a dairying region, where about \$20,000 worth of butter and cheese are produced annually. The extensive timber-mills of Port Discovery and Port Ludlow are located in Jefferson County. The total number of live stock in the county is about 5,000. The public school system is in a flourishing condition.

KING COUNTY.

The following is a report of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle in regard to the resources, industries, and products of King County:

King County has an area of 2,040 square miles, being larger than the State of Delaware and nearly twice as large as the State of Rhode Island, and possessing within its undeveloped and undeveloped resources as great in variety and value as either New England or several other of the smaller States. The most important are

2,040 square miles area of the county 700 square miles are mountaining valuable mineral deposits. There are 350,000 acres of good ag which 190,000 acres are in the river bottoms, the balance being scat uplands. There are some 1,200 square miles of timber, of which 2 are hard wood (maple, alder, and ash); about 6,000 acres of white; acres of cedar; about 640,000 acres of fir; and perhaps 10,000 acres (there are known some 40 or 50 square miles, 15,500 acres of which a veloped.

Timber.—The 20,000 acres of hard wood will average over 10,0 making a total product of 800,000,000 feet of these valuable woods. of other varieties will average over 30,000 feet to the acre, making varieties of 21,600,000,000 feet. Much of this timber is accessible ft lakes, and water-courses, but by far the largest and most valuable have to be reached by rail. Large quantities of timber have been last thirty years, though as yet but a feeble impression has bee mighty forests, which will for many years to come afford remunerat thousands of men and add many millions of dollars to the wealth of bermen. Logging has been carried on less extensively in King Co other counties in the Puget Sound basin, because less of its timber ble to the water. At the present time operations are almost entl account of the dullness of the lumber trade in this as well as ot country. The cut of logs for the year ending June 30, 1884, has be board measure; the number of camps, 17; the number of men emp number of oxen, 148. For the period ending June 30, 1883, the cut w camps, 16; men, 240, and oxen, 160. The price per thousand feet ranged from \$5 to \$7.

Lumber manufacturing.—Lumber manufacturing is carried on a mostly, however, for the home or sound markets. The number of county is 16, with an aggregate capacity of 425,000 feet per day, 15,000 to 65,000 feet each per day. The power used is steam exch mills, 10 are in the city of Seattle, and the others are scattered throu The aggregate value of these mills and their plants is nearly \$1,000, the employment of 650 men to run them. The cut of rough and drea year ending June 30, 1884, did not fall far short of 124,000,000 fee per thousand, about \$1,500,000. In addition, there was manufactr about \$200,000 worth of house finishing, such as doors, windows, b &c. All kinds of wood-work incident to the building trade are car of Seattle. There are two large furniture manufactories, with two o These two establishments have an aggregate cash capital of \$150,0 men. They use steam-power. Both are incorporated companies, o 1882 and the other in 1884. Value of product, about \$125,000 an boat building is also a considerable industry, though little besides.

can purposes. Four new collieries are now being opened, two of which will be lignite and two of bituminous or semi-bituminous coal of high character. Within a few months the output of coal from the mines of this county will not fall far short of 2,000 tons daily. There are veins of bituminous coal of still better quality remaining undeveloped, because no means of transportation from them to tide-water are available. There are also promising outcroppings of anthracite in the county.

Agricultural resources and products.—The agricultural lands, especially in the river bottoms, are very rich, and produce an enormous yield of hay, oats, and potatoes. Nearly every variety of garden produce grows in the greatest profusion. Beets, turnips, carrots, cabbage, onions, celery, &c., grow with little care. There is a large acreage of land which seems especially adapted to the growth of fruit trees, and apples, pears, cherries, and plums grow abundantly, while the small fruits, such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, &c., are cultivated with marvelous success. The hay crop of the current year is estimated at 8,200 tons, worth, at \$22 per ton, \$180,400. The yield will not average less than 3 tons per acre. The crop of potatoes is estimated at 60,000 bushels, worth, at 50 cents per bushel, \$30,000. The yield is from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. The crop of oats is put at 25,000 bushels, worth, at 50 cents, \$12,500. The average yield is 50 bushels per acre. One hundred bushels are frequently raised on 1 acre. The apple crop is about 37,500 bushels, worth, at \$1 per bushel, \$37,500. The quantity of plums raised this year is estimated at 8,000 bushels, worth, at \$2 per bushel, \$16,000.

Hops.—By far the most important crop in the county is the crop of hops. The soil and climate seem to be especially adapted to their cultivation. It is believed that there is no other part of the world where hops can be raised so cheaply or where the yield per acre is so great. The acreage is being yearly extended, and no such thing as a failure, or even partial failure, of the crop has been known in this region. The crop in this county this year is estimated at 979 tons, worth, at 25 cents per pound, the enormous sum of \$487,797. The acreage is 870 acres, and the average yield is put at 2,250 pounds per acre. The crop is excellent in quality, and was secured in fine condition. There are ninety hop growers in the county.

From the foregoing summary of the agricultural products of this county it will be seen that the amount of land under cultivation is exceedingly small, probably not exceeding 6,000 acres in all crops in the entire county, including fruit trees. Taking into consideration the value of the crop raised from so limited an area, some idea may be obtained of the enormous value of the agricultural products of this county, when the 350,000 acres of its agricultural land (frequently spoken of as limited in extent) shall be under cultivation. It will be seen also that when the timber, coal, iron, marble, mineral, and agricultural resources of this county are fully developed, they will afford employment and support, in comfort and plenty, for the population of a great and healthy Commonwealth.

Railroads.—There are now over 50 miles of completed railroad in this county, and 6 miles more in process of construction, to be completed within a few months. Important as these roads have been and will be in the development of the resources of the county, the most valuable and extensive resources are not reached at all by them, and the most urgent need of the county now is a line of road to reach the rich and inexhaustible iron and marble deposits lying in the Snoqualmie Pass. Such a line would pass through deposits of coal and through tracts of timber and agricultural land unequalled in value in this magnificent Territory. King County has a shore line on Puget Sound of 60 miles, exclusive of the 30 miles shore front of Vashon Island, and a shore line of about 80 miles on navigable fresh waters, viz, on lakes Washington, Union, and Samamish. Lake Washington is the largest lake, with possibly one exception, in the Territory. The United States Government has under consideration a project for connecting these lakes with the sound by a short ship canal with locks. The probable cost of the improvement would be about \$1,000,000.

Factories.—There is one cannery in the county for canning fresh salmon, and four packing establishments for packing salt salmon. During the season of 1883-'84 5,000 tons were canned and 4,000 barrels were packed. This product was worth, respectively, \$4 per case and \$7.50 per barrel, amounting in all to \$50,000. This industry gave employment to 300 men, to whom \$28,500 in wages were paid.

Brick.—The best of clay is found in the county near Seattle. In 1883 four yards were in operation, from which 3,000,000 of brick were turned out. In 1884 there are 12 yards, and their product has been 5,700,000 brick. The brick are worth \$8 per thousand. These yards give employment to 56 men.

Education.—The number of school districts in the county are 41; school-houses, 38; average value of school-houses, \$2,800; highest cost, \$42,000; lowest cost, \$50; total value of school-houses, \$109,695; number of school children, 3,906; per cent. of attendance, 70; number of teachers, 64; highest salary, \$125 per month; lowest salary, \$5 per month; average salary, \$50.

The city of Seattle.—The city of Seattle with its 12,000 population, its commercial and manufacturing industries, being the most important integral part of the county

as at present developed, as well as the most important city in the Territory, I have considered it best to treat its institutions, its commerce, and industries, to some extent separately.

The extensive city water-front has large and costly docks, wharves, and coal bunkers, from which a large trade with every part of Puget Sound and its tributaries is carried on. There are 42 steamboats of various sizes, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,103.04 tons, trading to this port. Of these all but two are owned at or hail from Seattle as their home port. At least 30 of these steamboats are engaged in carrying freight and passengers upon regular routes and making regular trips. The steam marine of Seattle greatly exceeds in number and tonnage that of all other ports of Puget Sound put together. To this fleet of steamers is largely due the commercial supremacy of this city. There are besides 4 ocean steamships engaged in the freight and passenger business, making regular trips between this port and San Francisco. These steamships have an aggregate tonnage of about 6,000 tons, and range from 800 to 3,000 tons each. Two of these ships are first class in every respect. Two are iron and 2 are wood. In addition there are 2 iron steam colliers constantly plying between this port and San Francisco and Portland. They have an aggregate tonnage of about 5,000 tons, and are of first-class construction. In addition to these, sailing ships of the largest tonnage are frequent visitors at this port in quest of cargoes of coal and lumber. It is expected that there will be a fleet of 20 to 30 sailing vessels constantly engaged in the coal and lumber trade between Seattle and San Francisco upon the opening of the new collieries during the coming year.

The lumber manufacturing industries of this city have been heretofore referred to, with the exception of a large barrel factory owned by a California corporation with a capital of \$500,000. These works are now operated by a Seattle corporation, though not to their full capacity. Fifty men and boys are employed, with a monthly payroll exceeding \$3,000. The value of the product turned out now is at the rate of \$350,000 per annum.

Iron industries, year ending June 30, 1884.—Number of foundries, 4; machine shops, 6; boiler shops, 1; amount of capital invested in the above, say, \$120,000; amount of business done, say \$175,000; amount of wages paid, \$70,000; number of men employed, average 95; weight of pig and wrought iron used, 3,500 tons; steam-power employed in above, say, 70 horse power. Work in the various blacksmith shops is not included in the above estimates.

Public works.—The city has 16.6 miles of graded streets and about 40 miles of sidewalks. There is a magnificent system of water supply, the principal works being owned by the Spring Hill Water Company. These works have a capacity equal to supplying a city of 30,000 inhabitants. This company is a Seattle corporation, and has a cash capital of \$250,000. The capacity per day is 2,000,000 gallons; tank capacity, 1,000,000 gallons and increasing; elevation of tanks, 176 feet and 330 feet. Down steam-pumps with 350 horse-power are used. The company have already laid and in use 16,000 feet of 10-inch mains, 20,000 feet of 8-inch mains, and 11,000 feet of 6-inch mains. Twenty hydrants with 4-inch connections have already been set and are in use. Each hydrant is equal to a first-class steam fire-engine for fire purposes. With a few additions to present apparatus it is believed that with the completion of this company's system no city in the country will have better facilities for the extinguishment of fires. The water is pumped from Lake Washington, only 2½ miles distant from the city water front. The present daily consumption is 400,000 gallons. The consumption and the facilities for the use of the water are being constantly increased. There are three other smaller companies supplying water to different portions of the city.

Gas works.—The gas works are owned and operated by the Seattle Gaslight Company, with a nominal cash capital of \$50,000. The present value of the company's plant may be judged somewhat from the amount of business done. The present consumption is 50,000 feet per day, and the price \$3 per 1,000. The capacity is now 150,000 feet per day, which will be increased fourfold by the completion of the extensions now in progress. Only 4½ miles of mains have been laid, many thickly-settled parts of the city not being reached by the company's service.

Street railway.—A street railway has recently been laid by a Seattle corporation, and 2½ miles of line are now in successful operation. An additional line is being laid.

The city has a large number of substantial and costly brick buildings, among them being the opera-house block, containing a new and capacious opera house. This is by far the handsomest and most substantial theater on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco, and is probably excelled by but one in that city. It will seat 1,300 people. There are two very large, handsome, and expensive public school-houses, one of them costing \$42,000 and the other \$22,000 exclusive of the lots, which, with the buildings, are now worth \$45,000. The former is new, has just been opened, and is considered the model school building of the Pacific coast. The Sisters' Academy, recently finished, is probably the largest and most expensive public or private school

ling in this Territory. The Territorial University is also situated in this city, is in a prosperous condition.

attle has an assessed valuation of \$8,900,000.

the limited time permitted for the preparation of this statement it has not been ble to gather full or exact details of all the resources, industries, and products is county, and it has therefore been my purpose to treat only of the more im-
portant subjects, leaving the minor resources and industries wholly untouched. Upon matters treated in the foregoing report the statements and figures therein given substantially correct.

Yours truly,

BAILEY GATZERT,
President of the Chamber.

KITSAP COUNTY.

Kitsap County occupies an area of about 400 square miles, and includes Bainbridge Island. Its industries are principally confined to immense milling establishments, Gamble, Madison, Seabeck, and others, within its borders. Port Madison is the county seat. Much of the soil of the county is admirably adapted to fruit and vegetable raising and meadow planting. As the population of Western Washington increases, many of the abandoned logging camps of Kitsap, as in other counties, will be transformed into flourishing and productive farms and orchards. The population of the county is 2,065. The value of assessed property, \$1,073,002; the county tax levy is 6 mills. The number of school districts is 6; school-houses, 6; value of school-houses, \$5,685; number of school children, 440; of teachers, 7; average salary paid to teachers, \$85 per month.

Klickitat County.

Klickitat County, lying on the southern border of the Territory, is about 120 miles long from east to west, and varies from 10 miles to 20 miles in breadth from north to south. It has a deservedly high reputation for the fertility of its soil and the excellence of its cereals, fruits, and vegetables. The county fair, held annually at Goldendale, the county seat, is an established institution, and attracts marked attention and high encomiums from visitors. Lumber and flouring mills constitute the manufacturing institutions of the county. The agricultural productions for the period embraced in this report are thus stated: wheat, 300,000 bushels; rye, 1,000; oats 150,000; barley, 100,000; Indian corn, 14,000; potatoes, 40,000; apples, 20,000; hay, 2,000 tons. Live stock: Horses, 36,000; neat cattle, 4,000; mules, 100; sheep, 100; swine, 2,000; Angora goats, 300. Fruit trees and grape vines, 100. Number of new farms opened for the year embraced in this report, 200. Population of the county, 5,685. Assessed value of property, \$1,184,764; county levy, 8 mills; school districts, 36; school-houses, 34; total value, \$8,945; number of children, 1,599; per cent. attendance, 60; average salary paid to teachers, \$37 per month. Towns and villages, Goldendale, Columbia, Centreville, Rockland, Meland, and Buckleton.

KITTITAS COUNTY.

Kittitas County, lying east of King and Pierce, almost in the geographical center of the Territory, occupies an area of about 3,600 square miles; and in natural fertility of soil, abundance and variety of resources, and beauty of scenery is exceeded by no county in the Territory. Ellensburg is the county seat, with two weekly newspapers, su-

cellent brands of flour. A large surplus of wheat on hand in the county is retained for lack of transportation facilities. As exemplified by extraordinary hay-producing qualities of the soil, it may be said that 1,000 tons of timothy hay were cut and stacked on one small sized farm. Hops form a productive and remunerative staple crop on the soil. Pine, fir and cedar timber abound in the mountainous sections of the county, and lumber is furnished at from \$8 to \$22 per cord. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal are found in the county in gravel deposits and in quartz lodes. It is regarded as an established fact that mining for gold and silver will prove profitable. There are two quartz mills now in operation in the county. The streams and lakes are well stocked with silver salmon, speckled trout and redfish. Bear, deer, grouse, pheasants, and waterfowl are abundant. This county is to be greatly benefited by the construction of the Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which, starting at Ainsworth and running through rich and fertile valleys, will pierce the Cascade range and give this country a direct outlet to the coast.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Lewis County, located about midway between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, occupies an area of probably 2,100 square miles. It is said to contain a larger area of fertile agricultural land than any other county in Western Washington. The Kalama Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the county from north to south, affording outlets for its products via the Columbia River and the Northern Pacific Railroad to Portland and the East, or via Puget Sound at Tacoma. The Olympia and Chehalis Valleys, roads with its southern terminus at Tenino, also affords an outlet to Puget Sound at Olympia. The increase of population and wealth in Lewis County for the past three years, and more especially for the year embraced in this report, has been very great. The principal agricultural products of the county are reported as follows: 100,000 bushels; oats, 45,000; potatoes, 32,000; apples, 8,000.

30. A school for young ladies, to be known as Grace Seminary, and to be conducted under the auspices of the Baptists, is about to be erected at Centralia, in Lewis County. The Lewis County fair, held annually at Chehalis, the county seat, is noted for the fine exhibition of fruit, vegetables, cereals, dairy products, and live stock, which are made by the prosperous and enterprising farmers of that section. With one or two insignificant exceptions, every vegetable found in California markets in the height of season are displayed at the Lewis County fair in October.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln County, recently organized, lying in the eastern portion of the Territory, and occupying a Territorial area of about 2,500 square miles, ranks among the most productive and promising divisions of the Territory. The Northern Pacific Railroad passes through the southern portion of the county, the flourishing town of Sprague being located on the line of the road. Davenport is the county seat of Lincoln. While the soil of Lincoln County is prolific in the growths common to the Territory, some peculiarities are to be noted. Tobacco and sugar-cane are successfully cultivated, while the less hardy fruits and vegetables are raised only in the valleys, the altitude of which does not exceed 1,200 feet above the sea-level. The agricultural products of Lincoln County are stated as follows: Wheat, 275,000 bushels; rye, 3,000; oats, 440,000; barley, 6,000; Indian corn, 7,050; potatoes, 130,000; hay, 1,420 tons; butter, 210 tons. Live stock: Horses, 5,000; mules, 260; beef cattle, 16,000; sheep, 30,000; swine, 3,000. Apple trees, 30,000; plum, 5,000; prune, 2,000; peach, 1,000; grape-vines, 1,000. Manufactures: Northern Pacific Railroad car-shops, supplying the road from Leron Sideing to the sound; one furniture factory, capital stock, \$4,000. Population of county, estimated, 4,000; assessed value of property, 1,190,967; county levy, 17½ mills; number of new farms opened for report current year, 600; number of school districts in the county, 32; school-houses, 25; total value of school-houses, \$11,000; number of school children, 10,064; per cent. of attendance, 87; number of teachers, 0; average salary, \$35 per month. One private school at Sprague.

MASON COUNTY.

Mason County, occupying an area of probably 1,000 square miles, is a lumbering county. It is aligned on the east by Puget Sound properly penetrated in its northwestern portion by Hood's Canal. Its vast forests contribute largely to the immense supply of logs required by the great milling establishments of Puget Sound. There are four small villages in the county: Oakland, the county seat, Union City, Shelleville, and Arcadia. Two small saw-mills, with an aggregate capacity of 2,500,000 feet annually, supply the local demand. But little attention is paid to agriculture, but wherever the soil is cultivated the results are favorable. Fruits and vegetables, such as are common in the country, thrive well. The population of the county is reported at about 700 souls; the assessed value of the property, \$546,628; the county-tax levy, 7½ mills. The public schools are in a flourishing condition.

PACIFIC COUNTY.

Pacific County, the most southwesterly of the Territorial group, occupies a superficial area of about 800 square miles, and possesses greatly

barley, 1,000; potatoes, 200,000; apples, 120,000; plum 60,000 tons; butter, 500 tons. Live stock: Horses, 1,0 21,000; sheep, 2,800; swine, 4,000. Apple trees, 75,000; prune, 10,000; pear, 1,000. Manufactures: Aberdeen and Knappton salmon-packing companies, total cases, western, Southbend, and Spring Brook lumber mills 33,000,000 feet; and the Knappton Box Factory, 15,0 value of manufactured products, \$810,195; county lev assessed value of property, \$593,195; school districts, 22; 20; value of school-houses, \$3,650; school children, 537 county seat, Oysterville.

PIERCE COUNTY.

Pierce County, organized December 22, 1852, by an ac legislature before Washington was created by Congri ment, has an area of 1,800 square miles. The ass its property for the year covered by this report is \$ county is well adapted for agriculture, fruit-growing, an purposes. Among the products noted are: 100,000 bush fruit—apples, pears, plums, &c., say, 15,000 bushels; l value, \$45,000; hops, 750 tons; value, \$329,350; butter, \$16,640. Meat products—beef, mutton, bacon, &c.; Fish, for export, \$30,000. Live stock: 15,000 sheep; 1, 980 horses. Apple trees, 17,000; plum, prune, and pea trees and grape vines, 750. Population of the county (est Number of school districts in the county, 30; value erty, \$36,787; number of school children, 2,365; ave teachers, \$35 per month. Tacoma, a flourishing city ' tion of about 6,000 souls, is the county seat. The Taco Commerce, through its president, General J. W. Sprag following report, in substance:

Stellacoon, Puyallup, Carbonado, and Sumner are notable as There are a number of other small villages. One mile from Stellac a former United Statesarrison. is located the Territorial Insane

nd fish.—Deer, bear, ducks, grouse, pheasants, geese, and rabbits abound in The adjacent waters swarm with salmon, salmon-trout, halibut, tom-cod, perch, flounders, and herring. The progress made in industrial fishing is everywhere.

ial resources.—The chief industrial resources of Pierce County are: coal, limestone, building-stone, hop-raising, and manufactures.

The coal measures of the county, which embrace an area estimated at 50 length from north to south, extend from the eastern base of the Cascade to the valley bordering on Puget Sound. They are known as the Carbonado, South Prairie, and Wilkeson coal-fields. During the year 1883 the coal-fields mined shipped from Tacoma as follows: Carbonado, 138,466 tons; South Prairie, 10 tons; Wilkeson, 3,205 tons; grand total, 168,115 tons. Estimating the price at \$4 per ton, the ruling wholesale rate at the dock in Tacoma, the grand total for the year is \$672,420. The increase of the output for the year 1883 over the year 1882 was 111,815 tons. The pay-roll at the Carbonado mine averages \$20,000 per month. The other mines pay their employes in due proportion. The increase of output of these mines for 1884 promises to be proportionately as great as that for 1883.

ne.—The lime kilns of the Tacoma Lime Company are on the Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about 15 miles northeast of Tacoma. The formation is a peculiar one, being known as Corraline. From appearances the supply of lime may be said to be good for half a century. The annual output has been, and is, 5,000 barrels. Besides supplying the home demand to a great extent, it is exported to Oregon, British Columbia, and as far east as the towns on the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana.

g-stone.—Practically inexhaustible quarries of sandstone of great beauty and quantity are found in Pierce County. Saint Luke's Memorial Church in Tacoma has been wholly built of this material, and the appearance of the church after exposure to the weather is a testimony to the great desirability of the product of the Wilkeson stone-quarry.

—Pierce County abounds in the native timber of the coast, which is found in great quantities from the eastern to the western boundaries of the county. Since the completion of the Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, it is reasonably expected that there will be a great increase in its already enormous lumber product by the demand from the prairie lands of Eastern Washington and Idaho.

nd hops.—All experiments which have been made in fruit-growing in Pierce County have tended to demonstrate the fact that fruit of the best quality can be produced in great abundance, both for home consumption and for export. The hop lands of Pierce County are unsurpassed in the character and quantity of their product. The output for the current year is estimated at 750 tons.

—Tacoma, located on Commencement Bay, is the metropolis of the county, and the chief port for shipment, home market, and head center. In 1873 it was a wilderness.

In 1884 it is an incorporated city of about 6,000 people, with well-graded streets, sidewalks, sewers, stores, banks, daily newspapers, school-houses, churches, comfortable homes; gas and water-works sufficient to supply the wants of a city of 10,000 inhabitants are approaching completion. The taxable property of the city is valued at \$2,689,415. At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on the 10th of September, 1873, the city of Tacoma was

adopted as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Soon after the company purchased 3,000 acres of land for a town site, including the site on which the city of Tacoma is located. Subsequently the railroad company sold land to the Tacoma Land Company, excepting land sufficient for shops, depot, side-tracks, and wharves. In addition to this the land company purchased from the railroad company 13,000 acres of land within 6 miles of the water-front. The Land Company has close relations with the railroad company, consisting, as it does, of the largest preferred stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They own a controlling interest in the capital stock of the land company, which is valued at \$1,000,000. It will thus be seen that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in its interest as a transportation company, has a vital interest in the development of this as a commercial city.

onal and moral.—In addition to one of the most thoroughly equipped public buildings on the coast, erected at a cost of about \$30,000, including furniture, the grounds of the Annie Wright Seminary for young ladies, the building having been erected at a cost of \$35,000, and being endowed by C. B. Wright, esq., of Philadelphia with the sum of \$50,000. The school is under the patronage of the Protestant

Church. A school for males, to be endowed by Mr. Wright as the above, is also being erected. The churches of Tacoma, including Saint Luke's Memorial Church, and the churches of Mr. Wright, are numerous and of marked beauty and excellence of finish.

atures.—The location of Tacoma, her accessibility to the ocean, her railroad connections, and her inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal, seem to indicate that upon the shores of Commencement Bay will be centered an important com-

mercial community. Of raw material there are wheat, wood, iron, wool, limestone, and the various products of soil and water. In the mines of coal are stored up the motive power. Markets are near; skilled labor and capital are fast being supplied: saw-mills, foundries, furniture factories, fish-packing establishments, and railroad car shops are already in operation. Flouring-mills, woolen-mills, paper-mills, and smelting works are in contemplation. Beets of superior quality to those from which the sugar which we import from California is made are fed here by the hundreds of tons to stock. With inexhaustible supplies of hard and soft woods, we export lumber and import furniture. We export grain and import flour and chopped feed. This condition of affairs must be changed. We can and must become self-supporting. Tacoma offers an unsurpassed field for manufacturing operations. The manufactories of Tacoma already in operation are as follows:

Number of saw-mills, 3; sash and door factories, 1; furniture factory, 1; iron works and foundries, 1; Northern Pacific machine and car shops, 1; planing-mills, 1; shingle-mills, 1; candy factory, 1; salmon cannery, 1. These industries represent an aggregate capital stock of about \$1,500,000.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

San Juan County, established in 1873, embraces the principal islands of what is known as the Archipelago de Haro, among which are San Juan, Orcas, Lopez, Stewart, John's, and Decatur. Friday Harbor, on San Juan Island, is the county seat. The last-named island is the largest of the group, and is noted for the production of a superior quality of lime, many thousand barrels of which are exported annually to the cities of Puget Sound and to Portland, Oreg., and even beyond that point. The total area of the county is less than 500 square miles. The assessment roll of the county amounts to \$220,000 in round numbers; county tax, 8 mills; population estimated at 1,200 to 1,300; number of school districts, 8; school-houses, 7; total value, \$1,400; number of school children, 386; per cent. of attendance, 57; average salary, \$35 per month. The agricultural products of the county are limited in extent. Sheep-raising and stock-growing are successfully pursued. Fine orchards abound on the islands. Possessing in perfection an oceanic climate, and having less rainfall than the head of the sound, vegetation is earlier. The scenery is beautiful, and these islands are rapidly coming into prominence as summer resorts. The sportsman, whether in search of game or fish, finds here a fine field for recreation.

SKAGIT COUNTY.

Skagit County is one of the most promising agricultural portions of Western Washington Territory. The Skagit River, navigable for 80 miles from its mouth, fertilizes a wonderfully rich valley, and near its mouth forms the wide flats or delta, which is often called the "Swina-mish country," after a tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation near La Conner. These diked tide flats often yield more than 100 bushels of oats to the acre. La Conner, sometimes styled the "Venice of the Sound," is the county seat, and is separated by a narrow strait from Fidalgo Island, which is within the county. What is known as the Conner coal mine is located on the south side of the Skagit River, in township 35 north, range 6 east. A considerable number of coal veins have been found in this township. The coal being coking coal is necessarily well adapted to the manufacture of iron, of which there are five separate and distinct lodes in the vicinity, which, according to Mr. J. J. Conner, vary from 8 to 50 feet in thickness. Three tons of this ore worked in San Francisco produced 41 per cent. of iron of superior quality. There is also a deposit of fire-clay 3 miles southwest from the coal and iron.

SKAMANIA COUNTY.

Skamania County, with an area of 2,000 square miles, is a rugged, mountainous region, which owes its existence as a county to the fact that the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's portage railroad crosses its southern line. With the completion of a through line from Portland to The Dalles the assessment roll of the county has dropped 90 per cent. There are 211 school children in the county. The county is bounded by the lower Cascades. There is a narrow bench of cultivable land along the Columbia River. Some fruit and about 700 tons of hay are raised as the products of the county.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.

Snohomish County occupies a superficial area of about 2,000 square miles. It borders on Puget Sound, its western division containing large swamps and overflowed lands which, when cultivated, give an average yield of hops, grain, hay, and vegetables. The wooded portions of the county are densely timbered with fir, cedar, maple, and hemlock. Logging is a prominent and profitable industry of the county. Everett City is the county seat. The products of the county for the year ended in this report are stated as follows: Wheat, 2,400 bushels; barley, 62,000; barley, 7,200; potatoes, 150,000; apples, 15,000; and other fruits, 5,000; hay, 8,000 tons; hops, 15 tons. Live horses and mules, 400; neat cattle, 4,500; swine, 1,500; sheep, 17,000. Manufactured products, feet of lumber; sash and doors, brick, boots and shoes, blacksmith work and furniture; total value, \$64,500. Assessed value of real estate in the county, \$604,362; county-tax levy, 19 mills; population, 2,150; number of school districts, 17; school-houses, 13; number of school children, 668.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

Spokane County, one of the most prosperous and progressive in the Territory, occupies a central position in the extreme eastern border, and covers 10 miles square. The assessment roll of the county shows real estate valued at 1,044,492; improvements on same, \$362,854; personal property, 76,032; total value, \$3,183,378; number of school districts, 58; teachers, 45; value of school-houses, \$31,000; average salary of \$52 per month. Cheney, the county seat of Spokane County, is on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 145 miles east of Walla, and 217 miles east of Portland. The first building in Cheney was erected in the autumn of 1880; it now contains 1,200 inhabitants. It has a substantial court-house and jail, 4 churches—Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, and Catholic; 1 flouring-mill, with capacity of 100 barrels per day; 2 breweries, 6 agricultural and hardware stores, 4 dry-good stores, 2 furniture stores, and 1 furniture factory, a grange-house, and all the usual trades represented. The Benjamin Franklin Academy, with 4 teachers and an attendance of 200, is located here. Spokane Falls, another thriving town in this county, has practically unlimited water-power, and aspires to become a manufacturing center. Medical Lake, a remarkable body of water, possesses wonderful curative properties in cutaneous, neuralgic, and rheumatic affections, as well as notable detergative qualities, is located in Spo-

by the Pacific Fur Company (Astor's) in 1812. This region has been the scene of repeated Indian outbreaks, and several battles have been fought within its borders since the Territory of Washington was organized. At present stock-raising is the principal industry. Agriculture is receiving a fair show of attention, and gold and silver mining are beginning to become important industries. One flour mill and one saw-mill are located in the county. The population is estimated at 11,000. The tax-roll foots up \$228,697; the county-tax levy is 11 cents per acre. There are 12 school districts and 11 school-houses in the county, with 1,100 school children. It is estimated that 30 new farms have been started during the year covered by this report.

THURSTON COUNTY.

Thurston County, with a territorial area of about 600 square miles, occupies a nearly central position in Western Washington. It contains a beautiful town of about 2,500 inhabitants, is the seat of justice, and also the Territorial capital. United States land office of the United States collector of internal revenue is located here. It has two private educational establishments conducted by the Sisters of Charity, Roman Catholic, and one by the Episcopalists. Located at the southern extremity or head of Puget Sound, Olympia is noted for its homelike aspect, orchards and gardens, and the surrounding the majority of its residences. It has its fair manufacturing establishments, three saw-mills, a clam cannery, a door and furniture factory, &c. The Episcopalians, Catholics, and Presbyterians have churches in the city. It is the location of the United States Signal Service office. Tumwatec, about 1 mile south of Olympia, utilizes the picturesque Tilton Falls in the manufacture of flour, say 12,000 barrels annually, and doors, furniture, and water pipes. Seatco, on the Northern Railway, is the seat of the Territorial penitentiary. An iron and door factory, supplied with the latest and best machinery, has been established with a view to the employment of convicts.

p \$3,149,236; county-tax levy 9½ mills. Number of school districts 4; value of school-houses \$6,000; number of school children, average salary paid to teachers, \$33.33.

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY.

Wahkiakum County, aligned by the Columbia River, occupies a limited area of 400 square miles. It is a mountainous and heavily wooded territory, the agricultural land being confined to a few creek and rivers, where from 3 to 4 tons of hay per acre are produced, and hardy fruits and vegetables thrive well. There is one saw-mill in the county, of a capacity of 75,000 feet per day. Salmon canning is the principal industry of the county. The assessed value of the property in the county is \$320,660, and the county-tax levy is 6 mills. Population estimated at 1,200 souls. The public schools are well cared for. The county seat is Cathlamet. There are seven salmon canneries in this county. See title "Fisheries."

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

Walla Walla County, lying in the southern border of the Territory, is second in the assessed value of property. Its chief town and county seat, Walla Walla, ranks deservedly high in wealth, enterprise, and the excellence of its educational facilities. The center of a rich fruit-growing, and stock-raising region, its growth is rapid and

Among the products of the county are mentioned 20,000 tons of hops; 20 tons of hops; bacon of the value of \$25,000, and beef of the value of \$198,000. Live stock: Horses, 10,000; cattle, 6,000; sheep,

Acreage of wheat, 54,725; of oats, 18,028; barley, 11,079. Apple orchards, 100,000; pear, 75,000; plum, 14,000; prune, 4,000; peach, 6,000; vines, 22,000. There are four private institutions of learning in Walla Walla, viz, Saint Paul's (Episcopal), Whitman College (Congregational), Saint Vincent's Academy for girls, and Saint Patrick's for boys, the latter under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The population of Walla Walla City is estimated at 5,000. There are three towns in the county, viz, Waitsburgh, 800; Prescott and Wallula, of 200 each. The population of the county is 8,500. Assessed value of property, \$5,356,795; county-tax levy, 5 mills; public schools, 45; school-houses, 37; number of school children, 2,761; average salary of teachers, \$50 per month. The Walla Walla City school building cost \$25,000.

WHATCOM COUNTY.

Whatcom County is situated at the northern end of Puget Sound, at the mouth of the Gulf of Georgia. It enjoys the genial warmth of the ocean trade winds and currents which sweep up the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The climate is comparatively free from fogs. It is estimated that there is enough agricultural land in this county to support a population of 100,000 souls. The lower valley of the Nootsack is fertile and easily irrigated. This river is navigable 40 miles from its mouth. The upper part of the county is mountainous. Much of the lower part of the county, and all the upper part, is covered with a dense growth of valuable timber. The timber is said to be equal in quantity and quality to that found on Lake Superior, and is found in the vicinity of coal-fields; and there are strong indications of petroleum. Fish, game, and fruit are unusually abundant.

A mild climate and large bodies of farming land on Puget its coal and iron, make Whatcom County an attractive and capital.

WHITMAN COUNTY.

Whitman County, with its eastern line bordering on Idaho the Snake River for its southern boundary, has an area of 1,600 square miles, and occupies one of the most important regions on the Pacific coast. About two-thirds of its original land have been set off for other counties. It is intersected diagonally by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and branches of the Oregon Navigation Railway ramify through its eastern borders. The county seat, is located advantageously on the latter river. The assessed value of the property for the year ending June 30, 1900, was \$3,664,148. Agricultural products are wheat, 1,250,000 bushels; rye, 910,000 bushels; rye, cut for hay, 700 acres. Live stock are horses, 25,000; neat cattle, 20,000; sheep, 150,000. Colfax is the educational institution, the Colfax Baptist Academy, with an attendance of about 90 pupils. Public school districts, 83; school buildings, 100; total value of school-houses, \$22,540; number of school teachers, 100; average salary of teachers, \$40 per month.

YAKIMA COUNTY.

Yakima County is about 110 miles long by about 70 miles wide and possesses in a marked degree all of those physical characteristics which distinguish Eastern Washington, and give such great promise for a splendid future as an agricultural and stock-raising country. The population of the county is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000. The Yakima Indian Reservation, embracing about 600 sections of agricultural lands on the Pacific coast, lies within the county. It is estimated that 300,000 acres of this reservation are now in cultivation, well watered, and the remainder of the arable lands that they can be irrigated at slight expense. Yakima City

of the Yakima Valley are reported to produce sorghum, yielding about 300 gallons of sirup to the acre, sweet potatoes, tobacco, egg plant, melons, wheat, hops of superior quality, and garden vegetables and fruit of all descriptions. It is claimed that mineral deposits of great value exist in the county. The assessed value of taxable property in the county for the year embraced in this report is \$2,393,921. The number of school districts is 20; school-houses, 18; total value \$11,700; number of school children, 1,200; average salary, \$50 per month. The Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad is being rapidly constructed through the county, and, it is expected, will be finished to Yakima City by January 1, 1885.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

The Territorial auditor reports that the value of the assessed property in the Territory for the present year is \$50,513,852, with one county yet to be heard from, which is estimated at \$500,000, making the total sum over \$51,000,000. The legislative assembly of 1883 enacted a law taxing all railroads upon gross earnings, and not upon the valuations; and while a few of the counties have disregarded this law in making their assessments, assuming it to be unconstitutional, yet a very small portion of the valuation of railroads appears in the amount named. A full return of all values in the Territory would greatly augment the present valuation of property. The rate of taxation is 2½ mills on the dollar. A special tax is also levied on the total valuation of property of one-fourth of one mill for penitentiary purposes. The Territory is entirely out of debt, and on the 1st day of July, 1884, had the sum of \$47,901.81 in the Territorial treasury.

POPULATION.

The population of this Territory by the census of 1880 was 66,979. The present population is estimated to be 150,000.

THE VOTE OF THE TERRITORY.

The vote of the Territory for 1882 was 19,493. The vote for 1884 was 41,858.

ADMISSION.

Some of the reasons qualifying this Territory for early admission into the Union may be summed up as follows:

First. The people are active, enterprising, and intensely loyal citizens, homogeneous with the people of the Eastern and Middle States upon the same lines of latitude, who have built up the institutions of a *substantial and enduring society*, and they unanimously desire admission.

Second. This is the only political division on the continuous seaboard of the United States which remains in a Territorial condition.

Its present and prospective maritime relations with the world entitle it to political importance and consideration.

Third. This Territory is situated on the distant confines of a strong, live foreign power, whose interests also on the seaboard are greatly growing in this part of the world.

Fourth. In wealth of natural resources Washington Territory is second to no region of the United States. In the accumulated wealth of

NOTE.—I take occasion to make my thankful acknowledgments to R. D. Nevins, D. D., for valuable notes on flora, to Professor J. A. Smith, for the list of birds of the Territory, to Hon. O. J. A. Perry, for list of fauna, and to all the other gentlemen who have generously aided me by statistical and other information.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WATSON C. SQUIER

HON. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

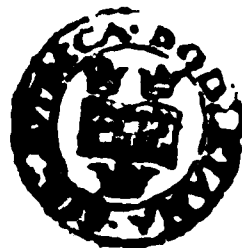






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REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.



SITKA, DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
October 1, 1884.

The act organizing the District of Alaska, approved May 17, 1884, requires "the governor to make an annual report on the 1st day of October in each year to the President of the United States of his official acts and doings; of the condition of said District, with reference to its industries, resources, population, and the administration of the civil government thereof."

The brief time that I have been in the District must necessarily limit this report to matters that have come under my personal observation.

In compliance, therefore, with the law, I hereby respectfully submit the following:

In company with a majority of the civil officers appointed for the District, I arrived therein on the 4th of September last, by reaching Cape Fox, on the southwestern boundary. Making a short stop there, and after on visiting the various settlements and points of interest in the Alexandrian Archipelago, I arrived at Sitka, the seat of government, on the 14th instant. At every place that was visited we were received most cordially by the people, who are enthusiastic over the prospect of having at last a civil government.

ASSUMING CONTROL.

On the 15th of September, after the usual "governor's salute," Lieut. Commander Henry E. Nichols, commanding the U. S. S. Pinta, and the naval forces in the District formally relinquished to me all civil authority hitherto exercised by the United States Navy, deeming that functions in that direction ended with the advent of the civil government. Lieutenant-Commander Nichols discharged the Indian police force—carried for some years on the pay-rolls of the Navy—employed for the preservation of peace and enforcement of order in the town and adjacent Indian village. I considered it my duty to reinstate this force at the charge of the District government. It was an apparent necessity that it should continue to exist both for the security of the citizens and to impress the natives with the belief that the new government would continue to encourage them in well-doing and to inspire them with due respect for its power and authority.

It gives me pleasure to say in this connection, that the system inaugurated by the officers of the United States Navy—commencing, I believe, with Capt. L. A. Beardslee, extended and improved by Commander Henry Glass and his successors in command—for the management and control of the Indians or natives, has been eminently successful. Too much credit cannot be given these gentlemen for their wise and judicious treatment of this heretofore troublesome question. The

improvement in the condition, habits, and appearance of the natives since my previous acquaintance with them is most marked, and convinces me that they are capable of appreciating to a considerable extent the civilization of the white race. They are docile and industrious, and accept the judgment of constituted authority without murmur or thought of resistance thereto.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The complete organization of the civil government has been delayed by the absence of the United States district judge and the commissioner or local magistrate for this place, the former being detained by illness in San Francisco and the latter being on a voyage to the westward. Both these officers are expected soon. In the interim the board of Indian commissioners have been compelled to assume some little judicial authority in determining and settling several trivial Indian controversies, all of which have been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

The absence of any "instructions" to the government officials has also embarrassed us. The commander of the naval forces, the collector of customs, and the officers of the civil government are without any instructions from their several Departments for their guidance.

Section 10 of the organic act directs the Secretary of the Treasury "to instruct and authorize the custodian of the public buildings to forthwith make such repairs to the jail in the town of Sitka as will render it suitable for a jail or penitentiary for the purposes of the civil government hereby provided," and "to surrender to the marshal the custody of said jail and all other public buildings not required for the customs service."

These instructions have not yet reached Colonel French, the collector of customs and custodian of said public buildings. The collector has been kind and courteous in offering the civil officers the use of any and all such buildings unoccupied.

It should be mentioned here that nearly all the public buildings are in a sad state of dilapidation—the custom-house from fire, the others from disuse and natural decay. The government house, or "castle," should, I think, be repaired, on account of its prominent position, usefulness, and historical associations, and made available for the use of Government officials. The custom-house and several others of the public buildings should be renovated as well.

Section 11 of the organic act directs the Attorney-General "to forthwith compile and cause to be printed in the English language, in pamphlet form, so much of the general laws of the United States as is applicable to the duties of the governor, attorney, judge, clerk, marshal and commissioners appointed for said District, and shall furnish for the use of the officers of said Territory so many copies as may be needed of the laws of Oregon applicable to said District."

These very much needed works are not at hand. We hope that they will soon be supplied.

RESOURCES.

The resources of the country are varied and important. The Government is already in possession of much information on this subject.

MINING.

The importance of the mining interest is, perhaps, not so generally understood as it should be. This industry, in my opinion, bids fair to take front rank in value of product.

in the vicinity of Juneau, on Douglas Island, extensive reductions are nearing completion; one company alone having expended fully or quite \$500,000 in preparing for work. Their mine has already been explored sufficiently to insure large returns therefrom for many years.

It is not probable that this locality is the only paying depository of gold-bearing quartz. In the vicinity of Sitka and in the region of Prince William's Sound and Cook's Inlet, as well as in many other places, in the Chilcat River country, for instance, the promises for the future are good. The geological formation and general characteristics of most of the islands in the archipelago and the contiguous mainland are apparently the same.

We confidently expect that within the next decade the production of precious metals in the District will be an important factor in the finances of the General Government.

The presence of ores in the district is not a new discovery. The fact of their existence has long been known, but the industry has languished

and has almost been abandoned, for the reason that the only title to the property of the miner recognized was that of force; not always, but still frequently enough, used to discourage and measurably prevent exploration. This evil will be remedied by the introduction of civil law.

The difficulties attending the successful prosecution of this industry are great. High and precipitous mountains, densely covered with timber and chaparral, fallen and decaying trees, the earth covered with moss and vegetation to the depth of one or two feet, seem almost to forbid the progress of the prospector.

To compensate for this, however, there is unlimited water-power and abundance of fuel existing almost everywhere and within easy access to the mining districts by any class of ocean steamers. The difficulties will be overcome, and the natural advantages utilized slowly yet surely. The adverse conditions indeed do not exist even now throughout the entire country. Westward from about longitude 140° and north latitude 58° the timber belt ceases abruptly, and on the Aleutian Islands and the shores of the mainland the country is open and free from the foregoing-noted difficulties. The great interior also, though having plenty of timber for all practical purposes, is generally well adapted to mining and successful exploration. With the development of the mining interests population will increase and other industries progress as natural sequence.

Coal, copper, and other minerals are known to exist in many localities in the District. To what extent they have been developed I am not as well informed, although I learn that explorations in this direction are being actively and energetically pursued.

FISHERIES.

The curing and canning of fish has already assumed large proportions. The supply is inexhaustible both in quantity and quality, and the production is limited only by the demand.

FURS.

The annual production of furs continues to aggregate about the same value as in former years. It has fallen off in this section of the country for the reason that the natives prefer the employment offered them by the whites in canneries, fisheries, mines, and various other industries,

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interest of the country is not extensive of nearly every description are grown easily and in quantities. With intelligent cultivation enough could be raised for local demands. Cereals may be grown in certain localities, the amount produced can have but local significance. The range, I believe, from observation and from information, will in some considerable, if not indeed important, proportions. Cook's Inlet, Kodiak, and the adjacent islands, I am confident there are large tracts of most excellent grazing grounds, capable of sustaining large herds of cattle. The climate is such that grass is reported as abundant and very nutritious.

The development of the agricultural and grazing resources is in its infancy. It is, however, full of possibilities, and worthy of the attention of the General Government. At present there is no provision in the District, and provision should at once be made to secure the timber tracts, building lots, agricultural areas, and should at once be subject to legal titles, that may be claimed by the natives and the whites. Without such legal right to progress in the direction of advancement will be slow and very limited.

POPULATION.

The present population of the District will probably not differ much from the report made by Mr. Petroff to the Census Bureau. It is generally conceded, I think, to be below the actual number. I have, however, no data at hand to present upon this subject. The white population will steadily increase from year to year.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

By invitation of Lieutenant Commander Nichols, of the

facilities must be increased. We should have at least semi-communication with Port Townsend. A monthly mail service established between this post and Unalaska, touching at several points *en route*. Unalaska, under the terms of the present act, is made a judicial point, with resident commissioner marshal. This settlement is 1,200 miles to the westward of Sitka, with no authorized or direct communication between them. A litigant, to avail himself of the District court tribunal, must go to San Francisco—dependent for the journey upon private or public transportation—a distance of nearly 4,000 miles, and in the same manner. The time required and the expense in such a case must be very apparent.

The Governor is required under section 5 of the organic act "to inquire from time to time into the operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Company and shall annually report to Congress the result of such inquiry, and any and all violations by said company of the agreement between the United States and said company."

The Seal Islands are 1,500 miles to the westward of Sitka. To reach them the Government must furnish transportation to enable the officers to make such inquiries. The proper time to visit the islands is the months of June and July—the killing season ending in the latter part of the month. To make an intelligent report to Congress a stay at the islands of some weeks would be necessary. The United States ship now at Sitka might be detailed for the purpose of carrying such officers and supplies as might be necessary to gain the required in-

formation and transportation in Alaska is and for years must continue to be by water; in this portion of the District mainly through the open seas and protected channels, but to the westward and northward into the stormy waters of the North Pacific. If it is the intention of the Federal Government that Alaska shall be governed as a whole, some measures remain to be done to make it effective.

Important districts of Kodiak and Kenai (Cook's Inlet) demand special passing notice. Here we find a large portion of our population, and anxious to have the benefits of civilization. Nearly all are Christians and members of the Greek Church, and are composed of Russian and Aleut families. They are peaceable and law-abiding, and deeply regret that the parent Government has not seen fit to recognize them as worthy of consideration. In common with a majority of the people of Alaska they are very eager to be placed under the authority of the Government.

A number of commissioners, or local magistrates, should be appointed. Possibly it might be wise to lodge their appointment with the United States district judge or the governor. The impossibility of attending to every petty dispute or disturbance that may arise in the remote settlements to a magistrate, distant from 100 to 1,000 miles, is manifest.

Our service cannot be efficient with the means at command. It is extensively carried on in various parts of the District; but for its non-suppression being, mainly, that a revenue cutter is stationed at this station. The imperative need of there being one cruising in these waters is very obvious.

A boundary line from Portland Canal to Mount Saint Elias should be established and definitely determined by joint survey of the English and American Governments. This matter I deem of the first importance. The highways to the interior of British Columbia begin within the

The subject of education is one of great interest and all. At present the District is literally without schools for white children. Here and at Juneau this want is, to some degree, severely felt. It is not creditable to the General. The same conditions, I am reliably informed, exist to the Kodiak, Ounalaska, Unga, Belkofsky, and other places, would gladly pay for the services of teachers could it. The children are all growing up in total ignorance. They are anxious for an English education. I earnestly hope the Secretary of the Interior, in whose hands there is now authority for the purpose, will give his prompt attention to this subject.

I am glad to say that the civil government meets with no discord; all branches of the public service cheerfully render aid in their power.

I deem it wise to continue a military guard here either by the Army. There might also be one at Juneau and its moral effect is healthful, and does much to maintain peace among all classes. Lieutenant-Commander Nichols has his marine guard in charge of the jail or penitentiary. To him I am greatly indebted for advice and co-operation.

At the last session of Congress the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated for repairs "to the jail or penitentiary" at this place; and also appropriated to pay the traveling expenses, while on duty, of the District judge, marshal and attorney. No disbursing office designated, I would respectfully suggest that the funds be drawn from the credit of the United States marshal, or that of the ex-officio treasurer of the District, with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco; or the sum might be forwarded here. Both the ex-officio treasurer of the District have given bonds to indemnify the Government, and the money is needed for the

ever, that but little of this imported article finds its way into the Indian villages. The severe penalties imposed by law and heretofore enforced by the naval and customs authorities have, in a great measure, prevented its sale to Indians. I am also glad to say that the combined efforts of the same authorities have almost entirely (in this part of the District) broken up the domestic manufacture by the natives of a vile compound commonly known as "hootchinoo." I will use all authority vested in me in the same direction. The utmost vigilance of the customs officers cannot prevent the importation of liquor; it creeps into the District in every imaginable way. To remedy, or at least regulate, this traffic I would suggest the appointment of an "executive council," with full power to act in the premises.

I can see no good reason why saloon-keepers, merchants, traders, and others should not contribute their mite in the way of license or taxation to the support of the government that gives them protection and security. They at least should give enough to police their towns and keep their streets and sidewalks in repair. Sanitary requirements alone would seem to make this a necessity. The "organic act" does not permit us a legislative body—properly so at present, I think—but some sort of legal authority should be authorized for the purposes mentioned above.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. KINKEAD,
Governor of the District of Alaska.

To the PRESIDENT.



Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The diagram shows a cross-section of a rectangular block with a central vertical channel. The block is labeled 'Block' and the channel is labeled 'Channel'. The channel is filled with a fluid, and the block is surrounded by a fluid. The diagram is labeled 'Figure 1' and 'A schematic diagram of the experimental setup'.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, JUNE 30, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of improvements made and other transactions had on the Hot Springs Reservation the year ending June 30, 1884.

This reservation was established by the General Government in 1832. It lies near the center of the State of Arkansas, in latitude $34^{\circ} 30'$ north, longitude 93° west from Greenwich. It is 60 miles southwest from Little Rock, in the highlands or eastern spur of the Ozark Mountains. It is at an elevation of about 1,200 feet above the sea, the mountains within its limits rising sharply to an altitude of nearly 700 feet above the lowest points of the valleys. The location is healthful, with a delightful climate, giving a mean annual temperature of nearly 63° , while the extreme range is limited, rarely going above 92° and more rarely below 20° above zero. The altitude, even temperature, and drainage facilities give this all the natural advantages of a health resort. It is also within a radius of 12 miles many cold springs impregnated with iron and sulphur of recognized efficacy in restoring health.

The reservation consists of four sections of land. It has four mountains within its limits which are permanently reserved by the Government. They are well wooded, not difficult of access, and very desirable points of resort, especially during the summer months. If consistent with the views of the Department, I recommend that privileges be granted to suitable parties to improve certain points on these mountains under proper limitations and restrictions. By this means pleasant and healthy resorts will be provided for visitors and the mountains improved and beautified without cost to the Government.

About one-half the area of the reservation, constituting the valley portion, is laid off in lots for settlement. Of this area, nearly two-fifths has been awarded to actual settlers by the late United States Commission. At that time some 250 lots have been sold, leaving some 300 still the property of the Government. At the late sale these lots brought a fair average price. I recommend, however, that no more sales be made at present, or not until the growth of the city demands more area. The hot-water reservation extends along the line of Hot Springs Creek nearly 1,600 feet, its western boundary forming the eastern line of Central avenue. It extends to the eastward, including all of the Hot Springs Mountain, some 265 acres, and is surrounded on all sides by a grand avenue.

This reservation includes all the hot waters which are within an area 1,200 feet north and south, and 500 feet east and west, all flowing

from one mountain spur. These springs have a daily flow estimated at 500,000 gallons, varying in temperature from 100° to 160° Fahr.

During the past year the creek has been improved along the reservation front and through the gorge above, by the construction of side walls and an arch entirely inclosing it, for a distance of over one-half a mile. This work required a massive structure to resist the mountain floods, and great capacity. The work has been done under plans approved by the Department August 3, 1883, to which plans reference is respectfully made for explanation of details. The completed work gives a fine street, 100 feet wide through the gorge where before its completion a carriage could not safely pass. It also protects the reservation front, rendering possible improvements necessary for fully utilizing the hot waters. The sewer-pipes referred to in the plan were omitted in the construction of the work, under directions from the Department, as it was considered that the creek thus covered would answer all requirements for sewerage. So far it has been perfectly satisfactory. I have watched the result carefully, and am satisfied that the plan will be perfectly successful whenever the main work may be extended. For other improvements I have added four springs and secured them for use pending the general plan for securing all the hot-water flow. One of these, a new discovery, is of higher altitude than any others, and has a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit, 3° higher than any heretofore reported. The successful opening of this hot-water course enabled me to bring into use the reservoir constructed by my predecessor in office, too high for the existing flow, and which had previous to this stood unused. On Hot Springs and North Mountains drives and bridle-paths have been laid out under my direction extending 3½ miles in the aggregate. These drives are of easy grade, well constructed, and opening up scenery unsurpassed. They are well shaded by the mountain growth, and give the visitor free access to the fresh, pure air of the mountains.

One hot spring only appears on the west side of the creek, the Alum Spring. This is found of peculiar qualities, and is largely used for diseases of the eyes and throat. I have carefully secured it, and as it could not be raised to the level of the street, have walled up to grade and constructed steps of dressed stone, by which it is now easily accessible.

The free baths consisted of one pool covered in by a rough, dilapidated building. I have during the past year enlarged and improved this pool, constructed another for female bathers, repaired the old, and built a new building joined to the other. This gives the indigent bathers two pools with springs in the bottom of each, an office to the manager, waiting-rooms for each sex, with full bath-house accommodations. The manager's report shows that we have given during the year 2,258 free baths to women and 32,800 free baths to men, a total of 35,058 free baths for the year, an average of 97 per day. The water from the springs serves to keep the pools hot, but where so much bathing is done it is necessary to introduce a large flow of water from outside sources for douches and to renew the waters of the pools. Many prefer these baths to those in tubs, claiming that the waters in large pools and the natural flow from the hot ground are more beneficial. No satisfactory analysis of these waters has yet been made, and consequently the curative properties are not fully understood, though the results are too patent to be doubted. To the long list of diseases for which they are now recommended can be added that they are a specific in the treatment of alcoholism and all diseases arising from the excessive use of tobacco and opium. I recommend that a careful and exhaustive analysis of the waters be made and

report made of record for use of all needing the benefits of the
ers.

f the improvements necessary the first is to secure all the hot
er and render it available for use. The present system of supply is
crudest possible and to the disadvantage of both the Government
the consumer.

large part of the water formerly in use flows below the present
le of bath-houses, as the buildings are now built from 8 to 12 feet
re the former line. These waters now flow to waste. The method
apply is such a curious complication that the superintendent is pow-
ss to remedy any errors that may arise.

he plans heretofore submitted contemplate the collection of all the
ers in one reservoir below the level of all the waters, to be pumped
ice to a distributing reservoir on the mountain of sufficient altitude
answer all purposes, from thence to be taken to the points where
l.

nder the present system the water is rented at \$15 per tub per an-
l. The capacity of tubs varies greatly. It is recommended that in
ases meters be used on the pipes and that the system of renting be
aged and the water rented by quantity that can be accurately meas-
l. The supply is ample for present wants if it can all be utilized,
for years to come, if the supply to each house is measured and re-
led.

he entire area from which the springs flow should be inclosed by a
stantial fence and no access to them be permitted except to author-
persons. The beneficial results of these springs are yearly becom-
better known to the public, and each year shows an increase of in-
ids seeking benefits from them.

he area on the reservation front available for bath-house sites is com-
atively limited, and should be preserved for this purpose, as all this
more will soon be required to meet the demands of the general
lic. For this reason also the utmost economy in the use of the wa-
should be insisted upon, which in all cases should be held strictly
er control of the Department.

inclose statement showing receipts and expenditures for the year.
respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL HAMBLLEN,
Superintendent.

on. H. M. TELLER.

rt of receipts and disbursements, account Hot Springs Reservation, for year ending June
30, 1884.

		Cr.	
		1883.	
Water rents	\$315 00	July. Disbursements	\$42 25
Ground rents	250 00	Deposit	522 75
	<u>565 00</u>		<u>565 00</u>
Water rents	315 00	Aug. Disbursements	74 40
	<u>315 00</u>	Deposit	240 60
Water rents	302 50		<u>315 00</u>
	<u>302 50</u>	Sept. Disbursements	174 78
		Deposit	127 72
			<u>302 50</u>

648 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of receipts and disbursements, account Hot Springs Reservation, &c.—Continued

DR.							
1883.				1883.			
Oct.	Water rents	\$302 50		Oct.	Disbursements		
	Ground rents	250 00			Balance		
		552 50					
Nov.	Balance	477 85		Nov.	Disbursements		
	Water rents	302 50			Balance		
		780 35					
Dec.	Balance	733 85		Dec.	Disbursements		
	Water rents	308 75			Balance		
		1,042 60					1.
1884.				1884.			
Jan.	Balance	904 25		Jan.	Disbursements		
	Water rent	308 75			Balance		1.
	Ground rent	250 00					
		1,463 00					1.
Feb.	Balance	1,107 43		Feb.	Disbursements		
	Water rent	308 75			Balance		
		1,416 18					1,4
Mar.	Balance	928 67		Mar.	Disbursements		3
	Water rent	308 75			Balance		8
		1,237 42					1,2
Apr.	Balance	839 84		Apr.	Disbursements		7.
	Water rent	308 75			Balance		0
	Ground rent	250 00					
		1,398 59					1,39
May.	Balance	684 03		May.	Disbursement		51
	Water rent	308 75			Balance		47
		992 78					98
June.	Balance	478 40		June.	Disbursements		308
	Water rent	308 75			Balance		49
		787 15					787
	Balance	420 37					

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

does not clearly define nor prescribe the duties or functions of government directors. They are reluctant to assume functions in which there may be any question of the propriety of their exercise. On the other hand they are reluctant to omit the performance of any duty or the discussion of any questions which may be considered as being properly and justly imposed upon them.

Therefore make suggestions in this report as their best judgment concerning the interests, the proper subjects of their consideration.

THEIR OFFICE.

Government directors are not financially interested in the Union Pacific railway property. From the nature of things, and legally, they should not be. They are appointed without any reference to special qualifications or knowledge concerning railway operation and management. They have uniformly (with the exception of one member at one of the meetings) attended the stated meetings of the board of directors, as contemplated by law. They have made a careful and circumspect examination into the physical and financial conditions of the road, and its aspects in a commercial regard, as far as at their disposal has enabled them. From necessity, and for the reason that they are not financially interested in the property, and in so close business relationship as they otherwise would be in, in whose charge the interests of the road are immediately they are compelled to discover and suggest for themselves such investigation as their judgment dictates to them as possibly in the premises.

It should find record here that since the meeting of the directors, December, 1891, the most ample facilities and courteous means have not only been uniformly extended to the Government directors in the investigation of every matter or subject in which information has been sought, but have been solicited by the management and assisted by every officer with whom they have had relations to examine thoroughly into every matter regarding which there have been allegations or suspicions, published or otherwise, affecting or reflecting upon the action of the company.

It is made to this for the reason that some impressions concerning the conduct of the company, and unfavorable to it, and to lines of business proposed to have been adopted, or approved, or permitted by the company, have been removed. These related mainly to financial man-

agement and conduct. They were dispelled either because the most thorough and intelligent examination and investigation that suspicions entertained suggested the propriety of making failed to reveal reasonable grounds, or because they showed affirmatively that such grounds did not or do not probably exist.

The nature of these will appear in the succeeding portions of this report. It would be manifestly improper, and especially a dereliction of duty, for the Government directors to give official expression to any statements, allegations, or suspicions which they could not substantiate or facts do not clearly establish.

They do not wish to convey the impression that they have gone over the entire field of their legitimate inquiry. The tenure of their office has been too short to make that feasible or possible.

Considering the tenure of the office of Government director, it will be readily understood that it is an almost impossible task for him to apply himself to the discovery and consideration of all such facts and details as a full, practical knowledge of the affairs of the company would involve and his inclination dictate. The propriety, and even necessity, of the Government directors being men conversant and professionally proficient in railway details and concerns, are, in this view, vividly apparent. But the employment of such men, with the expectation that they would apply themselves assiduously to the persistent performance of their duties, would involve a very different measure of compensation from that now provided for their services.

COMMITTEES.

The statutory provision that at least one Government director be placed upon each of the several committees appointed by the board of directors was complied with in the appointment of the following: Upon executive committee, Colgate Hoyt; upon land committee, E. L. Joy; upon finance committee, D. R. Anthony; upon Missouri River bridge committee, F. Colpetzer; upon committee on connecting roads, H. L. Merriman.

It may be assumed the duties of the respective committees have been of especial importance during the past year. The Government directors are, however, unable to report on that point. Excepting in the cases of the executive and land committees, none of the Government directors have been advised or are aware of any meetings.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Government member has been notified of, and has, with one or two exceptions, attended every meeting of this committee.

The practical functions and duties of the board of directors are so delegated by the board to this committee that it really embodies all the executive powers and authority of the corporation, leaving little or nothing for the other committees to do. This the Government directors decidedly deprecate.

It is important that the Government be advised of all and singular of the acts proper and necessary to be made public of the corporation, and be placed in possession of all the facts, matters, and details upon which it conducts its operations. To this end it is proper that each Government director should be enabled to apply himself to the particular functions which would devolve upon him in his specific committee service.

THE MANAGEMENT.

the Union Pacific Railway system, than which there is not a grander of kind in the world, has grown up under the personal supervision of S. H. Clark, who occupied the position of general manager until superseded by Mr. S. R. Callaway in October last. The retirement of Sidney Dillon from, and the succession of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., to, the presidency, and the change in management aforementioned, are very important events in the history of the company. They impose upon the Government directors the performance of a very delicate task.

Assuming what may, for the purposes under consideration, be regarded as true, that strictures and criticisms of no uncertain import should and would be properly made in the most distinct manner touching acts, practices, and policies of the company, notably those pertaining to the controversies with the Government, those respecting the conduct of the traffic department, and those relating to some of the features of its financial management, the radical change in the administration imposes with peculiar force upon the Government directors the most careful and consideration herein, to the end that they may not, wittingly or unwittingly, embarrass or impede the administration in an earnest effort to eradicate evils heretofore existing. They shrink from committing any act or, except it may be clearly substantiated, giving official expression to any fact tending to impair the ability and effort in any direction named—an effort they feel impelled to say they regard as only possibly but probably promising substantial and felicitous results, if the execution of presently declared plans and policies of the administration are not in some way interfered with or prevented.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

In their report for 1872 the Government directors said :

“Executive power is held in Boston and New York. Those clothed with it seldom visit the line of the road. While this remains the case there will continue to be that lack of information relative to, and grasp of, the facts and data concerning the real sources of business from which the greater proportionate increase of earnings should be derived, which now forms a just ground of complaint. It is one thing to manage the high business of this line, to care for the general financial interests of the company, and handle and care for its securities on the market, but it is quite a different thing to grasp the sources of its local traffic and to develop them into ever-increasing streams of revenue. The former can be done in New York and Boston. The latter can only be accomplished on the line by officers clothed with official executive power.

“ * * * suggest that some reasonable and prudent steps be taken, either by voluntary action of the company or, that failing, by prudent legislation, which shall place the practical executive management of the Union Pacific Railroad to the field in local operation.

THE DIRECTORS.

Strange as it may appear in the light of subsequent events, these suggestions were in nowise acted upon until in 1884, when the very results predicted were discovered to have occurred in the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the company's affairs. Policies had been inaugurated, acts directed and purposes accomplished which had not had the sanction of the local management, while the element of intelligent local executive power and authority reposed on the line of the road ”

“ wanting. So largely, if not entirely, because of the absence of mutual familiarity with the actual concerns and requirements of the road, which it was the duty of the executive as well as local management to have had, practices had been permitted to grow up which a

conscientious, efficient, and well informed directory should to have prevented—practices of incalculable detriment eventually to the road. But yet the road became a virtually perfect highway. So that at the time of the retirement of Mr. Clark the office of general manager was a position well worthy the proud ambition of any man. The Government directors believe President Adams at once recognized the necessity of immediately adopting the policy indicated in the foregoing quotation. At least he has declared that the responsible executive management is to be in the person of the general manager. If this policy is pursued and executed as it should be, and it is believed will be, there can be no doubt but that the best possible results will be attained. As adding to this probability, the road comes to the new general manager in that generally excellent material condition that is some guarantee, at least, in that direction. The great magnitude of the system and the immensity and diversity of its interests, the great responsibility devolving upon the general manager, all demand in that official the very highest order of administrative ability and professional talent and experience. The Government directors believe they can conscientiously say that Mr. Callaway eminently embodies these qualifications. If permitted to exercise his duties and define policies as his judgment and his better familiarity, which he may be presumed soon to acquire, with the road and its requirements, freed from the pernicious dictation which evidently in years past emanated largely from New York, shall dictate, he may be expected to reap abundantly successful results.

But the Government directors, basing their conviction upon a pretty thorough investigation of the condition and the characteristics of the road, feel impelled to express the opinion that the directory have not been familiar with its real requirements and the scope of its interests. In fact, those interests are not readily comprehended. The Government directors feel confident that the Union Pacific directors, immersed as they have been in their private affairs, have not sufficiently, in a practical manner, acquainted themselves with the interests in their keeping.

After all, the greatest measure of responsibility, even from the perfect turning of the car-wheel up to the declaration of full dividends on schedule time, is perhaps upon the general manager. He is generally also held accountable for all the abuses of which the public complains.

The management is at present employing and applying every device in the way of economy that the most scrupulous care can suggest or ingenuity invent.

The immediate and temporary result of this has been up to this time very gratifying. It has had a very perceptible effect on the ratio of earnings to expenses. To what extent this policy of severe retrenchment can be carried and be successful time will more clearly indicate. But that there were many avenues to economy existing there can be no doubt; that many sources of economy have been and will be discovered is probably certain. A showing elsewhere in this report in this regard indicates the character of the results produced and likely to in a measure continue.

It is not proposed nor regarded as practicable to burden this report with statistical details. But a single instance relating to the details of operation, that seems to be *apropos* in this connection, will be named.

The Union Pacific has the reputation of being exceptionally conservative in the matter of granting free passes. A statement of those issued during the year last past, being only "trip" passes and not including "annuals," shows that the lowest of one week's issue was \$13,772.76, and the highest \$21,452.40. The computation is upon the basis of regu-

passenger-tariff rates. Here is an item of nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. Of course, a large proportion of these passes are issued on account of employes. The specific amount could be ascertained only by an examination which it would be impracticable at this time to make. But the item, involving in amount a sum equal to one-thirtieth of the gross income of the company, and having only or seemingly the element of gratuity in it, is apparently a feature regarding which corrections to correct are demanded, and, it is gratifying to say, have been made.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

One of the first acts of the new administration was the appointment of T. L. Kimball, formerly assistant general manager, to be traffic manager.

The wisdom of this change is manifest. The position is hardly second in importance to any in connection with the operation of the railway.

The well-known experience and ability of Mr. Kimball may be assumed to be commensurate with the character and magnitude of the responsible position. The outcome of his administration of this position it is believed will be eminently beneficial to the property.

It is a curious fact that such a system as that of the Union Pacific has for so long a time have been without such an office and an incumbent in it of the highest order of professional ability, able to give undivided attention to this branch of the business, which is really the life-blood of the corporation.

STRIKES.

During the year there have been two strikes by employes connected with the repair department of the company. Other classes of employes have been in the latter one either drawn or forced into it. Both strikes occurred prior to the incoming of the present administration. The employes of nearly all the shops were concerned in the latter one. An order reducing the pay of employes caused the first strike. An order ordering the force in one of the shops caused the second. The first was ended by a recession of the order. The second was suppressed only by the assurance that no employe would be discharged except for inefficiency or like cause.

The moral effect of these surrenders by the company was bad. It has thickened or intensified an already rebellious spirit. It has crippled the ability of the company to manage and control its vast army of employes. Nearly every employe is a member of an organization bound to do any act that may be construed into a wrong upon a single one of its members. The wrong may be real or it may be fancied. The innocent employe has the same protecting power behind him as the most lawless and faithful workman. A fancied wrong is as liable to excite a mob into active and riotous demonstration as a real grievance. It is therefore, a standing and portentous menace to the proper management of the company's affairs.

This organization has come now to comprise nearly all classes of employes, including conductors, engineers, firemen, and brakemen. Either by persuasion or by force or threats of personal violence to those who do not otherwise participate in a strike, traffic upon the entire system can suddenly be compulsorily suspended.

The exigencies of the company, decreasing revenues, and steadily increasing obligations prompted both the orders referred to. But the

employé knows nothing of these exigencies. He only knows that the corporation is great, rich, and powerful, or has been. He is jealous of his rights and suspicious that any interference with his interests is prompted by the single motive of avarice. The spirit of disloyalty is therefore, general and uniform.

These conditions call for remedial or, at least, palliating measures.

The Government directors take no ground of opposition to the proper purposes sought to be accomplished by this labor organization. They can do no less than indorse all well-intended and intelligent efforts and measures adopted to that end. But they view with alarm the necessity that forces the most rigid economy in the management of corporations and great industrial enterprises on the one hand, and which inspires if not compels, rebellion against the reduction of the prices for labor to the lowest minimum on the other. But as competition has forced the successful employer to the most rigorous minimum of economy, so it is forcing the laborer to the lowest minimum of compensation. And it is equally true that the same considerations and motives that have operated upon corporations to induce them to form combinations against the interests of labor, and those of the public, have operated upon and compelled the laborer to organize combinations for his own protection.

There is no method now by which alleged grievances of the employé may be amicably and intelligently discussed, nor the real exigencies of the company brought to his knowledge. There is no means by which the unrelenting facts that dictate the action of the company may be made to appeal to the sense of honor and fairness which exists in the employé but is not awakened.

As it is now, managers do not feel authorized to disclose the reasons and real necessities which prompt their conduct and are in their nature private.

These facts suggest the legal formulation of some plan by which these differences may be amicably and justly settled. The interests of the corporation, on the one hand, and the physical and moral power of these employés, on the other, are of too great magnitude and there is too much danger involved in the well-being of both, for these conditions to remain as they are without at least an effort being made to remedy them.

As a means of preventing riotous proceedings, in the mean time, every passenger and freight train and car, and every person and department concerned in their movement, should be protected by the same statutory provisions as those relating to the United States mails. This company's property is in a measure the property of the Government. Federal protection of it may, therefore, be properly invoked and exercised, and Federal authority would be scrupulously respected.

UNPOPULARITY.

A striking feature regarding the Union Pacific is the unpopular, bitterly hostile feeling toward the road in the communities generally through which it passes, and by many of its patrons. As the Government directors have investigated this matter pretty thoroughly, they believe they are competent to form a correct opinion as to some of the causes of this.

Up to within a comparatively short time the road has been a complete and absolute monopoly, so far as the traffic department was concerned. This department for years, and until very lately, has been conducted upon the theory that the Union Pacific would always be able to maintain its monopoly, and upon the principle that corporate extortion is

formance in which a railway management may indefinitely indulge with impunity. It was a great and unfortunate error for the Union Pacific. In the mean time a public sentiment was being manufactured that embraced the first and earliest opportunity to divert patronage to a competitor. Now that competitors have entered the field, the fruits of this disastrous policy appear on every hand. The road, in addition to its other burdens, is compelled to bear the load of aggravated ill-feeling, not only along its line, but at commercial centers. It is true that the public at large has probably gradually become imbued with the settled conviction that the railway corporation is inimical to it. This has resulted almost exclusively and as a natural result from the system and methods to which we refer. So that now, when the Union Pacific is in need of every resource it can command, its management finds itself constrained and hampered by this feeling of animosity toward it.

With the recent change in the presidency and management of the road, we have come a desire and expressed determination to rectify this condition and disabuse the public mind. But the public is and will be slow to be tutored, especially to appreciate this change of policy. This stands in the way of the immediate success and accomplishment of the purpose to which every energy of the administration is apparently devoted, and, without doubt, will continue to be, devoted.

It will bear repetition here that it is within the knowledge of the management directors that the president and general manager recognize the necessity of popularizing the road, so far as they may. The obstacles in the way are numerous. The present system upon which railway traffic management is conducted in general, the conditions which oppose the adoption of the many offensive features pertaining to this vicious system, the competitive forces and complications which confront it, if the railway secures any profitable earnings at all, stand in the way, and it is to be feared may do so until remedial legislation of some kind shall afford the means of changing the system and suppressing the objectionable practices. The management will succeed, so far as the Union Pacific is concerned, in its purpose in this regard, if vigorous and conscientious effort, of which there is convincing evidence, can accomplish it. But the process at best will be one of long duration, and it is possibly not to be accomplished before the sentiment of antagonism is transformed into vindictive and dangerous legislation, which, if not successful in its purpose, will be a most expensive expedient.

It is the constant fear of adverse legislation, on the one hand, and the constant determination on the part of the public to have remedial legislation, on the other, that tends to render railway securities of uncertain value, the operation of roads of uncertain success, and of greatly increased difficulty to their managements. Securities that should have certain and stable values are thus frequently converted into simple objects of speculation. That legislation is properly demanded will not be disputed. That it should be adopted at the earliest practicable moment seems to be evident. The delay unsettles as well as dissatisfies. Anticipation is more detrimental than the realization would be. In the mean time the corporations find it impossible to correct existing evils. An examination of the stockholdings of the Union Pacific develops some very interesting and, under present circumstances, very important features. It demonstrates, what may not be generally understood, that it would be quite a public misfortune if these holders of small lots should, by the permanently reduced value of the stock, be discouraged or induced to withdraw their investments.

There are 608,685 shares of \$100 each.

shares); trustees and guardians (327, holding 6,672 shares holding as collateral 11,566 shares.

The New York stock ledger shows a more nearly addition than is generally supposed, or at least frequently the 375,502 shares registered in New York, President Adams' computation, expresses the opinion that not more than need on speculative account. "A careful analysis," he ledger shows that 64,066 shares are held by small investors by large investors, whose holdings have not greatly varied are held for foreign account. In other words, of the 608,685 shares now outstanding 128,863 only are held on as Wall-street account."

The large proportion of these shares now held by acquired at more than \$100, and as high as \$131.

The Government directors have examined the books and satisfied themselves of the correctness of the statements which they incorporate in this report.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD

The Government directors have not conceived it their within their ability to apply themselves specifically to a of the mechanical condition of the road or its equipment creation of their office the office of Commissioner of Railroads established. The duty referred to has been specially defined office, and provision made for the employment of experts

At least one or more of the Government directors has passed the entire system. A thorough and intimate knowledge of the conditions and capabilities of the road, its present aspects, was sought. This has been regarded as required, irritating relations between the Government and the company

real or fair value; whether the connections of the company's lines with those of other companies are, and will continue to be, such as its present and successful and profitable management demand; whether present and future competition may or may not eliminate the item of cost from what is known as through traffic, or has not done so; whether the local traffic can be made to stand the strain that will be imposed upon it in the process of operating the road so as to afford a reasonable profit and at the same time liquidate its indebtedness, especially to the Government; whether the country it traverses will afford resources commensurate or necessary to this; to what extent the solution of these questions will tend to further complicate the relations between the company and the Government, and jeopardize or retard the payment of the debt or place the company in a position to pay it.

Each of these is a serious question. Each addresses itself to careful and relative consideration.

Parenthetically it may be well to quote the language of then Senator Charles F. Johnson, in the Senate, March 14, 1878, in the debate upon the "Thurston Act:"

Where do these (Pacific) roads, and how, earn money to pay over to the Government? To whom does it come? It comes from every man, woman, and child who travels as a passenger on the line of these roads. It comes from every pound of freight which is transported over their length, either in whole or in part. It comes from the business of the country. In other words, the amount of money levied by this bill, if it ever passes, is a tax levied by Congress upon the commerce of the country that is carried by way of transportation over these lines.

The conclusions legitimately deducible from these remarks are plain, manifest and interesting.

During a long period of the life of the Union Pacific it was a perfect absolute monopoly. The profits of its operation were princely. Its responsibilities were as magnificent prospectively in their proportions as they are now certain and increasing. In view of present unsettled commercial and financial conditions, and particularly as they concern the Union Pacific, the past history of the company appears now like a caution upon corporation management. While it was earning the money to acquire and pay for over \$40,000,000 of securities and to declare more than \$23,600,000 in dividends upon stock which the now president of the company declares represented little but the energy of the promoters of the road, and all this from transportation, for it had no other sources of revenue, time and opportunity when a fund for the liquidation of this vast indebtedness might have been easily established, were they ever carelessly or purposely permitted to pass by. Not even the first step was taken toward utilizing for the future benefit of the corporation the princely prerogative of monopoly, the resources of an overflowing treasury and the advantages of a financial tidal wave bearing nothing but prosperity on every hand. To criticize is easy, but there are occasions when it seems to be required. But it is futile now, as it is to inquire what motives prompted such kind of management.

While these agencies were at work the bonded and floating debt was increasing. The earnings were devoted and diverted to dividend purposes and to the acquisition of lateral lines or extensions, paying or non-paying, until the maximum of the company's bonded stock and floating indebtedness was reached in the present year. Suddenly it was discovered that floating indebtedness had reached, June 30, 1884, the enormous sum of \$13,110,020. The assets to meet this were: Cash, \$1,192,070; company's stock and bonds, \$2,072,353; sinking fund in hands of trustees, \$100,000, and bills and accounts receivable \$2,913,419, making a net

debt of \$6,900,177. By the operation of policies inaugurated by the new administration, this net was reduced, up to September 30, \$1,763,163, or to \$5,137,009. This is a result over which the administration is disposed to congratulate itself, in view of commercial conditions and the complications which a change of administration is calculated, during its incipency at least, to develop, if not magnify. The rate of decrease of this debt, notwithstanding, was about \$600,000 during each of the months of October and November. Its reduction was a consummation to which the new management specifically and strenuously addressed itself.

It is proper to add that a large proportion of the items which serve to swell the aggregate of the floating debt was of expenses incurred in new construction and advances on that account; as, for instance, the new Oregon Short Line, Denver High Line, &c., then being built, but recently completed, and settlements on account of which had not been made. The advances June 30, 1884, to other roads in process of completion and on construction account, which advances to the extent that they were then (and some still are) unadjusted were and are payable in the bonds and stock of such roads, amounted to \$7,387,095.

The Government directors will not discuss the question as to whether the policy of diverting the net revenues of the company to the building and acquisition of branch and lateral lines was a wise one or not. That the time came when the revenues of the company decreased, as compared with other periods of its operation, when competition relentlessly assailed it and commercial depression most formidably threatened it, is certain. It may not be even a debatable question whether the corporation is now in a better condition to meet and overcome those contingencies, having adopted that policy, or not. The policy was permitted and executed with the knowledge of the law-making power. Criticism, if any is to be offered, may be more pertinent as relates to the manner in which the policy was, or was permitted to be, executed than upon the policy itself. But any irregularities or errors that crept in are past remedy now.

It will appear hereafter that the Union Pacific holds a majority of the bonds and stock of nearly all its branch lines. The Government directors have not had the time to examine and report upon the question as to the amounts for which these respective bonds were negotiated, either to the Union Pacific or to others holding them. These branch lines are all separate and distinct corporations, having separate and distinct official organizations. The stock and bonded indebtedness of these lines is about \$30,000 per mile. But the actual cost of construction and real value of these lines is represented by the bonds about \$15,000 per mile. In other words, the stock is what is known as "water," and was issued as a bonus with the bonds.

It is suggested, in view of the plenary power of Congress in the premises, the relations of the company to the Government, and the manifest benefit it would be to the company, that the company should be empowered and required to secure the outstanding stock, if it may be done upon reasonable terms, of these lines, and that it be canceled, thus merging it in the Union Pacific stock proper. The same suggestion applies, with like force, to the bonds, and raises the question as to whether the best interests of all concerned may not require that the company be compelled (and be authorized and enabled by law to conduct its affairs accordingly) to acquire and cancel the outstanding bonds. The propriety of this is very apparent. Whatever these branch lines earn, directly or indirectly, should inure exclusively to the benefit of the

sific property. Certainly no profits of operation, nor dividends the operation by the Union Pacific of these lines, should inure to the benefit of stock of lines built with the money of the company, and be valuable only by reason of the operation of the lines by the Union Pacific. At least, this condition should be changed as speedily as

it is true that with the exception of Saint Jo. and Western, and Boulder Valley, and Oregon Short Line (of the stock of which the company owns one-half) the majority of stock, ownership, and absolute control of the branch lines are in the hands of the Union Pacific, and that such ownership and control could be compromised, or divested only by the financial embarrassment or mismanagement of the parent company, still it is manifestly desirable that any elements be eliminated from these securities, if possible, for the benefit of the property at large.

The subsidized portions of the Union Pacific comprise about 10,000 miles of road. Its total mileage operated, owned, or controlled is 18,000 miles. Including lines in which it has greater or less proprietary interests, the mileage is about 55,510. The Nevada Central is being abandoned. Its abandonment is contemplated. The Marysville and Siskiyou, Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific, and Kansas Central, are also being abandoned. The Colorado lines are not generally profitable. The fact that all these are more or less important feeders to the main line must not be omitted from consideration. The Central Branch is owned by the Missouri Pacific. The Government directors are to be asked to state for what reason. It is a competing line to the Union Pacific. The Saint Joseph and Western is in the hands of a receiver. The report of the Commissioner of Railroads contains details of these lines to which reference may be had for a more specific understanding of their features, but which it is not deemed necessary to repeat here. Regarding upon this subject, it may be said that while a considerable portion of the country through which the Union Pacific passes is desolate and forever a barren waste, by far the greater portion has but just begun to be developed. The Government directors may be over sanguine, if their estimate is correct, a large portion of the country through which it will yet develop an extent and degree of wealth not now conceived or conceded. Each year bears new evidences of the fertility of the soil or of the adaptability of the country to new and diverse enterprises, which a few years ago were regarded impossible. The use of water for irrigating purposes has produced wonderful changes, and they are in their veriest infancy. Upon and along the lines are various points that, at no very distant day, must become resorts for pleasure and health. Their development requires all that is required to make them attractive as such. A determined, and persistent policy to foster and build up these resorts would present a brilliant prospect for the system if it were placed upon an equality with its competitors in the matter of rates upon its earning capacity.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE.

The completion of the Oregon Short Line during the present month will form a direct and close business connection with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line forms the shortest and most expeditious route between Portland, Oreg., and the Pacific coast. The line, including its branches, is 595 miles long. The distance from Portland to the junction

point, Huntington, is about 450 miles and to Omaha 1,900, so that about 1,500 miles of the line are controlled and operated by the Union Pacific. It is a road of remarkably easy grades and curves. It is generally well built throughout. It is capable of sustaining any amount of traffic or any rate of speed that may be required of it. It is stocked and bonded for \$24,232,000, or about \$40,709 per mile. The cost of the road is represented in the bonds \$12,116,000, or \$20,354 per mile. These also represent some equipment. Now that the line is completed, and its connection made with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line, it is to be hoped its earnings will be materially increased, and that it will soon be not only self-sustaining, but a source of income to the Union Pacific.

THE UTAH AND NORTHERN.

The Utah and Northern is a narrow (3 feet) gauge. It is 454 miles in length. It traverses a remarkably rich country. Its through, as well as local, traffic is immense. Transportation rates are likewise; at the time it was visited (in November) it could not handle its business. Remarkable as the statement appears, it is yet true that two stations on the line of this road, at its extreme northern end, Butte and Anaconda, 28 miles distant from one another, and about 1,400 miles from Omaha, collect and receive annually an amount of earnings nearly equal to one-tenth of the gross earnings of the entire Union Pacific system, so rich is the surrounding country in mineral wealth. Besides this, nearly the entire country through which the road runs is rich in live-stock interests, which are constantly assuming greater magnitude and value. Interspersed in this mountainous region are fertile valleys, which are being gradually devoted to agricultural and like purposes.

That the line was found in a condition of inability to handle its business is curious enough in view of the apparently profitable character of that business. That its resources should not have been husbanded by keeping the line in the best possible repair and up to a maximum capacity to utilize them may be owing to the possibility that the directors have been unaware of the real interests located there, and perhaps unable to comprehend that while "caring for the company's securities on the market," they may have failed to "grasp the sources of local traffic of the road" and neglected its "ever-increasing sources of revenue." A partial solution may also lie in the possible fact that the financial abilities of the company were being taxed, at the expense of this line, in the construction of the Oregon Short Line or other branches.

The surplus earnings of this (Utah and Northern) line for 1883 are reported to be \$778,680.60, or about \$1,274 per mile. Considering the character of the country and the location of the line this is most remarkable. The interest charge on the bonds of the line was \$388,010, leaving a net surplus of \$390,670.60.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

Business has been and is now much depressed in Idaho and Wyoming. In the latter there has been no increase in population nor perceptibly in business during the last five years. The prevalence of the Mormon element in Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming is a serious drawback to the present and future prosperity and development of those sections.

Business is also much depressed in Colorado.

It will be observed that the net balance of advances by the Union Pacific to the Denver, South Park and Pacific (Colorado) lines, was in June last, as reported by the Commissioner of Railroads, \$1,773,347.35.

lines reported a surplus of earnings for 1883 of \$48,748.29, against the annual interest charge upon the bonds is \$215,340. Of the stock of this line, \$3,289,000, the Union Pacific held March 31, 1884, \$1,000, so that it retained a little less than one-half of the interest. Of the stock, it held \$3,994,570 out of \$5,292,800.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

The local traffic of the Union Pacific may be regarded as confined principally to Nebraska and Kansas and portions of Colorado and Utah and of the Utah and Northern line.

COMPLICATIONS.

Since the building of the Union Pacific proper, and the breaking down of the monopoly of transcontinental, and of a large proportion of its inter-traffic, the changes in railway conditions have been so sudden and so rapid as to almost surpass comprehension. By the extension of the Chicago and Missouri River (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) Railway to Denver, together with the building of other lines to that point, the completion of the Denver and Rio Grande to Salt Lake and Ogden, and other important sources of revenue to the Union Pacific have been developed, to the extent that the feature of profit has been in no small degree eliminated. The persistent tapping by the Burlington and Missouri River of the Union Pacific at important local points, in Nebraska especially, has resulted in a division of the traffic, the steady growth of which was undoubtedly relied upon as a factor to indefinitely and continuously increase the earnings of the latter company—an expectation that failed of realization because of probably unexpected competition. In some cases have the Government directors found that material reductions in rates have ensued to the common local points. But comparative stagnation in revenues from local business has ensued, the remarkable sudden influx of population only preventing a more marked expansion and more serious result in this regard than there would otherwise have been.

President Dillon casually referred to these conditions in his report for 1883. "Business depression in Colorado and a division of the Montana traffic with the Northern Pacific" he assigns as causes of a large loss of passenger traffic. There was in that year a net loss in Pacific business done by the Union Pacific, being a gain in east-bound freight of 23,083 tons, but a loss in west-bound of 67,872 tons. And although there was an increase of 32.7 per cent. in volume of local traffic, there was an average decrease in rates per ton per mile for the year on rough freight of 0.73 of one cent, and on local freight of 0.24 of one cent. The net result was a decrease in earnings, as compared with 1882 of \$1,821,342.46. The general result was more business and less earnings. This was due entirely to competition and depressed rates.

As a general rule, which has held good so far in railway history, the tendency of rates is not only downward, but that once lowered they are with difficulty restored, and never permanently increased.

The earnings of the company in 1882 were the largest of any one year in its history.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway has been extending its line westward, and it is currently reported that it will soon be in the field as a competitor in Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, the Pacific coast, and pos-

sibly in Montana. In this event rates will probably neither decrease nor increase, but the already meager business will simply be divided.

The Burlington and Northwestern roads will represent in cost and indebtedness much smaller proportionate amounts than the Union Pacific. This renders them even more formidable competitors than they would otherwise be. If the Union Pacific represents an excessive indebtedness (for which financial conditions at the time the road was built and less adequate facilities as compared with now are partly the cause), this competition must tend to reduce its earning capacity as compared with its competitors.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad system, according to Poor's Manual, represents a cost (its cash and available assets not being deducted) of \$54,118 per mile. Its officially reported cost of construction and equipment (Poor's Manual) is \$30,293 per mile. The Chicago and Northwestern system, according to the same authority, represents in total liabilities \$38,281 per mile, and in fixed property cost \$37,973 per mile. The Union Pacific, about 4,400 miles, upon the basis of its reported indebtedness, as shown by the books of the company, represents, excluding stock, \$44,480 per mile, and including stock, \$53,080 per mile. In none of these cases are available or other offsetting assets excluded or considered. The main subsidized lines of the Union Pacific, however, upon which the Government holds its security reports a cost for construction and equipment of \$86,343.03 per mile. (Report Commissioner of Railroads, 1883, p. 280.) But the local traffic and resources of the two former systems named, and which go to swell their average cost per mile, are not to be compared with those of the Union Pacific. The larger proportions of their respective systems are in the very heart of a country that affords the greatest and most valuable kind of local traffic.

On the other hand, it is understood that those portions of their respective lines which compete specifically and most seriously with the Union Pacific as regards its local and also its through traffic to a greater or less extent do not and will not represent a cost of to exceed \$15,000 to \$20,000 per mile.

That this and the bonded and stock indebtedness of the Union Pacific are important, even vital, features to be considered in this connection, is shown by reference to the report of the Commissioner aforesaid.

The surplus earnings of the branch lines of the Union Pacific for 1883 are shown by said report to be \$2,442,821.72, against which the annual interest charge is \$2,510,160. The deficit is \$67,338.28. From the same report it appears that the deficit in the operation of the subsidized lines of about 1,830 miles, including dividend April 1, 1884, for the five months ending May 31, 1884, was \$729,414.56. On this basis, and excluding dividends, the annual surplus of the subsidized lines would be \$727,528.62 only, from which is to be deducted the deficit of the branch lines, \$67,338.28, leaving \$660,190.34. (But the subsequent and more economical operation of the road, as heretofore appears, shows an improved condition, and the fact that interest charges are upon bonds, a portion of which are held by the Union Pacific, renders the deficit to some extent apparent rather than real.)

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Company for the year ending June 30, 1883, were \$12,154,960.47. For the year ending June 30, 1884, they were \$8,817,592.44. The decrease was \$3,337,368.03. The total interest charge upon the bonded indebtedness of the entire system is \$8,986,714.23. If there has been excessive bonding of the lines composing the system, which the records show as to the branch lines, so far as

vernment directors are able to judge, has been mainly equal only actual cost of said lines; still, as the Union Pacific pays the in- upon the entire amount of these bonds, as one of the conditions of ration of the branch lines, the fact presents a case of vital inter- view of the showing made.

ie entire bonded debt of the branch lines, \$40,883,000, as shown report of the Commissioner of Railroads, 1881, bonds to the amount 115,730.40, upon which the interest charge is \$1,595,791.13, are the Union Pacific, so that this amount of \$1,595,791 is a nom- her than an actual charge upon the resources of the company. this matter of the branch lines may be the more fully understood, showing the mileage, amounts of stocks and bonds of the re- roads, so far as their operation is material, outstanding and the Union Pacific, November 26, 1884, is hereto appended. The s have been verified by the Commissioner of Railroads. All the and bonds reported as the property of the Union Pacific are to be held absolutely and not pledged or hypothecated by the y, except in three or four practically unimportant instances.

Statement of securities of operated lines

Name of company.	Mileage.	Stocks.		Bonds.	
		Outstand- ing.	Owned by Union Pa- cific.	Outstand- ing	Owned by Union Pa- cific.
d Republican Valley Railroad	237 45	\$928 500	\$928 500	\$1,853,000	\$1,851,000
obara, and Black Hill Railroad	97 90	977,000	977,000	977,000	977,000
and Blue Valley Railroad....	12 80	64,000	64,000	128,000	128,000
Park City Railway	32 27	480,000	480,000	480,000	480,000
Northern Railway	461 86	5,543,000	4,816,400	5,543,000	4,968,000
Central Railroad	327 07	6,230,000	6,228,000	4,788,000	4,697,000
uth Park and Pacific Railroad	320 70	5,292,800	5,192,500	4,240,000	4,186,000
and Emporia Railroad	31 00	465,000	465,000	465,000	465,000
Southwestern Railroad	26 00	288,400	231,700	540,000	540,000
entral Railroad	167 33	1,248,000	1,313,400	1,840,000	1,162,000
Western and Pacific Railroad	20 06	1,000,000	762,500	1,000,000	604,000
anch Union Pacific Railroad..	100 00	1,000,000	858,700	3,829,000	.....
entral Railroad	83 50	1,000,000	858,500	1,000,000	250,000
and Western Railroad	37 50	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000
alt Lake and Pacific Railroad.	53 89	808,500	808,500	808,000	808,000
ort Line Railroad	595 96	12,116,000	6,058,000	12,116,000	150,000
ity and Fort Kearney Railway	70 45	977,100	*720,000	970,000	970,000
ailroad	57 04	1,108,800	*1,000,500	575,000	575,000
d Boulder Valley Railroad	27 00	700,000	*17,000	550,000	548,000
ilder and Caribou Railroad....	6 10	60,000	*60,000	60,000	600,000
J	2,825 38	41,465,100	33,020,700	41,386,000	32,290,000

*\$721,000 in 5 per cent. in call trust, and \$1,092,000 in 5 per cent. call trust.

†\$2,351,000 in 5 per cent. in call trust, and \$2,518,000 in 5 per cent call trust.

‡\$1,674,000 in 5 per cent. call trust, and \$2,220,000 in 5 per cent. call trust.

§\$11,800,000 in 5 per cent. call trust

¶ Held in trust by Messrs. Gould and Sage.

The balance sheets of the company for the quarters ending June 30 and September 30, 1884, respectively, are shown in the report of the president to the directors December 17, 1884. Exhibit is hereto appended.

	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
LIABILITIES.				
First-mortgage bonds.....	\$41,330,000 00	\$41,190,000 00		\$140
Interest on first-mortgage bonds:				
Due	1,064,540 00	213,820 00		850
Accrued, not due	185,638 35	669,460 00	\$483,821 65	
United States subsidy bonds.....	33,539,512 00	33,539,512 00		
Interest on United States bonds, due and unpaid	25,462,210 04	25,965,302 75	503,092 68	
Interest on United States bonds, accrued, not yet paid				
Other funded debt.....	43,250,332 50	43,173,300 00		77
Interest on other funded debt:				
Due and unpaid	211,642 90	321,702 90	110,060 00	
Accrued, not yet due	612,091 64	618,459 16	6,367 52	
Dividends unpaid.....	83,884 77	79,366 27		4
Bills payable.....	7,205,533 14	5,783,778 53		1,421
Pay-rolls and vouchers	1,969,996 52	1,009,972 35		960
Accounts payable.....	2,542,423 57	2,900,175 60	357,752 03	
Called bonds.....	32,000 00	32,000 00		
Profit and loss (balance of undivided income, including land-grant income)	18,915,713 86	22,452,509 45	3,536,795 59	
Capital stock	60,868,500 00	60,868,500 00		
Totals	237,374,019 29	239,117,858 98	2,343,839 69	
ASSETS.				
Road and fixtures	157,728,147 11	158,120,007 97	391,860 86	
Land contracts, land, cash, &c.....	13,639,479 09	15,808,406 46	2,218,967 37	
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	2,482,243 67	2,074,467 91		407
Cash.....	1,192,070 86	825,237 79		366
Company's stock and bonds owned by company.....	3,072,353 09	2,091,739 76	19,366 67	
Other stocks and bonds.....	36,853,444 51	36,924,671 67	71,227 16	
Advances payable in bonds and stocks ..	7,387,095 50	7,710,901 74	323,806 24	
Miscellaneous investments	966,612 14	635,155 02		331
Due from United States	9,698,252 11	10,018,797 33	320,545 22	
Sinking fund in hands of trustees	170,802 21	33,484 59		137
Sinking fund in United States Treasury..	2,270,100 00	2,270,100 00		
Bills receivable.....	235,100 00	262,100 00	27,000 00	
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	359,717 74	488,271 65	128,553 91	
Accounts receivable	2,318,601 26	2,404,457 09	85,855 83	
Totals	237,374,019 29	239,717,858 98	2,343,839 69	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

As will be seen, the balance of surplus income of the three months after payment of all fixed charges, including Government required and taxes, was \$1,602,398.48, a sum equivalent to 2.6 per cent. upon capital stock of the company. It should be remembered that the quarter is generally the most profitable quarter of the year.

	Quarter ending September 30, 1883.		Quarter ending September 30, 1884.	
INCOME.				
Earnings (excluding Saint Joseph and West- ern)		\$7, 850, 076 88		\$7, 317, 770 86
Dividends (excluding Saint Joseph and West- ern)	\$4, 081, 125 36		\$3, 330, 458 78	
Losses (including Saint Joseph and Western)	28, 335 29	4, 109, 460 65	81, 556 51	3, 412, 015 29
Plus earnings, entire system		3, 740, 616 23		3, 905, 755 57
Income from investments outside of the sys- tem		70, 260 52		47, 002 00
Total income		3, 810, 876 75		3, 952, 757 57
EXPENDITURES.				
Interest on bonds	1, 333, 282 93		1, 342, 146 53	
Dividend and interest	34, 945 72		71, 012 25	
Losses on securities, premiums, &c.	23, 030 45		7, 364 42	
Company's sinking-fund requirements, sink- ing-fund bonds	133, 000 00		133, 000 00	
Interest on sundry bonds of operated roads.	264, 476 50		310, 472 50	
Total expenditures		1, 788, 735 60		1, 863, 977 70
Plus		2, 022, 141 15		2, 088, 779 87
United States requirements		549, 300 76		486, 381 36
Net surplus income		1, 472, 840 39		1, 602, 398 48

The following is a condensed statement of the financial results of the first nine months of the year as compared with the same months of the previous year:

	Nine months, 1883.	Nine months, 1884.
Earnings (excluding Saint Joseph and Western) and income from investments	\$21, 082, 680 64	\$18, 594, 170 06
Dividends and taxes (excluding Saint Joseph and Western)	10, 953, 130 70	10, 861, 537 73
Income over expenses and taxes	10, 129, 549 94	7, 732, 632 33
Expenditures: Interest, discount, losses on securities, sinking fund, &c.	3, 187, 741 53	5, 682, 215 84
Plus income	4, 941, 808 41	2, 050, 416 49
United States requirements	1, 493, 214 69	858, 018 93
Income	3, 448, 563 72	1, 192, 397 56
Received from trustees Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage	225, 000 00	400, 000 00
Net surplus income	3, 673, 563 72	1, 592, 397 56
Dividends declared during period specified	3, 195, 591 00	1, 065, 197 00
Balance of income	477, 972 72	527, 200 56

Under the circumstances, commercial and other, and in view of the applications which necessarily confront and embarrass a new management, the Government directors would feel disposed to comment sparingly on these showings, if comment by them were pertinent in the premises. They have appended these exhibits and stated as fully as they have and shall, the conditions which surround the Union Pacific, in the view of making as clear as possible those conditions which should dictate the tenor and character of any legislation that may be enacted regarding the Union Pacific or affecting any corporations of this class.

The Government directors have not been able to agree among themselves that an extended consideration of the "transportation problem"

is proper in this report, although so diversified are the interests and characteristics of the Union Pacific system that there is not one of the phases of that problem but that directly affects the operation and future prospects of the road. There is no road in the country whose interests lie more in the direction of having this troublesome issue satisfactorily adjusted or placed in process of solution, if need be, by some legal method. The Union Pacific stands prominently among the railways of the country whose revenues and successful operation are affected and impaired by the inability of these corporations to maintain profitable through or competitive rates, which cannot be maintained with any degree of permanency or certainty, because of the detestable persistency of traffic managers to cut a terminal rate that has in it the element of fair profit to the carrier.

Like all railroads in the country, the Union Pacific has nearly, if not quite, approximated the condition of having to depend upon its local traffic for revenue. It becomes an important question for legislative consideration, therefore, whether and how the indebtedness of the company to the Government shall or can, under these circumstances, be secured, and within what limit of time. The transactions of the company, the manipulation of its property and resources, have passed into history, and cannot be recalled or obliterated. Wherever those vast earnings and investments have gone, they are certainly not now wholly represented in present values and assets of the company. The Government directors will not assume to assert or predict whether by any contingency of fortune or device of legislation there is any prospect that they ever can or will be. It is for them to call attention to what they believe to be the fact, that the bonded indebtedness and capitalization of the Union Pacific system far exceed the amounts the properties will bear as revenue-earning factors as compared with other competing lines. The issue is therefore forced whether the sections of country naturally or from necessity tributary to the lines can be properly subjected to the traffic rates which the payment of the company's obligations and successful battle with its competitors involve—whether in this process “the tax levied by Congress upon the commerce of the country that passes by way of transportation over these lines” may be equitably imposed.

In the contingency of legislation, either directly or through the medium of a commission, establishing, regulating, or interfering with these rates, or providing a method for the payment of the Government's debt, it will be observed that a basis that would afford, for instance, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska) Railroad a fair revenue upon its cost, would be entirely inadequate to the Union Pacific subsidized lines.

Inasmuch as local traffic must be relied upon mainly as the source of revenue with which the Union Pacific must liquidate its indebtedness, justice to localities, especially to the States of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, demands the most careful consideration of the rates imposed upon them. It further opens up the question whether some method may not be devised by which “through traffic” and commercial centers may be compelled to bear their proper proportion of this burden. It is neither beneficial nor expedient that one class of rates should decline to the basis forced by relentless and dishonorable competition, while another class is maintained at exorbitant figures, which competition does not affect, unless very indirectly or remotely.

On account of this really unjust feature, the Union Pacific, as are other roads, is compelled, in order to secure the revenues necessary to its requirements, to fix and impose rates, at points where they may be

arily maintained, which embrace every feature of extortion. This recognized and deprecated by none more fully and earnestly than present management itself. And while it is true that the management is addressing itself most seriously to this feature and most vigorously to the correction of these evils, self-preservation compels it to do or practice them.

Investigations preliminary to such changes and reductions as may in the interests of the company be made, are being instituted with as much energy and dispatch as circumstances permit. But the nature of things indicates that progress in this direction must be slow and unsatisfactory, until remedial legislation shall come to its aid.

As far as the State of Nebraska is concerned, its transportation interests are almost entirely in the hands of the Union Pacific, Chicago, and North Western, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways—principally in those of the two former. These roads pool or maintain rates at competing points. These points secure perhaps occasionally, but generally, somewhat better rates than non-competing. But the advantages secured in that regard are not material.

Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, &c., other lines enter the field and other factors and complications operate upon rates. At these points, rates are comparatively lower and the difficulty of maintaining them is very

THE POSTAL CLAIM.

The questions involved in the controversy between the Government and the Union Pacific are so complex that it is almost impossible to discuss them intelligently without the intervention of some officer or department of the Government directly familiar with the conduct and management of the company's affairs.

The company has interposed a claim for the transportation, during a series of years, of postal-route agents, at passenger rates.

Government directors have very decided convictions as to the validity of this claim. But as it is one of the items of controversy in a case now pending between the Government and the company, in the Court of Claims, comment here would not, perhaps, be regarded as advisable.

NET EARNINGS.

There is equity in the claim, in the opinion of the Government directors. That in arriving at net earnings, there should be deducted such expenses as are properly and necessarily expended in improvements and betterments. The high degree of excellence, of speed, and assurances of safety demanded in present railway management dictate the justice of this policy within reasonable limits. It is only by its operation that the Union Pacific could stand to-day, as it does, in the very front rank of first-class roads. In fact, the Supreme Court has affirmed this view.

I think the true interest of the Government is the same as that of the stockholders, and will be subserved by encouraging a liberal application of the earnings to the improvement of the works. It is better for the ultimate security of the Government.

The view of the Government directors is correct, however, the argument and decisions of courts that whatever, without some defined limit, is expended in betterments is an addition *pro tanto* to the security of the Government, is fallacious. The original excessive cost of the

premises. There is no person or department representation that has this needful authority now. The office of Railroads, as at present constituted, has not the time, professional force, nor the pecuniary ability at its command to deal with all the issues involved. Nor is it the legal authority necessary.

SINKING FUND.

The company rightfully protests that the investment in a sinking fund for the benefit of the Government (or credit accumulated) is unjust to it. The fund is not so invested as a full measure of its ability, if properly invested. It is not to a practical degree, to relieve the debt of the staggering amount which will have assumed when the time arrives for its payment. The present policy of percentage upon net earnings, and the investment in a sinking fund, is to be pursued, experience teaches that some vital essential is lacking to the successful working of the policy, some additional measures must be adopted. The carrying out of the policy presupposes two things—the Government must know the full and entire amount of its proportion of the net earnings, and must accumulate that amount so as to accumulate with reasonable interest.

But if the Government is to be reimbursed out of the net earnings, Government directors venture the suggestion that in the management of the Government will ever know, for it is practically impossible to definitely arrive at, what those earnings really are. Some competent commission or Government directorate is needed to lawfully supervise continually and constantly the actual operations of the company. Aside from this being in question, there is grave doubt whether results would then be satisfactory to the Government and public. This for the reason, among others, that conditions which this year might prompt and enable the company to comply with certain demands next year might render

sent requirement of the Government of a certain percentage of earnings, a fixed sum be agreed upon, which the company would be compelled to pay at stated intervals toward the interest and principal of its debt to the Government. It is true the Supreme Court has held that the company may not be compelled to pay either the principal or interest before the maturity of the bonds. But it does not seem probable that the company can conceive it to be to its interest to longer delay on this issue, if reasonable terms are imposed upon it.

By imposing such a stated sum the law-making power can resolve upon a definite and intelligent figure, with or without consultation with the company, keeping in view the financial condition and abilities of the company and having due regard to the interests of the communities and of the country that will be affected. This plan would necessarily effect the immediate and complete suppression of all present controversies and pending litigation, as well as remove any and all cause for the same. The reasons which have existed for complaint and irritation, growing out of these controversies, would fall to the ground. The company would know exactly what it must do, and the Government would have no occasion for uncertainty and insecurity—consummations most devoutly to be wished. The Government would still retain the power to alter and amend legislation concerning the company, and would thus hold the means of protecting the interests of the public in its hands. And in view of this, the Government directors would respectfully again call attention to such remarks as have been made touching the creation of a commission, in which the intelligent consideration and control of the matters referred to may be vested.

SHALL THE RIGHTS OF THE GOVERNMENT BE SECURED?

Government directors are reluctant to offer suggestions in this regard. Yet the purpose of their office would seem almost to exact and demand the performance of that function.

The Government is now face to face with the proposition that it shall deal justly with this corporation as it now finds it, and at the same time deal justly with the public and commercial interests. The Government directors have endeavored to present conditions as they exist. The time to deal vigorously with the corporation and to speedily accomplish the ends now sought, and which the public interests in the past, as now, have demanded, was permitted to pass by. This is not offered as a criticism, but a comparative ability required to speak and act in the light of past conditions as contrasted with those of the future, is very slight.

In view of this fact, anomalous as it now seems, presents itself, that the Government cannot afford to cripple the road by commanding any acts which the existing conditions render it probably impossible for the company to perform, which would render its securities of uncertain and merely speculative value. Justice to itself, to the public interests, and to the community dictate this much.

Until some practical and intelligent measures, other than those now being suggested, looking to a solution of the complications referred to, are adopted, the controversies between the company and the Government will continue. The hope that "the managers of these large railway enterprises should be allowed to address themselves to the thorough management of their trust, and to that end they should be dismissed from attendance in Washington to defend themselves in never-ceasing Congressional controversies" (Roscoe Conkling, in the United States Senate, February 1875), will never be realized.

There is hardly a grander system of railway in the world than the Union Pacific. If its property represented a cost and indebtedness such as its honest building at the present instead of at the time of commercial inflation would involve, and it could control, as a common carrier, without serious competition, the vast resources of the country it traverses, it would be equally grand, as it has been, in its net earning capacity.

The Government has uniformly encouraged and even indirectly assisted the corporation in building the so-called branch lines and extensions of the system. It has done so on the alleged theory that these branches and extensions would operate to the financial advantage of the company and its ability to liquidate its indebtedness to the Government. The Government directors in 1873 called the attention of the Department and Congress to this subject. They said:

With regard to the advances which the Union Pacific has made in aid of the railroads mentioned, we can but repeat what we said in our report for 1872: "We do not question the wisdom of a policy which tends to secure to the trunk line business which the said several roads may command. It could not well afford to have said business diverted from it. The policy, however, should be so ordered as not to interfere with whatever present or future claim the Government may have for reimbursement." The ability of the company to make the advances referred to tends to show that it could have returned more to the Government than it has, and raises the question of the power of the company to divert its means into channels not authorized by the law. * * * The safety of the Government's investments depends on the future of the road.

Still no restrictions were provided or imposed upon the power (other than the general provision in section 4, act March 3, 1873) of the company to pursue the policy of diverting earnings to the building of these branches. So that now the Government has really a pecuniary interest in these branch lines, stock and bonds of which are outstanding, and some of which are in the hands of others than the company. If searching investigation should establish that these lines have been excessively bonded (which the Government directors are not, however, prepared to assert), and that under the circumstances there was no necessity for the issuance of stock, or at least of its going into the hands of others than the Union Pacific Company, the full force and pertinency of the suggestions of the Government directors in 1873 become very apparent. They address themselves now with equal force to legislative consideration, in view of the increased number and character of the complications that surround the situation. "The safety of the Government's investments depends upon the future of the road." The proposition was true in 1873. It is even more true now. It suggests the fact and its painful relevancy that the inevitable tendency of traffic rates, which the railway manager finds himself utterly powerless to resist, is downward. This has inspired the most strenuous and persistent efforts toward economy in operation. In turn every railway finds itself driven to the extremity of keeping up with, or, if possible, in advance of its competitors, and compelled to adopt every possible device as a means of doing so. These are bald but demonstrated facts.

It is hardly possible that a commission, delegated with authority to perform all the acts within the range of its proposed and proper jurisdiction, could not adequately and with reasonable expedition embrace in its investigations and official functions the specific matters and issues involved in the relations of the Pacific railroads to the Government.

It will not have escaped the observation of the Department that in the condition of present legislation upon the subject, there is no legally constituted power or authority to press a settlement or adjust affairs between the Government and the Union Pacific. The necessity for such

a power or authority in some body of individuals is manifest. Each new phase or issue, as it arises, requires some additional legislation. This is naturally tardy and generally in some particular defective. This has been one of the fruitful causes of the lingering and disgraceful contests between the Government and the company. This is really the nutshell in which the causes of these controversies are contained. It ought to be removed. Interests are suffering and being jeopardized for really no good reason whatever.

The condition and prospects of the road, if the theory of the Government directors is correct, require that either Congress, or, this being impracticable, a commission duly authorized, establish maximum and minimum rates, which may be departed from only when absolute justice shall require it and with the knowledge and approval of such commission, and that special rates be permitted only with such consent. All litigation growing out of alleged extortion, discrimination, or violations of the law applying to rates or the conduct of all railway corporations toward private individuals should be prosecuted by such commission, as the judgment of its members dictate.

The question as to whether the Government should, if competent, or it were deemed advisable by legislation or through the medium of a commission, encourage competition, and thus secure the lowest attainable rates, for the benefit of the public primarily, or restrict such competition within reasonable limits, so far as the Union Pacific and its competitors are concerned, bears directly upon the question and method of the ultimate recovery by the Government of its debt.

The present inability of the company to comply with extremely rigorous demands in this regard such as should, other things being equal, be imposed, is due almost wholly to competition, and the changed conditions it has produced in late years.

If these are held to be objects desirable to be accomplished, a railway commission suggests itself as the most expeditious and intelligent instrumentality, the necessary statutory enactments preceding, by which they may be secured.

The policy of creating commissions of this character has been adopted largely by the States of the Union, and is growing in favor. It cannot be entirely serviceable and successful until it shall have been adopted by the General Government. In this latter event, it is desirable that uniformity in State legislation and in the constitution, jurisdiction, powers, and duties of State and Federal commissions be secured, to the end that harmony and sameness of purpose in those regards may be attained. Methods and measures to formulate into practical shape such reforms as experience and wise legislation shall dictate will be the most readily attained in this way. As this process must at best be slow, the necessity for expedition in taking the initiatory steps is manifest. Mr. M. M. Kirkman, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, a gentleman who has won very high distinction as an expert and reliable authority in railway management, cites the fact that the trouble and expense to many railways, in conforming to the requirements of State commissions and enactments regarding reports they are compelled to furnish, are quite considerable. In many instances a railroad extends into and is operated in different States. It is required to make reports in and for each several State. Because of the want of uniformity in the character of the demands made upon it, though these demands are all for the same purpose, it is subject to much unnecessary expense and annoyance. Mr. Kirkman is of the opinion that the form of report required by the United States Commissioner of Railroads is thoroughly

comprehensive, is the best and most practicable form submitted, and would serve the requirements of every State.

There is no doubt but that the Union Pacific management is subject to much unnecessary annoyance and expense in being continually called upon for statements and reports of every conceivable kind. They are generally of the nature a report of which should be or should have been required to be made to some department of the Government authorized to demand and receive it at the time of the happening of the event or transaction.

CONCLUSION.

The Government directors do not wish to be understood as holding that there is an immediate and specific remedy, by legislation or otherwise, for the evils and complications herein referred to. Experience and intelligence only can elucidate processes and time only can work out satisfactory results. But they are of the unqualified opinion that no practical results will be attained or can be reasonably expected until the Government shall settle upon some definite, permanent, and just policy, with plenary executive authority back of it, looking to a settlement of the issues involved.

They believe that any legislative action taken should be predicated upon as full and complete an understanding of the rate or transportation question as possible; that the company may not be compelled either to resort to what may be, or may be regarded as, extortionate or unjust rates, or to continue the policy of such rates where they are now imposed; and that, above all, that it may not be embarrassed in any efforts it may make, or which it contemplates, to correct existing evils in that regard. That any legislation of a general character should be directed towards securing, if possible, the basis of a paying and profitable rate on through traffic, that local traffic may be relieved of the unjust burden which competitive through rates force upon it, is certainly evident.

The very happy fact that the stock of the company is owned now mainly by investors, instead of speculators, has had great weight with the Government directors. It has conclusively determined in their minds the fact that perhaps above all things that are to be avoided in legislation is the contingency of such terms being imposed upon the company as to render its stock practically permanently non-dividend paying, thus giving it an uncertain and purely speculative value. The result of this would be to utterly discourage all bona fide investors and holders, force the entire volume of stock into Wall street, and finally into the hands of the pure speculator, to whom "control is better than ownership, because cheaper," and affording all the necessary means to wreck and prey upon the resources of the corporation. It is difficult to conceive to what unfortunate end the road would come in such an event. It would be ruinous to the road. It would be the destruction of the claims of the Government upon it.

The Government directors frankly confess that this consideration has operated to divest their minds of the conviction, at one time partially entertained by some of them, that statutory prohibition of declaration of dividends upon the stock until the Government's debt is paid should be enacted.

It has been indicated herein as the judgment of the Government directors that while the resources of the Union Pacific are enormous they are circumscribed by competitive conditions which magnify the immense proportions of its indebtedness. While these resources will increase,

the complications growing out of these competitive conditions may be expected to increase measurably if not correspondingly.

It has also been intimated, if experience has not in fact demonstrated, that net earnings, upon which the present sinking fund process is based, is a sort of undefined sum which the Government can never know accurately unless it shall be represented directly in the management and operation of the road. The inauguration of that policy or plan can be contemplated only with the gravest apprehension as to its results.

A showing has been made of how and where the stock of the company has been and is now held.

An exhibit has also been made of the amount, character, and probable value of the stocks and bonds of the branch lines.

The physical characteristics of the road have been considered.

These showings have been made for the purpose of indicating as fully as could be done herein the actual condition of the company's property.

If the Government would take the securities of the branch lines, or require that they be deposited as security additional to that it now has, and fix upon a stated amount to be paid at stated periods, such as would in time liquidate the debt, but which would not compel the company to impose unjust terms upon its patrons, and would justify the Government in prohibiting it from doing so, this controversy might be regarded as virtually settled. The province of the Government directors would then be practically reduced to the single duty of satisfying themselves and being able to affirm that the operations of the company were conducted upon principles and methods of fairness to the public and reasonable profit to itself.

December, 1884.

COLGATE HOYT.
EDMUND L. JOY.
FRANK COLPETZER.
H. L. MERRIMAN.
D. R. ANTHONY.

To Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Since the preparation of this report the following communications from Charles Francis Adams, jr., president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, marked A, B, and C, respectively, have been received, and, by a vote of the Government directors, they are made an appendix to this report:

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

BOSTON, *December 5, 1884*

MY DEAR SIR: There are certain questions of policy connected with any proposed ultimate settlement between the Government and the Pacific railroads which seem to me of great importance. Indeed, I regard a correct understanding of them as essential to the successful working of any plan which may be adopted; and should they be ignored, disaster will in my opinion inevitably result. This disaster, too, will not be confined to the corporations; for the fate of the corporations and of the Government debt, unless I am wholly mistaken, are so interwoven that one cannot be prejudiced without prejudicing the other. I, therefore, propose to submit my views on these questions of policy through you to the Board of Government Directors of the company for such use as the gentlemen composing the Board may deem suitable and proper.

1. It has been urged in certain quarters that the Government requirements, looking to a more speedy liquidation of the company's debt, should be put extremely high—so high as practically to absorb all net earnings and put a stop to the payment of dividends on the company's stock. Indeed, it has been suggested that such dividends should be prohibited by law altogether until the entire Government debt is wiped out.

I beg to submit that such a course of proceeding would result in consequences hardly less injurious to the Government as a creditor, than to the stockholders as its debtor. The inevitable result of putting a final stop to dividends on Union Pacific stock, and consequently depriving it of an investment value, will be to cause it to drift out of the hands of permanent holders into those of speculators. It will tend irresistibly to Wall street. Every one practically acquainted with the course of securities knows this to be a fact. There is no competent business man who will deny it; and, indeed, as the books of the company now show, the stopping of dividends even for a few months, and with the belief that it is only temporary, has already caused a most unfortunate reduction in the number of small, permanent shareholders. Within the last six months a considerable body of investment stock has passed into speculative hands, although not yet sufficient to control the property.

I, therefore, consider that we may take this as an indisputable basis on which to forecast future events in certain contingencies. Accordingly, if the Government, by depriving the company of the power of paying dividends, drives its stock into the hands of Wall-street speculators, the property will take the course which other well-known properties have taken in the past. It will share the fate of the old Erie, for instance, and of the Wabash. It will, with absolute certainty, and within a time which any one skilled in such matters can measurably forecast, be secured by those who will seek its control simply for the purpose of getting what plunder they can out of it.

From that time forward the roads of this corporation, representing \$200,000,000, will be operated as other roads have been operated under similar conditions. Hence I submit that, though the stockholders would be ruined in the first place, the Government would lose what is due it in the second place. The security for its debt would inevitably be destroyed or made away with.

I do not think that any one will gravely maintain that the United States Government can hold its own against the machinations of Wall-street sharpers. It is too unwieldy a body to successfully attempt to do so. While officials are endeavoring by every means in their power to perform their duty, street operators will, as every one knows, invariably obtain the advantage of them. The only course which would then be open for the Government to pursue would be to take possession of the property, and itself to manage it. The result could easily be foretold—a Government road, in the position of the Union Pacific and brought in contact with roads handled by private parties, would scarcely pay operating expenses. Meanwhile, before this, whatever assets the company had, to which the Government lien did not strictly attach, would have disappeared.

I accordingly submit with confidence that it is not for the interest of the Government to insert in any bill which may be prepared, a clause depriving the company's stock of its investment value. It will be deprived of that value should the power of declaring dividends upon it be stopped. I therefore contend that it is for the direct and manifest

interest of the Government that the directors of the company should be responsible for its management, and should be intrusted with the usual power of declaring dividends out of legitimate net earnings after all annual claims of the Government. Any bill which may be framed shall have been satisfied. Of course I have no objection to any penal provision being inserted which Congress may see fit to insert, making the directors criminally responsible for declaring or paying a dividend which has not been fairly earned; but I do insist that, after this liability, of such a character as Congress sees fit to declare, has been imposed, they should be intrusted with the usual responsibility of directors in full control of an ordinary property.

It may be urged that this has been the case heretofore; the threat of the penalty has always hung over the directors, and yet it has not prevented their declaring dividends which have not been earned. This is an entire mistake. It is true that recently one or more dividends have been declared which had not been earned in the year during which they were paid; but no dividend has ever been declared which was not paid out of surplus earnings in excess of every Government demand, securities representing which were then in the treasury of the company. The books of the company will show, and any expert that the Government will employ to examine them will so report. In regard to this point there should be no mistake.

The charge that any dividend has been made on Union Pacific stock which had not justly been fairly earned is one which has only been advanced through ignorance or malice. It would not stand a moment's legal investigation.

I would also deprecate, in the strongest possible manner, any attempt to tie up the responsible direction of the road in the matter of the disposition to be made of the company's assets. Much has been said of late in regard to the connections of the Union Pacific road. It has been alleged that they were, in railroad parlance, "suck-

By this it is meant that they fail to pay their operating expenses, and so deplete the sources of the main line, instead of increasing them. This is a wholly erroneous view of the situation. The branches and auxiliary lines of the Union Pacific road constitute the only real security the Government has for the repayment of its indebtedness. It is true that certain of those lines may not, according to the returns, pay interest on their cost. Some of them, possibly, may not pay operating expenses. Meanwhile, those who advance this criticism fail to take into account the fact that it is the business to and from these auxiliary lines passing over the main line of the Union Pacific which gives that line its most certain revenue. Full loads of loaded cars pass daily between Omaha and the points where these branches connect with the main line, earning money with every revolution of their wheels. If it were not for these branches, the Union Pacific would be confined to such small local traffic as it could pick up at points directly upon its main line, and to its share of through transcontinental business which has recently been subdivided by the opening through the construction of competing routes. If this were so, I should, as president of the Union Pacific, at once advise the stockholders to surrender the company to the Government. In my opinion, it would not be worth the amount of the first mortgage upon it.

It being the case—and I maintain with the utmost confidence that no man of experience in railroad matters in the country can be found to deny it—it is obvious that if the company must be left free to develop as the exigencies of the case shall require, or else it will lose its traffic. Other lines are continually pressing in upon territory which the Union Pacific has hitherto served. It is a race in which the弱者 falls. If, therefore, the directors of the Union Pacific, under the impression that they are either too incompetent or too corrupt to exercise safe judgment in the management of the railroad, are to be tied up in such a way that they cannot do what the occasion may hereafter require, the immediate sufferer will again be the stockholder; but after he has suffered the turn of the Government will surely come. The security it has for the repayment of its debt will from day to day be impaired. At this point the judgment of all competent railroad men will be found to agree in my own.

Therefore, would, in the second place, urgently insist that any bill which Congress may frame or pass looking to a permanent settlement of this question will fail for its purpose unless, so far as future development is concerned, the board of directors of the Union Pacific is intrusted with that power which other boards of directors with whom they are in competition uniformly have. To retain their traffic they must be able to extend their system when occasion requires. The exercise of that power on their part in the past has given the company its present value. Had that power not been exercised, this property, as I have already said, would, in my opinion, not now be worth the amount of the first-mortgage bonds upon it. The exercise of the same power will inevitably be necessary in the future, and there is even reason to fear that it will in future be abused than there is evidence that it has been abused in the past.

Finally, I would submit that, as between the Government and the company, there are two practical courses now open, and two courses only. One or the other should be

EXHIBIT B.

Boston, .

DEAR SIR; That the Union Pacific Railway Company, up to the Thurman act was passed, had no intention whatever of making any Government debt which matures in 1896, has been so frequently now taken for granted as an admitted fact. Yet this assertion is though my connection with the Union Pacific as a stockholder and though I have been on its board of direction for less than ten years, able to state with emphasis that there has been no time in the company, so far as I can ascertain, when there was not in the minds of the directors a settled plan as to the manner in which the Government debt should be met.

I was a Government director myself for one year—1878. As a Government director, I had one, and only one, conversation with Mr. Gould, then in the company. That conversation related to this very subject. It was a design of evading obligations to the Government, Mr. Gould, submitted to me a plan for meeting them in advance of maturity, more than a development of that which had already long existed in the minds of the company's directors.

Briefly, it was this; and I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the most beneficent, the most business-like, and the most financial plan to meet the obligations to the Government which have been accepted by the Union Pacific as the first of the transcontinental railroads. The directors was to secure for it, through an auxiliary railroad, control of the vast region of country then unoccupied by railroad. This auxiliary road was to be constructed out of the surplus earnings and other spare income of the main line, and the bonds and securities representing it were to remain in the Union Pacific. Before the year 1880 this plan had been developed to such an extent that the company then owned 600 miles of auxiliary road, represented by stock and bonds.

But it is often asserted that these auxiliary lines are in the nature of feeders, and not feeders, of the Union Pacific. The main line, it is said, would not be able to run without them. I have to say that this view also is totally error. For these auxiliary lines the Union Pacific Railroad proper would not be able to run without them, and would hardly be able to meet the interest on its first-mortgage bonds, and would hardly be able to meet the interest on its second-mortgage bonds. This subject I have already dwelt upon in a previous letter. Nevertheless, a misapprehension in regard to it is so great that the other side of the question has to be stated, and again restated before it is appreciated. The Union Pacific does not get its profit, not from the through business which goes over its main line, but from the full trains of cars which pass to and from the various branches.

Union Pacific that traffic on which it lived. Thus, practically, the surplus earnings of the company, after the payment of reasonable dividends to the stockholders, constituted a fund which was regularly applied to the railroad development of the neighboring region, furnishing what was imperatively needed and at the same time giving to the Union Pacific the bulk of its most remunerative traffic. The Thurman act superseded this plan. The money which had theretofore been turned into the business and made of inestimable service in developing the country was, by the operation of that act, diverted to a sinking fund. In place, therefore, of supplying Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho with railroads, and insuring large profits to the Union Pacific, this money was placed where it has, as the record shows, failed to be of use to any one. In the sinking fund it has not earned 2 per cent. interest, instead of the 50 per cent. which it would have earned had it been applied according to the policy of the management. Neither have the people of the interior got the railroads they needed.

The plan of the directors was to continue the system I have described. They believed that by the year 1894, when the Government debt would become due, the assets in the company's treasury, representing its auxiliary system, would be at least \$80,000,000, and not improbably \$100,000,000. The company would then have been in a position to meet the Government and offer it this large railroad property as security for its debt. That it would have been ample security I do not question. I think that no railroad man familiar with the situation would question it. Had the Government then declined to renew its loan upon this security at a reduced rate of interest, it would have been possible for the company to go into the money market, and, placing a mortgage upon the whole property, to raise the sum necessary for paying the Government off. As I have said, under the operation of the Thurman act it was not possible to continue this policy of the directors. The sinking fund was substituted in its place, and the course of events has proved the sinking-fund plan a failure.

It only remains to endeavor to devise some new policy which shall enable the company to meet its obligations. This question is now before Congress, and I do not propose to discuss it. Meanwhile, it is right and proper that the Government should understand that, in future, the company will not be able to carry out the sinking-fund policy, or even the semi-annual policy if imposed upon it by law, and also to develop its auxiliary system. The money which would suffice for the latter purpose will have to be devoted to the former. This seems to me, from every point of view, most unfortunate. Only by building up its auxiliary branch system could the Union Pacific accomplish what should have been its destiny. It ought to have supplied the interior of the continent with that railroad system which must be supplied to it from some source before development is possible. I believe that, with the assistance of the Union Pacific auxiliary system, even in its present incomplete form, the Government is reasonably sure of receiving back what the company owes it. Nevertheless, the larger and more publicly useful plan which the management of the company had devised has been destroyed. Every step to protect itself which the Government has hitherto taken has resulted, according to my best judgment, simply in depriving the interior mountain region of the continent of its railroads, and diminishing the security for the repayment of the Government debt.

This view, I know, is one not commonly taken. Newspaper critics especially will, I presume, treat it with derision. Nevertheless, that it is true is a thing of which I feel myself the most absolute assurance, although I had no share in that original policy which I have described. I think, also, it will be found that those most competent to offer an opinion would agree with me. In any event, it seems to me proper that this aspect of the question should be placed on record and brought to the notice of members of Congress.

I remain, &c.,

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.,
President.



EXHIBIT C.

BOSTON, *December 26, 1884.*

MY DEAR SIR: Inquiry has of late reached me from several different quarters as to what the Union Pacific Railway Company now desired, or was endeavoring to obtain, in the way of legislation at Washington.

As very erroneous statements on this head are often met with in the columns of the daily press, it may be well to explicitly define what the position of the company really is. I will, therefore, say that the Union Pacific Railway Company at this time has no scheme in regard to meeting its Government obligations which it is endeavoring to have incorporated into law. The original policy of the company in this matter I have endeavored to describe in another communication. Its policy was, in brief, to treat the debt it owed to the Government as it would any other debt. When the debt

matured it would have to be provided for at the peril of the company. If it was not provided for it would be a valid lien upon the property, which would cause it to pass out of the hands of its owners and into those of the creditor.

With this well understood liability impending, the scheme of the directors was to yearly invest large amounts of surplus earnings in additional railroad construction, the assets representing which would constitute a species of sinking fund in its treasury, offsetting in so far the debt. As I have also said, of all the schemes yet devised this seems to me to have been at once the most beneficent to the country, the most practical and business-like, so far as the corporation was concerned, and that which afforded the best security to the United States. Nevertheless, Congress intervened, and, by the passage of the Thurman act, made it practically impossible for the company to continue this policy. The money which theretofore had been devoted to railroad building was, under the operation of the Thurman act, diverted to the sinking fund.

This action of Congress having substituted a new plan in place of that of the company, it only remained for the directors to conform as best they could to the conditions thus prescribed, and to do whatever was in their power to carry out the policy imposed upon them. Such is their position at this time. They are prepared loyally to conform to the terms of the Thurman act.

Meanwhile, as I understand it, the heads of the national departments and all the leading members of Congress agree that in practical operation the sinking fund provisions of the Thurman act have not proved a success. This is evident also from the fact that the money turned into the fund has failed to accumulate at all as it was supposed it would. The investments provided for cannot be made at a profit. Under these circumstances the policy of the company is simply to await the action of Congress. It has nothing whatever to propose. It has been incorrectly stated that the 60-year funding bill (so called) advocated by Railroad Commissioner Armstrong emanated from this company. On the contrary, the representatives of the Union Pacific were not consulted in the preparation of that bill. Neither do they now seek to secure its passage. They have always been ready to afford every possible information in regard to their position and resources which officials of the Government may call for. They have also very distinct ideas as to what the resources of the company will enable them to do. Meanwhile, apart from this, they await such action as Congress in its wisdom may see fit to take. They are prepared to do whatever it is possible for them to do to meet the requirements of any new law which may be passed.

I am free to say that, should such a measure as that known as the Thompson bill, which passed the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress, become a law, I do not, from such examination as I have been able to make, see how the company could live up to its requirements and make any return to its stockholders. No railroad can be prosperous the whole of the net income of which is absorbed in fixed charges and dividends. A considerable part of its surplus income—and in the case of the Union Pacific that would amount to a very large sum—must annually be put into the property if the property is to be kept up to the standard. This is peculiarly the case with any railroad in an undeveloped country. A large amount of money must, so to speak, be plowed into the soil every year, otherwise the property will deteriorate.

My investigations lead me to suppose that, should any bill of the nature of the Thompson bill become a law, largely increasing the requirements which the company must pay into the sinking fund, there would not remain an amount of surplus revenue which would more than suffice for keeping the property in a stationary condition, without any provision being made for necessary development. Nothing would remain for the stockholders, and the value of the stock would depreciate accordingly.

therefore should regard the passage of this act as most unfortunate, not only for the stockholders of the company, but for its bondholders also, as well as for the United States. I think it would have a strong tendency, which I have already in another letter described, to send the stock into the hands of those who would manage the property simply for what they could get out of it, and without regard to its preservation.

I am well aware that I may be wholly wrong in apprehending such a result. Nevertheless, I give it as my best judgment up to this time. Should the 60-year funding bill now before the Senate become a law, I am under the impression that it would impose an obligation greater than the property could bear. It would absorb annually a large sum of money, which, in my opinion, would in the general interest be much better applied to construction. Could I have my way, therefore, acting for what I believe to be the benefit of both the company and the Government, instead of using this money in the way proposed I would, under any restrictions which Congress might impose, apply it to the construction of additional lines of railway, the first mortgage securities of which should be placed in the hands of the Government as an offset to our maturing debt. In that way, in my belief, the utmost benefit would be secured to the company, to the people inhabiting the interior mountain region of the

ntry, and ultimately to the United States. It would be such a measure as this that the company would advocate, did it now advocate any measure at all. Meanwhile, it does not see its way to doing so. Its attitude, accordingly, is an expectant one. It waits to see what rule Congress in its wisdom shall impose, and when that is imposed it will live up to it, if it can. If upon a fair trial the burden exceeds the company's strength, we do not doubt that, in the interest of all concerned, Congress will modify it.

Trusting that I have made myself clear in the above explanation,

I remain, yours, very truly,

CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.,
President.

OLGATE HOYT, Esq.,
Chairman Union Pacific Board of Government Directors.



REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, February 2, 1885.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, appointed by the President under the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, have the honor to submit their sixteenth annual report.

MEETINGS.

We have held three meetings during the last year; one in New York in connection with the awarding of contracts for Indian supplies, which required the attendance of several days. A full report of the work done at that meeting is given by Commissioner Lyon, the chairman of our purchasing committee. Our second meeting was at Mohonk Lake, the residence of Commissioner Smiley. Besides the members of the Board, about fifty persons interested in Indian rights were present as the guests of Mr. Smiley. Several days were spent in the discussion of topics relating to the condition of Indians, and their progress towards citizenship. Another conference in connection with our annual meeting was held in Washington.

Full reports of the proceedings of these conventions will be found in the Appendix.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

The year 1884 has been for all the Indians a year of peace and quietness. Wars have been called for the intervention of military force; no disturbances have required the services of a "Peace Commission." But though the year has been marked by no special excitement, it has been one of progress in industry and education. More Indians are now engaged in cultivating the soil and in various mechanical pursuits than in any former period; and more Indian children are attending industrial, manual, and day schools than ever before. The progress in a single year is not very great, but looking back over the whole period since the "New Policy" was inaugurated, we can see evidence of growth in industry, and of progress in the pursuits and habits of civilized life. The following statistics, carefully compiled from the reports of Indian Commissioners and from the results of our observations, present a comparative view of the present condition of the Indians with that of sixteen years ago.

In the first item, the five civilized tribes are not included in the statistics.

[Number of Indians in the United States (Alaska excepted), 264,369.]

	1868.	1884.
Wear citizens dress	No report.	82,463
Houses occupied	7,476	14,231
Built during last year		2,387
Schools of all grades	111	233
Teachers	134	73
Scholars	4,718	11,711
Money expended for education by Government	No report.	\$650,565
By religious societies	No report.	\$218,565
By State of New York	No report.	\$16,840
Indians who can read	No report.	19,593
Learned to read last year		2,357
Church buildings on reservations		16
Land cultivated by Indians	54,207	229,792
Male Indian laborers	No report.	47,553
Wheat raised	126,117	223,290
Corn raised	467,363	964,313
Oats and barley raised	43,976	455,336
Vegetables raised	236,926	497,967
Horses and mules owned by Indians	43,960	225,594
Cattle owned by Indians	42,874	103,224
Swine owned by Indians	29,890	67,655
Sheep owned by Indians		1,029,000

If the productions and stock of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory were added the above figures for 1884 would be nearly doubled.

The capacity of all the schools of every grade supported by Government, by the State of New York, and by missionary societies, is stated by the superintendent of education, Maj. J. M. Hawarth, to be 13,414, and the increase of attendance the last year over the preceding year to be more than 30 per cent. If we add the schools of the five civilized tribes we have a total capacity for 24,118 pupils, and a total attendance of 19,593.

These figures show a large advance in material prosperity and in education; but they do not exhibit the most important features of this progress. They do not exhibit the improved implements of industry now in use, many of them purchased by the Indians with the proceeds of their labor. They do not show the improved methods of agriculture which many Indians are adopting in emulation of their white neighbors. And in education mere statistics do not exhibit the improved character of the schools now established.

In our report ten years ago we called attention to the few boarding and industrial schools then established upon the reservations as the most effective means for the improvement of the Indian pupils. We saw in our visits to many agencies the necessity of removing the children from the demoralizing influences of the Indian camp, and of training them in the various branches of industry. And two years later we recommended the establishment of industrial and agricultural boarding schools. Since that time the number of such schools upon the reservations in which industrial education is given to some extent has increased to eighty-three, and six large training and agricultural schools, viz, Hampton, Carlisle, Forest Grove, Genoa, Lawrence, and Chilocco, have been organized. Besides these, the Santee Normal Training School in Nebraska, the Albuquerque in New Mexico, the Lincoln in Philadelphia, White's Institutes at Wabash, Indiana and at Houghton, Iowa, and several others are managed by religious and other societies, with Government aid. In all these institutions industrial training is made a prominent feature, and even in some of the day schools such instruction is given to a limited extent. The policy of education and industrial training may now be regarded as adopted by Government, and indorsed

public opinion. A good beginning has been made. What is needed is continuance in well doing and rapid enlargement of means to secure more and better results. In our treaties with the Sioux, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and others of the wilder tribes, provision is made for the education of all children between the ages of five and sixteen years. In the sixteen years of the existence of these treaties we have failed to furnish the necessary means to carry them out and no earnest effort has been made to secure the compliance of the Indians with their part of the agreement. If the Government had provided school facilities and then insisted upon a strict observance of the stipulations, the young men and women of these wild tribes would have the benefits of a common school education, and be fitted for civilized life without further Government aid. All these years the debt has been accumulating till it now amounts to more than \$1,000,000. The exact sum as given by the Secretary of the Interior is \$1,700,000. No good reason can be given for delaying the payment of the debt. We have urged it again and again. The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have urged it more and more. It is of sufficient importance to be repeated, and kept before the public until the people shall instruct their representatives not only to redeem the national honor in this matter, but to do more, to develop and establish a comprehensive system of education for all Indians. The time has come for a forward movement along the whole line. We have experimented enough to satisfy everybody that Indian children learn as well as others. We have money enough and we have well trained teachers enough. All we want is courage to do what is obviously the right and the wise thing to do.

HOMES AND LAW.

We have continued our efforts to secure wise legislation to give to the Indians the same rights that all other races enjoy in our country. And we begin to see more advance in that direction. The tradition that Indians must be kept apart, shut up on reservations, and treated as disabilities, is beginning to yield, and public sentiment in favor of treating them as men, with the same rights and duties as other men, is daily growing.

Among the measures of legislation in which we have taken the greatest interest are the "Act for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the several reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians," introduced by Senator Coke, and the "Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation in Dakota, into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," introduced by Senator Dawes. Abstracts of these acts will be found in the appendix to this report. Both bills were passed in the Senate last winter, and have been favorably reported by the Indian Committee of the House. If not held out by the pressure of other bills, we are confident that they will be passed by the present Congress. We do not expect an immediate general change of the condition of all Indians as the result of these measures. Many are not yet ready, and will not be ready for some time to avail themselves of the advantages offered. But some tribes, especially in Oregon and Washington, in Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and the smaller tribes in the Indian Territory, are waiting and have already been asking for patents to their homesteads. The example of the Cheyennes, who through the noble and untiring efforts of Miss A. C.

Fletcher, have received allotments in severalty and patents under the act of Congress, approved August 7, 1882, is instructive and encouraging. The agent for these Indians, Maj. George W. Wilkinson reports in regard to the matter as follows:

The principal event of importance of the past year has been the completion of the work of allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty, in accordance with the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882; 75,931 acres were allotted in 954 separate allotments to 1,194 persons. This number includes the wives, they receiving their lands with their respective husbands. About 55,450 acres remain to be patented to the tribe according to the act for the benefit of the children born during the period of the trust patents.

In the four townships nearest the railroad 326 allotments were taken, showing the practical appreciation by the people of a near market for their produce. In township 24, range 7 east of the sixth principal meridian, 105 allotments were made. The portion of this township lying west of the railroad and unallotted to Indians was opened last April to white settlement, and was immediately occupied. The unallotted portion of this township east of the railroad will next year be in the market, and the Indians located there will be surrounded by white neighbors, and thus be brought in close contact with civilized people. All the land lying near the white settlements which skirt the southern portion of the reservation is allotted; and the Indians, particularly those who are inclined to be progressive, are seeking rather than avoiding associations with the white people. This is a good indication. Progress cannot be made in isolation.

The increasing crops of the Omahas to be marketed make them an important factor in the prosperity of the growing villages in their vicinity, and the tradesmen in the villages encourage their efforts. The people seem more and more in earnest to advance in their farmer's mode of life. The security of their tenure of their land has had an excellent influence.

The very thorough manner in which the work of allotting those lands was done, and the practical instructions given them at the same time, have given those people an impetus which will never be lost. The thanks of every one of these people, and mine with them, are heartily given to Miss A. C. Fletcher for her noble work. Henceforth the land follows descent according to the laws of the State, and the registry kept by Miss Fletcher will facilitate in securing the proper inheritance. This registry, giving as it does the exact status of the families as they will be recognized by the Government in the patents, will also render valuable assistance in maintaining the integrity of the family, a most important matter in the welfare of this people.

We look for good results from this work completed. Our only fear is that funds accruing from the sale of unallotted lands may be made a permanent annuity fund, and be a temptation to idleness, as annuities have been in so many cases. If this money can be soon expended for the support of schools and other good improvements, and the Omahas made dependent upon their own industry, they will soon be like their white neighbors, good citizens of the State of Nebraska.

The influence of this allotment of the Omaha lands has already been felt far beyond that reservation. Messages and delegations from tribes in Dakota and the Indian Territory have been sent to Miss Fletcher, asking her to come and give them "papers" so that they may know what lands they own.

The need of law both to protect Indians from depredations and to punish criminals among themselves has long been felt. It has been proposed to enact a separate code of law for Indians, with all the machinery of courts and judges and juries, upon the several reservations. But, aside from the great expense of such a system, it is open to the objection that it would perpetuate the evil that has grown out of our treaty and reservation policy of keeping the Indians apart from all others, and of maintaining a hundred petty sovereignties within our borders. We believe that the laws which are good enough for all other kindreds and peoples and tribes and nations are good enough for Indians. And they are as capable of understanding the proceedings of justice as millions of others who are now subject to the laws of the land. We, therefore, heartily

approve the amendment to the Indian appropriation bill offered by Mr. Cutcheon and adopted by the House, placing the Indians under law in certain respects. Meantime, until that, or the Coke bill, which extends over them the laws of the States and Territories, shall become a law, the courts of Indian offenses established by Commissioner Price, seem, so far as we have observed, to be doing good service. The account of the working of such courts, given at our Mohonk conference by General Milroy in charge of the Yakama Agency, is graphic and instructive. It may be seen in the report of the proceedings of that conference in our Appendix.

CITIZENSHIP.

The solution of the Indian problem is citizenship, and we believe that the time has come to declare by an act of Congress that every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States is a citizen of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Many Indians have already adopted the habits of civilized life, are self-supporting, and manage their business with success. A large number are tax-payers. Many are well educated, some are graduates of our northern colleges. Some are lawyers, doctors, and preachers; and yet, under our laws as interpreted by the courts, there is no way by which even these educated, self-supporting Indians can gain a title to the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the question of Indian citizenship is of great interest and importance. The decision was rendered November 3, 1884, in the case of *Elk v. Wilkins*. The plaintiff was an Indian who brought action in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska against the registrar of one of the wards of the city of Omaha for refusing to register him as a qualified voter therein. The full text of the decision is as follows:

An Indian, born a member of one of the Indian tribes within the United States which still exists and is recognized as a tribe by the Government of the United States, who has voluntarily separated himself from his tribe, and taken up his residence among the white citizens of the State, but who has not been naturalized or taxed or recognized as a citizen either by the United States or by the State, is not a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the first section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution.

A petition alleging that the plaintiff is an Indian, and was born within the United States, and has severed his tribal relation to the Indian tribes, and fully and completely surrendered himself to the jurisdiction of the United States, and still so continues subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and is a *bona fide* resident of the State of Nebraska, and city of Omaha, does not show that he is a citizen of the United States under the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution.

This decision is sustained by the citation of numerous authorities to the intent and purport that, "Indians, though not, strictly speaking, foreign states, were alien nations, distinct political communities, with whom the United States might and did habitually deal as they thought fit, either through treaties by the President and Senate or through acts of Congress"; that they "owed allegiance to their several tribes, and were not a part of the people of the United States." "They were never deemed citizens of the United States except upon explicit provision of treaty or statute to that effect." "An Indian cannot make himself a citizen of the United States without the consent or co-operation of the Government."

A dissenting opinion was rendered by Mr. Justice Harlan, with whom concurred Mr. Justice Wood, in which it is argued that the "averment that the plaintiff is a citizen and *bona fide* resident of Nebraska implies

in law that he is subject to taxation and is taxed in that State." In the civil rights act of April 9, 1866, it was provided that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States. This is the first general enactment making persons of the Indian race citizens of the United States. Exclusion of Indians not taxed evinced a purpose to include those subject to taxation in the State of their residence." The debate in Congress when this act was under consideration and the veto message of President Johnson are cited to sustain this view, making it "manifest that one purpose of the act of 1866 was to confer national citizenship upon a part of the Indian race in this country, such as resided in one of the States or Territories, and were subject to taxation and other public burdens." The language of Judge Cooley is also quoted, from his edition of Story's Constitution: "When, however, the tribal relations are dissolved, when the headship of the chief or the authority of the tribe is no longer recognized, and the individual Indian, turning his back upon his former mode of life, makes himself a member of the civilized community, the case is wholly altered. He then no longer acknowledges a divided allegiance; he joins himself to the body politic; he gives proof of his purpose to adopt the habits and customs of civilized life, and as his case is then within the terms of this amendment, it would seem that his right to protection in person, property, and privileges must be as complete as the allegiance to the government to which he must then be held; as complete, in short, as that of any other native-born inhabitant."

However cogent the dissenting opinion, the decision of the court must be accepted as settling the question of law; and it furnishes the strongest reason for new and explicit legislation on this subject.

There is, however, a large number of Indians to whom we think this decision of the Supreme Court does not apply; we refer to those residing in the territory ceded to us by Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Under the Mexican constitution, Indians were citizens of that country. This is clearly and fully shown in decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the case of the *United States v. Archibald A. Ritchie* (17 Howard):

* * The title of Francisco Solano, an Indian, to a tract of land in California, particularly set forth. Although Solano was an Indian, yet he was competent according to the laws of Mexico at the time of the grant to take and hold real property. The plan of Iguala, adopted by the revolutionary Government of Mexico in 1821, and all the successive public documents and decrees of that country, recognized an equality amongst all the inhabitants, whether Europeans, Africans, or Indians; and the decree of 1824, providing for colonization, recognized the citizenship of the Indians, and their right to hold land.

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion, from which we quote as follows:

The plan of Iguala is referred to, adopted February 24, 1821, in which it is declared that "all the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction, whether Europeans, Africans, or Indians are citizens of this monarchy"; * * and that "the person and property of every citizen will be respected and protected by the Government." Two decrees of the first Mexican Congress are also referred to; one February 24, 1822, and the other April 9, 1823. The first: The Sovereign Congress declares the equality of civil rights of all the free inhabitants of the empire whatever may be their origin in the four quarters of the earth." The other reaffirms the three guarantees of the plan of Iguala: 1. Independence; 2. The Catholic religion; and 3. Union of all Mexicans of whatever race.

The Indian race having participated largely in the struggle, resulting in the overthrow of the Spanish power and in the erection of an independent Government, it was natural that in laying the foundations of the new Government, the previous

political and social distinction in favor of the European or Spanish blood should be abolished, and equality of rights and privileges established. Hence the article to this effect in the plan of Iguala, and the decree of the first Congress declaring the equality of civil rights, whatever may be their race or country. These solemn declarations of the political power of the Government had the effect, necessarily, to invest the Indians with the privileges of citizenship as effectually as had the declaration of Independence of the United States, of 1876, to invest all those persons with these privileges residing in the country at the time, and who adhered to the interests of the colonies (3 Pet., 99, 121). * * *

Our conclusion is that he (Solano) was one of the citizens of the Mexican Government at the time of the grant to him, and that, as such, he was competent to take, hold, and convey real property the same as any other citizen of the republic.

In a decision rendered by Mr. Justice Miller in the case of the United States *vs.* Joseph (Otto, 4), relating to the Indians of the village or pueblo of Taos, in New Mexico, it is held :

2. That they have a complete title to their land, and are not an Indian tribe within the meaning of the acts of Congress.

The character and history of these people are not obscure, but occupy a well-known page in the story of Mexico from the conquest of the country by Cortez to the cession of this part of it to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. * * *

The Pueblo Indians, if, indeed, they can be called Indians, have nothing in common with the nomadic tribes. The degree of civilization to which they had attained centuries before, their willing submission to all the laws of the Mexican Government, the full recognition by that Government of all their civil rights, including that of voting and holding office, and their absorption into the great mass of the population (except that they hold their lands in common), all forbid that they should be classed with the Indian tribes for whom the intercourse acts were made. * * * If the Pueblo Indians differ from the other inhabitants of New Mexico in holding lands in common and in a certain patriarchal form of domestic life, they only resemble in this regard the Shakers and other communistic societies in this country and cannot for that reason be classed with the Indian tribes of whom we have been speaking.

We have been urged by counsel, in view of these considerations, to declare that they are citizens of the United States and of New Mexico. But abiding by the rule which we think ought always to govern this court, to decide nothing beyond what is necessary to the judgment we are to render, we leave that question until it shall be made in some case where the rights of citizenship are necessarily involved. * * *

The Pueblo Indians * * * hold their lands by a right superior to that of the United States. Their title dates back to grants made by the Government of Spain before the Mexican revolution—a title which was fully recognized by the Mexican Government and protected by it in the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, by which this country and the allegiance of its inhabitants were transferred to the United States.

Now turning to the treaty above referred to, ratified February 2, 1848, we read :

“ART. 8. Mexicans * * * who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories (previously belonging to Mexico) may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty ; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

“ART. 9. Mexicans who in the Territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.”

We find no record of any specific act of Congress to admit Mexicans “to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States.” But Territorial and State governments have been organized, and Mexicans have been recognized as citizens, and inasmuch as all the inhabitants of these Territories, without distinction of race, were classed as Mexicans and Mexican citizens, we see no escape from the conclusion that the Indians of all the Territories ceded by Mexico are citizens of

the United States. It may be that some—the Apaches and Navajos—were in a state of hostility, and were public enemies to the Republic of Mexico at the time the treaty was made, and therefore were not included in its provisions. But no such exceptions are expressly made, and there can be no doubt that it was intended to secure the rights of all such Indians as the Pueblos of New Mexico, the Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagos of Arizona, and the Mission and other bands in California.

They are a peaceable, industrious, and simple-hearted people, and though ignorant are as capable of discharging the duties of citizenship as many of their neighbors. On this point we quote from a recent letter of General George Crook, U. S. A., whose long experience among the Indians of the Southwest entitles his opinion to great weight:

The proposition I make on behalf of the Indian is that he is at this moment capable, with very little instruction, of exercising every manly right; he doesn't need to have as much *guardianship* as many people would have us believe; what he does need is protection under the law; the privilege of suing in the courts, which privilege must be founded upon the franchise to be of the slightest value. If with the new prerogatives, individual Indians continue to use alcoholic stimulants, we must expect to see them rise or fall socially as do white men under similar circumstances. For my own part, I question very much whether we should not find the Indians who would then be drunkards, to be the very same ones who under present surroundings experience no difficulty whatever in gratifying this cursed appetite. The great majority of the Indians are wise enough to recognize the fact that liquor is the worst foe to their advancement. Complaints have frequently been made by them to me that well-known parties have maintained this illicit traffic with members of their tribe, but no check could be imposed, or punishment secured, for the very good reason that Indian testimony carries no weight whatever with a white jury. Now by arming the red man with the franchise we remove this impediment and provide a cure for the very evil which seems to excite so much apprehension; besides this, we would open a greater field of industrial development. The majority of the Indians whom I have met are perfectly willing to work for their white neighbors to whom they can make themselves serviceable in many offices, such as teaming, herding, chopping wood, cutting hay, and harvesting; and for such labor there is at nearly all times a corresponding demand at reasonable wages. Unfortunately, there are many unscrupulous characters to be found near all reservations who don't hesitate, after employing Indians, to defraud them of the full amount agreed upon. Several such instances have been brought to my notice during the present year, but there was no help for the Indian who could not bring suit in the courts.

Every such swindle is a discouragement both to the Indian most directly concerned and to a large circle of interested friends, who naturally prefer the relations of idleness to work which brings no remuneration.

Our object should be to get as much voluntary labor from the Indian as possible. Every dollar honestly gained by hard work is so much subtracted from the hostile element and added to that which is laboring for peace and civilization.

In conclusion, I wish to say most emphatically that the American Indian is the intellectual peer of most, if not all, the various nationalities we have assimilated to our laws, customs, and language. He is fully able to protect himself if the ballot be given and the courts of law not closed against him.

If our aim be to remove the aborigine from a state of servile dependence, we cannot begin in a better or more practical way than by making him think well of himself, to force upon him the knowledge that he is a part and parcel of the nation, clothed with all its political privileges, entitled to share in all its benefits. Our present treatment degrades him in his own eyes, by making evident the difference between his own condition and that of those about him. To sum up, my panacea for the Indian trouble is to make the Indian self-supporting, a condition which can never, in my opinion, be attained so long as the privileges which have made labor honorable, respectable, and able to defend itself be withheld from him.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

We are glad that earnest attention is at last turned to the Indian Territory. Ten years ago we recommended that a government be established over the Territory, not inconsistent with existing treaties, the legislative body to be elected by the people; that United States courts

and criminal jurisdiction be organized within said Territory, and by the treaties of 1866; and that the people have a right presented in Congress by a delegate. And two years ago we mention to the growing evil of leasing large tracts of grazing to the danger that in a short time the whole Territory, except part actually occupied by Indians, will be in the possession of monopolies. We hope that the investigation now going on on propositions now before Congress will lead to some good result. If negotiations are conducted in a fair and wise and kindly spirit, we trust that an agreement may be made for the organization of a government extending over the whole Territory in place of the several councils now maintained, each too weak to enforce its laws, and with no common bond of union. This would lead ultimately to the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. Its unoccupied lands would be sold to hardy, enterprising settlers, who would develop the resources of the country and give it prosperity. It is evident that something must be done, for the Indian Territory cannot always remain in seclusion. The annual trouble in Oklahoma has already reached a serious magnitude, and is attracting the attention of the whole country to the necessity of prompt and wise measures to settle the dispute.

I commend then—

the organization of a government in the Indian Territory.

A declaration by Congress that Indians are citizens of the United States.

The prompt passage of the general allotment bill and the Sioux land bill.

A large increase of the facilities for education—especially industrial education.

CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM H. LYON.

ALBERT K. SMILEY.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL.

JOHN K. BOIES.

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON.

ORANGE JUDD.

MERRILL E. GATES.

JOHN CHARLTON.

E. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary*.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

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under separate, sealed proposals for the sundry goods supplied for the Indian service were opened and publicly read on the 25th Government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York the Hon. Hiram Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. R. V. the Hon. Secretary of the Interior Department, and the follow Board of Indian Commissioners: General Clinton B. Fisk, Gen William H. Lyon, Albert K. Smiley, William McMichael, and Jo

The bidders were largely represented: also reporters from the papers. The competition among bidders was very great, as there and fifty-two proposals received, and from which one hundred tracts were made. From the large quantity and variety of sam there was but little difficulty in making suitable selections for th usually low prices, lower in many instances than package prices

The following well-known merchants assisted your committee of articles of good value at prices offered, and inspecting goods bert Cornell, for dry goods; T. J. Paine, for groceries; Edwin A. T. Anderson, for clothing delivery; R. B. Carrier, for boots and for hats and caps; W. L. Miller, for harness and leather; E. L. nral implements, stoves, &c.; R. C. Graves, for hardware deli for wagons; E. R. Livermore, for flour; Phineas Ayers, for pain Harrower, for school books; William Elliott, for chemist.

There was no difficulty with old contractors in delivering good ples, as they have learned that no goods would be received u respect to the samples from which their awards were made, and than usual, with new contractors.

The bids for beef to be delivered at the Pine Ridge, Rosebud agencies not being satisfactory were rejected, and new bids, callin pounds, with dates of delivery changed, were opened in Washin ing in a saving to the Government of nearly \$100,000.

Your committee are sorry to report that the purchases of beef amounting for many years past to more than \$1,000,000 a year, in their judgment, ought to be raised by the Indians, and wou allotted to them in severalty and practical farmers were emplo; in farming and stock-raising. They could as readily learn to ra as ponies and dogs.

The awards for agricultural implements, household furniture, or were mostly made to western manufacturers, and were inspected E. L. Cooper, who has served your committee as inspector in tl satisfactory manner for the past seven years. The following is his and shipments from Western manufacturers:

"On August, 18, 1884, I left New York on my trip West as insp plies for your department, and returned December 20, 1884, havin this site 19% days during which time I visited Albany Thom A:

on which the several contracts were awarded, with the only exception of n covers on the contract of Messrs. Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing, which were not in accordance with the requirements of the Department. were, however, made good within five days.

I found all said supplies inspected by me to be of very good quality, and that agricultural machines and implements were exceptionally so; all supplies being d for at very low prices, in some instances much lower than merchants dealing in the same class of goods were paying.

A few exceptions the supplies come to hand in very good order as to packages and contents, but all packages showing weakness were promptly made good by the contractors on their attention being called to their condition.

I found an increased promptness on part of the freight contractor's agents in signing for and forwarding the supplies to their destination.

It makes the seventh year that I have had the honor of serving your Department as inspector of hardware, agricultural machines and implements, and miscellaneous goods, and I must bear witness to the fact that in all supplies intrusted to my inspection I have noticed a steady improvement in the quality of the same and in the prices at which the same were furnished, and a very marked improvement in the quantity of agricultural implements shipped from year to year to the various Indian agencies. The same being, in my estimation, strong evidence of a growth on the part of the Indians to become self-supporting, and trust the effect of such an inclination will be backed up by giving them practical farmers to instruct them fully how to use the implements sent them to the best advantage. I have noticed that the bidders become more numerous and the competition among them more earnest each year.

During my term of service as your inspector I have inspected and forwarded thousands of packages of supplies, fully fifteen thousand each year, all of which reached their destination safely, the only article reported as missing being one butcher-knives, valued at 89 cents, during the seven years."

Mr. M. Osborn, inspector of wagons for the Indian service, reports that he selected and shipped five hundred and sixty farm wagons of different sizes to different agencies, manufactured by the following parties, the contracts having been awarded to them: E. A. Webster, Jackson, Mich.; F. C. Herrick, Nashville, Tenn.; Alexander Caldwell, Leavenworth, Kans., and Morris Rosenfield, Moline, Ill. Inspection was made before painting, he found the material sound and well-worked, and workmanship satisfactory.

Provisions, goods, groceries, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, mechanics' tools, hardware, and many other things were received, inspected, and shipped from the Government warehouse, 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, and to give some idea of the magnitude of the business transacted, and the care with which it was conducted, your committee will state that during the season, mostly in August and September, 30,530 packages, weighing from 1 ounce to 500 pounds, aggregating 135,559 pounds, were received, inspected, weighed, and shipped to more than 100 different Indian agencies, and not one package has been lost.

I think the above record will compare favorably with any public or private transactions in this or any other country. The abstract of awards in the possession of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will give full particulars of all articles awarded, prices paid, and where delivered.

WILLIAM H. LYON,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LINTON B. FISK,
Member Board Indian Commissioners.

B.

TO AGENCIES IN NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND CALIFORNIA.— REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS SMILEY AND WHITTLESEY.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I am very glad to learn from you that Mr. Smiley can accompany the important mission to the Indians at the southwest. Please visit as far as the agencies in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

The most convenient route will be, I think, via Santa Fé and Albuquerque, diverging to the different pueblos as you can reach; then to the Navajo Agency, and on thence to El Paso.

work of it.

Yours, very truly,

CLINTON

General E. WHITTLESEY,
Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.

Sir: Pursuant to your letter of instruction, we left this city February 20, stopping over Sunday at Saint Louis, arrived at Santa Fé at 2. We called early at the Indian agency, where we found Agent Sanchez, his clerk and interpreter. The agency building is a large adobe house and plastered within, containing eight rooms. In the rear is a stable for the Indians when visiting the agency. These premises are rented at \$100 per month. We think sufficient accommodations for the office could be conveniently secured in one of the unused buildings of the military post might be seen as an office.

We had a long interview with Agent Sanchez, who impressed us as a sensible and interested man in his duties. He gave us much information regarding the Pueblo Indians. He has nineteen pueblos, or villages, under his care, containing about nine thousand Indians. All are industrious farmers and self-sufficient. The agent except a few farming tools and an occasional article of clothing, or medicine to the poor and sick. These Indians are on a large territory, some 200 miles from Santa Fé. The agent visits each pueblo twice each year. In general they are very ignorant and superstitious. Although nominally Christians, they keep up many heathen customs and in defiance of the laws continue their annual dances with orgies too indecent for decent people. They greatly need true Christian education and industrial training. Agent Sanchez recommends a day school in every pueblo, in addition to the boarding school at Santa Fé. For this he would need \$2,500 for the construction of school buildings and maintenance at each village. He has asked authority to establish four such schools. We believe that his request should be granted. The school accounts are sufficient for only two hundred of the 1,800 children of school age. The balance of \$1,300 will be provided for when the new school building is completed at Albuquerque. That will make three hundred and fifty, or on the whole the office books of Agent Sanchez well kept and receipts taken and issued.

At the St. Vincent orphan school for girls, which we visited, the principal told us they had room for eighty Indian girls and would gladly take

healthy and contented. They live in a compact village of adobe houses one and two stories high, entered through the roof, which is reached by ladders and lighted by small glazed window. The floors and roofs are dirt. The houses are warmed by wood fires in fire-places. The walls are of dazzling whiteness and adorned with pictures of saints and Madonnas. We saw the women grinding corn by rubbing it between two stones, mixing and baking bread, as well as baking pottery, of which they have an abundance of all forms and sizes. All wear citizens' clothing with the usual Indian decorations. The governor, Antonio, invited us to his house, where a table was set, and dinner, consisting of beef, eggs, bread, and coffee, was served by the governor's wife and daughters.

This pueblo is well located and has a large tract of good land, which is cultivated by irrigation. The farming implements are primitive and rude, the plow being the old Mexican stick of wood, which merely scratches the ground. With one practical farmer living among them to instruct them, and modern tools to work with, these Indians might soon have all the comforts of civilized life. The farmer should know enough of blacksmithing to mend their tools and wagons. We talked with the governor about the education of the children, of whom there must be nearly two hundred. He said he would like to have a school, but the people would not consent to have their children taken far away. He had one son at Albuquerque and that was all that he could do. After our dinner and interview we were complimented by an invitation to witness a dance in the open air. About thirty men and women in full dress participated, and the scene was as entertaining and much more modest and decent than the round dances in our fashionable society.

February 23, at Albuquerque, we visited the Indian boarding school under the care of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board. Mr. R. W. D. Bryan is the principal, and besides matron and cook he has three assistant teachers. Miss Tibbles teaches arithmetic, her most advanced class studying decimals. Miss Wood teaches geography, reading, and spelling. Miss Butler has the primary department and teaches chiefly by object lessons. We heard classes in all the departments. The teaching is entirely in English and is well done. Discipline in the school-rooms is good, and most of the scholars appear bright and interested in their studies. The health of the children is good, except that some are troubled with sore eyes, probably caused by scrofula. The buildings are poor, but the dormitories are clean and well ventilated. The number of pupils now is one hundred and thirty-two. We saw them at dinner, which consisted of soup, mutton, and bread. After dinner we went to the ground given by the citizens of Albuquerque for new school buildings to be erected by the Government, with room for one hundred and fifty scholars. With the help of Mr. Bryan and the agent of the contractor we measured and staked out the sites for boarding-house and school-house. When these are completed, shops should at once be added for industrial instruction, which the Pueblo Indians need above all things.

February 24, we attended the Indian Sunday school. The exercises consisted mostly of singing and recitations in concert of many chapters from the Bible with surprising accuracy. Addresses were made by some of the visitors, and the next day Mr. Bryan asked the scholars to write what they could remember, and sent to us their papers. We give one sample.

"Feb., Sunday, 24.

"General Whittlesey talked to the Indians boys and girls. He told us how to do right, and how to live in the world; and he told us to pray to God every day to help us not to do wrong. He told us when Jesus died he go to heaven and He lives, and He tells us what we do and what we think. He told us to remember these words so when we go home we teach our people, and I think those words are right for us, and I was very much interested in what he said and I am goen to try to do right, and I will try very hard not to do wrong.

"JAMES D. PORTER."

February 25, we drove to Isletta, 12 miles south of Albuquerque. On our way we saw many Indians at work cleaning the irrigating ditches and plowing for spring planting. Some were using good American steel plows and driving oxen. They have wagons and other good tools and their lands appear to be well cultivated. At the pueblo we entered several houses by doors, not ladders. All that we inspected were clean and comfortably furnished. In one room we counted fifteen mirrors on the walls. The lady of the house very politely invited us to be seated and offered us some native wine to drink. Besides corn and wheat these Indians raise large quantities of grapes. They have good land and are industrious. All they need is education to make them good citizens.

February 26, we left Albuquerque at 4 a. m. and at 7 arrived at McCarty Station. Hence with a team generously offered by Simon Bibo, a trader, we drove 18 miles to the pueblo of Acoma. The ride was along a valley with cliffs of sandstone on each side, broken down in many places, giving vistas of distant snow-clad mountains.

Acoma Pueblo is on the top of one of these cliffs, left standing alone, some 500 or 600 feet above the valley around. The sides of this cliff are nearly perpendicular, except in two or three ravines, and the village is reached by a stairway of stone and timber which the Indians have made. This pueblo is one of the oldest in New Mexico and is said to be the birthplace of Montezuma. The village contains, besides a large church and mission, about one hundred houses, nearly all three stories high, each upper story receding from that below. These houses are built in three long rows all fronting south. They have no doors, the entrance being by ladders outside and down through openings in the roof. They are lighted by small, thin pieces of gypsum set in the wall. The houses are comfortable and cleanly, but the streets are filthy, being the common corral of countless children, chickens, dogs, and burros. Here in this crowded village, occupying a few acres up in the sky, live about 700 Indians, who carry up that steep stairway all their wood and provisions, while there are many pleasant sites in the valley, with springs of water and plenty of wood. They have a large tract of good land and own many sheep, horses, and burros. But their work is done at a great disadvantage, living where they now do. We held a council with the chief men of the village and advised them to abandon the cliff and build houses on their farms. This they promised to do so soon as they can get wagons and harness so that they can haul timber. They would also then build a school-house and a teacher's house, if a teacher could be sent to instruct their children. They have now about 30 at Albuquerque and 3 at Carlisle. They need only a little help and direction to place them in a very comfortable condition.

The Acoma Indians have a grievance. They believe that in the survey of their grant from the Mexican Government, our Government has taken from them about half of their land. We heard their statement, examined the old Spanish papers which we found preserved in the house of the governor, Martin del Balle, and are pretty sure that a fraud was perpetrated in the survey. But as the grant has been confirmed by the United States Government on the basis of that survey, we advised them to be content with the land they have, enough and more than enough for their wants. It would be impracticable now to get an additional grant by Congress, especially as some portions of the land taken from them are already occupied by white settlers.

Leaving Acoma late on the 27th, we returned to McCarty in time to take the train to Grant, where we spent the night February 28. We went on to Gallup, and thence drove 30 miles to the Navajo Agency. The road was almost impassible by reason of deep snow, deep mud, and deep arroyas or gullies; night came on very cold, and not knowing our distance from the agency, and deeming it imprudent to attempt such a road in the night, we camped among the rocks on the side of a cliff. At daylight, on the 29th, we moved on and arrived at Navajo in time for breakfast, which was welcome after a fast of twenty-four hours. Agent Riordan was absent, and we found farmer Marshall in charge. After inspecting the office, and the different storerooms and shops, we visited the Government boarding-school. The building is a large, substantial, three-story structure capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. The superintendent, Mr. Logan, informed me that he had seventeen on his roll, all boys. We found fourteen in the school-room taught by Mrs. Stewart, a native Navajo woman, who had been educated at Carlisle. She seemed to be doing her work well. Her scholars are all young and pursuing only primary studies. The corps of employes is sufficient for a full school, but the Navajos seem unwilling to send their children, especially the girls, to the school. These Indians do but little farming, and depend upon their large flocks of sheep and goats for a living. No rations are issued except to the sick and to aged paupers. They are scattered over a wide country, and many never visit the agency. They are nomads, roaming wherever they can find grazing for their stock, for which they provide no shelter or forage even in winter.

The agency buildings, except the school-house and the agent's dwelling, are very poor old adobe barracks, unsafe and unfit to shelter the Government stores. A large saw-mill, which cost \$10,000, has no shelter, but, like the poor sheep and ponies, stands out in the cold. The reservation seems to be a very poor country, consisting of ridges and cliffs of sandstone, with plains of ground-up sand-rock between. There are, however, some narrow valleys along the streams which could be made productive by irrigation and proper cultivation.

From Navajo Agency we returned to the railroad at Manuelito, and proceeded to San Francisco, stopping over Sunday at Peach Spring and the Colorado Cañon, and delayed one day by a "wash-out" at Yucca, on the Mohave Desert. At San Francisco we called on Governor Stoneman, formerly a member of our Board, and had a long conversation with him respecting the Mission Indians of Southern California. He speaks well of them; employs ten families on his farm at San Gabriel, and finds them faithful and industrious. His opinion is that a good agent could place all the Mission Indians on farms of white men, where they would earn a comfortable living and the children could attend the public schools. Now they are generally poor and have no land secured to them as their own.

le in San Francisco we attended a meeting of the Ministers' Club, and there, as at a large public assembly in the First Congregational Church, we had the opportunity of speaking upon the present condition and the outlook of Indian affairs. We were blockaded in the city by unprecedented floods, which had destroyed many of the Southern Pacific Railroad, so that we could not get away till March 18. We took the first train after the road had been repaired, and, moving very slowly, arrived at Los Angeles on the 19th, at 8 p. m. In that city of palms and orange groves we met Messrs. Brown and Wells, who are appointed by the Department of the Interior to defend the rights of the Saboba Indians *v.* Byrnes, to whom the ranch, including Saboba village, was patented in 1880. Byrnes has begun a suit for ejectment against the Indians living in that village. They, through their counsel, claim that they have a right to the lands they occupy under Mexican law and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Messrs. Brown and Wells have moved to transfer the case to the United States courts, and propose to make it a test case to settle the rights of several Indian villages in a like situation. We also met Mr. Abbot Kinney, of Sierra Madre, 18 miles north of Los Angeles, who was associated with Mrs. Jackson last year in investigating the condition of the Mission Indians. He gave us much interesting information concerning them, their troubles and wants. We consulted several intelligent people, among them Mr. H. N. Rust, of Pasadena, with regard to a proper site for an Indian industrial school in Southern California, and after canvassing the claims of several places we came to the conclusion that Pasadena, 8 miles north of Los Angeles, presents the most attractions. The situation is beautiful. It is near the largest and most prosperous city in that part of the State. It has a Christian people, who take an interest in such a school. It is a temperance town—the only one we have in California—public sentiment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. It is visited by many thousands of tourists every year, and an Indian school would reflect credit from them attention and help. It is true that good land with water privileges is sold at a high price, but a few acres of such land would suffice, and dry, grazing land is very cheap. We have communicated our views to Dr. Kendall, Secretary of the Presbyterian Mission Board, and we hope to see an Albuquerque or a Carlisle established somewhere on the Southern Pacific coast.

On March 24, we arrived at San Bernardino, 3 miles northeast from Colton, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. There we met Agent McCallum, recently appointed, from San Bernardino, Cal. He explained to us the situation of the numerous small villages and ranches under his care, widely separated, and some of them difficult of access. He is troubled to transport books for the schools, and the small supplies of food and clothing for the sick and infirm. If he had authority to deposit these supplies with teachers as sub-agents, the difficulty would be removed. The agency physician, Dr. Farley, a very competent young man of fine appearance, complains of the same thing. He is serving on the absurdly low salary of \$500, and cannot afford to visit distant villages. His only resource is to send medicines to be administered by teachers under his written instructions. He ekes out a living by private practice in San Bernardino. The agency office is in a private house which is rented at \$25 a month. It serves as a residence for the agent, and is sufficient for the business conducted here.

The railroad to San Diego being broken up by the floods, we could not go to the Indian villages on the line of that road, and in San Diego County, as we had intended.

In San Bernardino we went on to Banning, arriving there March 26, at 12.15 a. m. The best accommodations we could find for the night was a chair by the cook-stove in a small eating room near the station. Early after breakfast we drove 5 miles to Procrero a small Indian village, where we found a day school of twenty-seven scholars, twelve boys and 15 girls, taught by Blanche Livingston, a brave young girl fifteen years, who lives there alone among the Indians. We heard classes in reading and arithmetic. The scholars are very irregular in attendance, their parents having but little interest in their education. The school-house is a rough board structure worth perhaps \$100. The number of Indians in this Procrero band is about one hundred and fifty. They are poor and thriftless, yet good workmen on farms when compulsion compels them to work. They have small fields under cultivation with vineyards, and a few fruit trees which they irrigate in a rude way. They make wine and drink it to excess. Banning is on the reservation, and many settlers have made improvements, and constructed waterworks expecting to push the Indians off. The poor people should have some portion of the lands secured to them soon by a law.

We were much disappointed that we could not see more of the Mission Indians; but we learned enough of their condition to convince us that they have been greatly wronged, first by the Mexican Government and then by our own Government in giving away the lands that they have long occupied and believed to be their own. Justice demands that the rights of these inoffensive people be defended; and if legal objections are found in the way of their remaining in possession of their old

homes, then we are morally bound to provide for them suitable and sufficient lands for their support.

Returning to the station at Banning and resting on our chairs till midnight, we took the train to Casa Grande and from that station, on March 27, we drove 15 miles to the Pima and Maricopa Agency. Here we found comfortable agency buildings, and a large school-house of adobe, two-stories high, built around an open court with school-rooms, dormitories, dining room, kitchen, laundry, &c., sufficient to accommodate 100 scholars. The number now on the roll is 51; we counted 30 present, six of them girls. Some had recently been taken away on account of a case of small-pox, but the danger being over it was thought that they would soon return. The school corps consists of two teachers, Mr. Chubbuck and wife, a matron, laundress, seamstress, and cook. The total cost of the school is about \$700 per month for nine months. Very good order was maintained in the school-room, and the teaching was fairly done, with some lack of life and stimulus. We heard classes in reading, spelling, and arithmetic. The most advanced scholars read very well in the third reader and worked on the blackboard examples in simple addition. Some of them have attended school three years.

The general management of the boarding-house is defective. The principal appears to give but little attention to the boys out of the school-room. The matron, who is the wife of the agent, is a frail woman with three little children, and lives at a distance from the school-building; of course she can give to the Indian children but little time or care. The girls have no one to look after them. As soon as supper is done they are locked into their dormitory and left there till breakfast is ready. It is not to be wondered at that they sometimes break out and roam about at night. In the dining room no one is present to teach the children decent table manners. They grab their meat in native style and make fingers and teeth do service for knife and fork. We talked frankly with Agent Jackson about these matters, and he admitted that the school was not in a satisfactory condition, and said it gave him more trouble than all his other work. He also expressed a wish that some Mission Board would take it off his hands. The outside work of the agent who has in charge so many Indian bands, scattered so widely, is enough and more than enough for one man to do. We agree with him that it would be better to place the school in other hands, and we have recommended that the Department invite the Presbyterian Board, which sustains a missionary there, to take charge of the school and conduct it on the contract plan. Agent Jackson is very energetic and efficient in pushing and improving the industries of his Indians. They are an industrious people; they irrigate and cultivate their lands with skill, and raise wheat to sell. The chief, Antonio, has sixty acres under tillage and owns ninety head of cattle and four yoke of oxen. We rode several miles about the Indian farms and found barley two feet high and wheat up. Everything indicates a prosperous people.

The agency physician informed us that in general the health of the people is good. Some cases of small-pox have been treated during the winter, but it has nearly disappeared. He had found the vaccine matter received from Martin & Co. very poor and ineffective.

The Presbyterian missionary, Mr. Cook, was busy at the time of our visit building a church, much of the work being done by himself. He preaches at the several villages, and is anxious to have day-schools established in these villages, which have from sixty to one hundred children each.

March 29 we left the Pima Agency at 6 a. m., and by fast driving made close connection with an emigrant train and arrived at Tucson early that afternoon. Here we rested over Sunday, and on Monday, March 31, we drove to the Papago Reservation, about 10 or 12 miles south of Tucson. The reservation is 8 by 13 miles in extent, much of it excellent land for farming and grazing, with abundance of mesquite timber, which the Mexicans steal and sell in Tucson. The Papagos live in adobe houses, work industriously, and support themselves. Many are off the reservation, some 100 miles away, on land to which they have no title. Miners and settlers are already crowding upon them and cutting off their water. It seems to us very important that the reservation should be patented to them in severalty, and that those who cannot find room there be instructed and assisted in making homestead entries as citizens. To do this a separate agent is needed who can spend his time visiting the many villages of Indians, defending their land from intruders and their timber from thieves. While at Papago, Agent Jackson joined us with Dr. Hart, the new physician and teacher, who proposed to open at once a day-school under the charge of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board. He found a room for school and residence, and we left him to begin his work alone.

April 1, we went on to Wilcox, where we remained till the 3d, and then drove 20 miles to Sierra Bonita Ranch, the residence of Mr. H. C. Hooker. Procuring from him a team we drove on in two days 50 miles to San Carlos Agency. Agent Wilcox was absent in Washington, and we found his clerk, Colonel Beaumont, in charge. From him we learned the general condition of this reservation and the agency. The country is partly mountainous, but between the mountain ranges are wide plains and

valleys of fertile land much of which can be irrigated by the waters of the Gila, the San Carlos, and other streams. The reservation contains about 4,000 square miles, a little more than 2,500,000 acres, or 500 acres for each of the 5,000 Indians occupying it. To all these Indians, except some bands on the extreme northern part of the reservation, full rations and clothing are issued, so that they have no necessity to work for their support. Still they know how to work, and many do work and sell their crops to the traders. Under proper management they could be made self-supporting in four or five years. They should be settled in bands on the best lands and have a practical farmer residing with each band. They should build permanent adobe houses instead of the wretched wicky-ups in which they now live. But before any such advance can be made, the present double control of the agency—military and civil—which is full of trouble and vexation, must be abandoned.

Such, briefly, are Colonel Beaumont's views of the situation.

April 7, we drove to Globe, 31 miles, where we met a large company of citizens and heard their opinions and wishes with regard to the Apaches. Summed up in few words, the public feeling is hostile to the Indians. They must be removed from the Territory. Some, however, admit that the majority of the Indians are peaceable and good neighbors. Globe itself was largely built by their labor. But the Chiracahuas, brought back there by General Crook last year in opposition to the protest of the agent and the peaceable bands, are a source of danger. True, they are quiet now as long as they receive full Army rations every day. But they all have arms and ammunition, and the moment they are displeased they will break out again and repeat their murderous raids. The small military force at the agency would be utterly powerless to stop them. When they went last with their women and children and pack animals through a beautiful valley to Mexico, our troops did nothing to check them or to protect the settlers against them. The belief is prevalent that General Crook was captured in the San Madre Mountains. And to get away he was obliged to make very liberal promises. His surrender was a bad bargain, and it should be set aside by the Government. The fighting men of the Chiracahua band of murderers should be disarmed and confined in some military prison where they can do no more harm. Their children should all be sent away to school, not merely a few orphans whom nobody cares for. We very plainly told these gentlemen—two of them editors—that the talk about removing all the Apaches from Arizona is useless; at the same time admitting that their fear of another outbreak may not be altogether groundless.

Another subject of discussion at this meeting was the coal-fields on the southwestern border of the reservation. We found a very wide difference of opinion as to the value of these mines. But it is not surprising that the people of Globe, whose prosperity depends upon mining enterprises, should be anxious to get access to coal if any is to be found in that region. We agree with them that some arrangement should be made which, without injury to the Indians, will meet the wants of the community. But we cannot approve the bill now before the Senate for a resurvey of the reservation and the cutting off of the western part of it. That would cut off several bands of Indians who are well settled, and throw out a very valuable water station ten miles from Globe. We have stated our objections to that bill to the Senate Committee. It will be set aside or modified.

April 8, we returned to San Carlos. On our way going and returning we visited several bands along the San Carlos River. Each band has a chief. Cassidoro has 44 cows belonging to his band; he raises barley, wheat, and corn. His Indians work, though some, he says, are lazy. They have repaired their ditches in readiness for spring planting. Antonio has 24 cows for his band, all very good. His people will take good care of them and raise the calves. Other chiefs said the same. We examined these cows and others, about 150 in all, with care, because charges have been preferred against the agent for receiving poor and almost worthless cows. In our judgment the stock is very good—better than we ordinarily see in Arizona—and we doubt if any more of the same quality can be bought at the same price.

At the agency we examined the storehouse and supplies, which are abundant and excellent. We also witnessed an issue of beef. It is issued from the block upon tickets presented by representatives of families. The scene is far from pleasant to look upon or to describe. The whole system should be reformed everywhere. It now compels a large number to collect at the agency every week, and the coming and waiting and returning uses up about half of their time; besides it leads to gambling and every vice. A better way is to settle the people in bands, and so long as they need rations, and that ought not to be long, let the farmer in charge go or send his wagon for the supplies and distribute them.

In the evening we had a long interview with Dr. Pangborn, who has been the agency physician ten years. We read to him—Colonel Beaumont also being present—all the papers referred to us containing charges against Agent Wilcox. The doctor denied most positively the story of immoralities with which his name had been connected, and declared that the affidavits of Wood and Burgess were made in spite and were unworthy of credit. Agent Wilcox had, so far as he knew, no interest in the tradership;

and he had discharged his son-in-law to stop the talk about it. As to these charges, we could find no one at the agency or at Globe who had any personal knowledge of them. The men who made them had gone, no one knew where, and over their own signature had denied that they had ever preferred charges. We concluded that it was useless to pursue that matter further.

Dr. Pangborn informed us that the Indian school organized by Agent Tiffany was doing well until broken up by the outbreak two years ago, which frightened the teachers away. He did not think it wise to try to reopen it now; the troops and the Chiricahua warriors would surround it with bad influences. All the prisoners, so-called, should be disarmed and taken away. Then there would be no use at all for soldiers at the agency.

April 9, we visited the camp of the Chiricahua prisoners, and found them contented and cheerful, having plenty of horses, which they are supposed to have stolen, all the men carrying rifles and wearing belts well filled with cartridges. We saw and conversed with Chiefs Nanā, Loco, Bonita, Nai-che-te (son of Cochise), Kai-te-nay (son of Victoria), and Geronimo. All said they were ready to go to work and live in peace with the white people. This band impressed us as the brightest and most vigorous of all the Apaches. If they can be induced to give up their roving and marauding habits and devote their energies to peaceful industries they will soon be a prosperous people.

Captain Crawford, who now commands the post, expresses no fear of another outbreak. He proposes to move this band very soon to the northern part of the reservation, near Camp Apache, where there is a larger force of soldiers to watch them and good land for cultivation. He holds a very delicate position here, being required by the agreement between the Interior and War Departments to do police duty on the reservation and administer justice, while the agent has charge of all other civil matters. Questions of jurisdiction arise and some friction is caused by this attempt to manage a double-headed government. The best policy, in Captain Crawford's opinion, is to secure to all these people their homes at once. Intruders, ranchmen, and miners are pushing in on all sides, and he receives frequent threats of all the fighting he wants if he attempts to interfere with them.

On the whole, we found the condition of San Carlos better than we feared. The moral tone is not what it should be. No officer or employé has his family at the agency. Nothing is done to instruct or elevate the people. But the possibilities are greater than we supposed. There is much fertile land; many of the Indians are willing to work, and under right influence and management there is every reason to hope for rapid improvement.

April 10 we left San Carlos, and after a three days' dusty ride took the train at Wilcox eastward. Stopping over Sunday at Deming, and delaying one day at Colorado Springs—a fine place for an Indian school—we arrived at Denver.

April 16, here we met Agent Wilcox on his return to San Carlos, after an absence of three months. We conversed with him freely and frankly as to the charges against him and the affairs of his agency. We learn that since his return he has recommended the reopening of the Government school at San Carlos, which we may hope indicate a change in the right direction.

At Denver we separated, one to visit the new industrial school at Genoa, Nebr., the other that at Lawrence, Kans. The school at Genoa was opened February 20, under Colonel Tappan as superintendent, and Mrs. Platt as matron, with two teachers, Miss Cook and Miss Wells, and one hundred and thirty-five scholars, many of them very young. The main building is of brick, 109 by 45 feet, with two wings, 20 by 80 feet each, having rooms for one hundred and fifty to two hundred scholars. Though so recently opened, it is well organized and everything is in good order. The school-room is large and well furnished. The dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room are well ventilated and clean. A frame building for carpenter's shop, with room above for a hospital in case of need, is finished, the work having been done mostly by Indian boys, eight of whom have begun learning the trade. These older boys have also put in 30 acres of oats and 6 acres of potatoes, and are now preparing 60 acres for corn; doing all the plowing, barrowing, and planting, with one white man to direct. The girls are taught sewing and all domestic arts. We saw the school at the evening religious exercises, at breakfast, and in the school-room. The outlook is very hopeful for a very useful institution. Its great need now is a larger force of teachers, only two being employed for the one hundred and thirty-five scholars. Colonel Tappan called our attention to the poor quality of some of the contract supplies, cotton thread, gingham, linseys, and hardware. We brought samples of some of these articles to the Indian Office.

At Lawrence the school was not organized. We saw Dr. Marvin, the principal, and drove with him to see the new building, nearly completed, and the fine farm of 280 acres given by the citizens of Lawrence.

On our way home we also visited the Friends' Manual Labor Institute, 4 miles south of Wabash, Ind. They have a very fertile farm of 760 acres, and two new buildings. They have twenty-eight Indian boys and nineteen girls, and are doing a good work.

The industrial training of the boys is the care and use of teams in wagoning, and in plowing, harrowing, and cultivating ground. They have been instructed in ditching, fencing, and clearing off timber land; in setting out and caring for young orchards, small fruits, and berries; in gardening, harvesting, and marketing field crops, and in the care of stock. The girls are instructed in kitchen, housekeeping, and dairy work; in sewing, in canning fruit, and in drying corn and apples. The children have made commendable progress in all these kinds of work. In school work they have advanced steadily, at times showing real enthusiasm. Their conduct has been praiseworthy. They are disposed to be obedient and respectful. All the children attend the family collection for religious exercises daily. The Bible is read at the opening of the day-school, and at times there has been deep religious feeling.

Having completed our tour of inspection, and our journey of more than 8,000 miles, we reached our homes April 25. We are greatly indebted to several railroad companies—the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Union Pacific—for free transportation, thus materially reducing our expenses.

E. WHITTLESEY.
ALBERT K. SMILEY.

Respectfully submitted.
Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

C.

REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The amounts expended during the last year by the several religious societies for education and missions, so far as reported, are as follows:

Friends	200 00
Friends, Orthodox	\$15,000 00
Baptist Home Mission Society	7,429 00
American Missionary Association (Congregational)	21,709 76
Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society	45,377 90
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board	29,068 39
Presbyterian Home Mission Board	100,260 05

FRIENDS.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: During the past year we have continued to have an oversight of the Indians at the combined Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency, and we are pleased to state that the work of civilizing these Indians has progressed very favorably.

Isaiah Lightner, who is in charge at this agency, gives the following statistics as proof of the great advancement made by these Indians during the past six years:

A comparison of the issue of subsistence to the tribe and the result from labor in 1878 and 1884.

Issue of subsistence.	1878.	1884.	Difference.	Issue of subsistence.	1878.	1884.	Difference.
Bacon.....pounds.	19,486	783	18,703	Hominy...pounds	2,900	0	2,900
Beef .....do...	514,430	85,183	430,247	Rice.....do...	1,611	36	1,575
Beans.....do...	4,018	0	4,018	Soap .....do...	6,520	0	6,520
Coffee.....do...	3,765	1,282	2,483	Sugar.....do...	9,960	2,242	7,718
Flour.....do...	137,393	16,967½	120,425½	Tobacco.....do...	520	0	520

Result from labor.	1878.	1884.	Result from labor.	1878.	1884.
Land under cultivation.acres.	1,000	3,357	Oats.....bushels	500	19,550
Barley.....bushels.	0	200	Potatoes.....do...	1,800	10,500
Flax-seed .....do...	0	840	Hay, cut.....tons.	800	2,700
Wheat.....do...	850	12,500	Cattle owned.....number.	257	484
Corn.....do...	9,500	17,500			

One result of this great increase of production has been the discontinuance of Government rations to all except children attending school, and about fifty old and infirm Indians.

A proposition was made in Congress at its last session to turn the inspectorship of agencies over to the War Department, but through our efforts (and other friends of the Indians) this, as we believe, unwise legislation was defeated.

Senator Coke's bill, "To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty, and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians," being in many particulars the same we have been endeavoring to have enacted for years was passed by the Senate, but not acted upon, much to our regret, by the House.

A great change has been wrought in the minds of the people of this country during the past twelve years in regard to the Indian.

Industrial schools for Indian children are now supported by the Government, and the present administration is not only willing but anxious that all religious societies should assist in civilizing the Indians by schools of their own, or in any other missionary way. It has been for some time our concern to advance this branch of Indian work, and, if we cannot succeed in the establishment of an industrial school, under the supervision of our society, that we aid those already established in the important work of Indian education.

RICH'D T. BENTLEY.
LEVI K. BROWN.

FRIENDS—ORTHODOX.

The Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs report:

Agents.—John D. Miles, after acting as United States Indian agent for fourteen years, first among the Kickapoos in Kansas, and afterwards for about twelve years for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Indian Territory, resigned the latter position and retired from the service, Third month 31st, 1884. He introduced the system of issuing rations to heads of families, instead of giving them to the chiefs of bands; was the first to propose and introduce the hauling by Indians of their own supplies from railway termini to the agencies, having induced the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to do this when a part of them were just off the war-path. He also induced one of the bands of Cheyennes to carry the mail promptly and with perfect faith for several months, over a line from the agency to a western post. He first introduced the practice of having the scholars of the reservation boarding schools, boys and girls, to invest their savings in stock cattle. He had a school herd, worth at least \$30,000, successfully managed by the boys as herders, when it was most unwisely scattered by an order from the Department directing that the cattle should be issued to the Indians. This was done, and most of them killed by the wilder Indians. He also was one of the first to place boys and girls who had been trained in reservation boarding schools among farmers in the States, to learn more thoroughly the ways of white people. His schools were always efficient, and the results in industry, morals, and religion on the pupils were very positively for good. After these years of faithful service he shared the usual fate of good agents, and found large sums suspended against his accounts in the Treasury Department. After giving full explanations to the accounting officers, he preferred to test his case in a United States court to any compromise which should tarnish his good name. He was immediately vindicated by a jury of his peers, who returned a verdict in his favor after being out five minutes, the United States judge having charged them in his behalf.

Jacob V. Carter, after two years of decidedly useful service, resigned the Sac and Fox Agency. Under his administration the moral state of that agency was much improved, and the schools better managed than ever before.

Nominations of capable and energetic men were made to the Secretary of the Interior to fill vacancies in agencies finally supplied by the committee, but they were not accepted; and it is now understood that the former relation subsisting between the Government and the society has ceased.

L. J. Miles has continued to act as agent for the Osages and Kaws. The condition of the Osages is far better than for the year 1882-'83, when smallpox and measles made serious ravages among them. Good health has prevailed; they have done more at farming than for several years previously; they have built altogether about two hundred and twenty-eight houses with the assistance of the agent; they have set out the past year 2,000 peach trees, buying them with their annuity money. Most of them live on their own allotments of land; several have had wells dug, and have paid carpenters to fit up their houses more comfortably; they are hereafter to pay for all their blacksmithing, shoemaking, &c.; their rations have been discontinued, and annuity goods have been almost wholly withheld. When they want blacksmithing, wagon-work, carpenter-work, shoe or harness work, they will employ those of their own

people who have learned these trades since Agent Miles took charge of the agency. They have also agreed that parents who do not send their children to school shall forfeit the annuity due to these children. Hence the school has been full, and more room will be required. With the money received as interest on the proceeds of their lands, they have bought household goods, better food, spring wagons, and nearly 100 mules.

Some of their lands have been leased by them to cattle-men, but upon good terms, and, it is believed, to their permanent advantage.

With the exception of those children, however, who have been or are now being trained in schools, they are not advancing in religious matters.

SCHOOLS.

Six Government boarding schools and three day schools have been mostly supplied with officers and teachers by us, and have had an enrolment of 560 pupils. There have been, besides, 128 pupils in the two White's Institutes of Indiana and Iowa, making 688 scholars in all, under 54 Friends as superintendents, matrons, and teachers.

The advancement in the schools has been generally good, in knowledge both of letters and of work. In all the boarding schools care is taken to give instruction in manual labor. The morals, manners, and religious needs of the pupils also receive attention. Of the 688 pupils mentioned above, 145 read in the fourth reader or a higher one; 277 have studied arithmetic, 207 geography, and 34 the history of the United States.

Two Indian girls have been educated at Earlham College, one of whom is teaching at the Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte boarding school. One boy has been sustained at Maryville Normal School, Tennessee, under William P. Hastings.

The Modoc day school has been very well taught by a young Friend, who showed ability, discretion, and loving Christian zeal in her duties.

WHITE'S INSTITUTE. INDIANA.

The enlarged building for girls at this institute has been completed, and the accommodations so greatly demanded for the whole household are now supplied. The cost of the new building, of changes in the old one, and of furnishing, has been \$8,737.32; of which sum there were cash contributions to the amount of \$6,700; the rest having been assumed by the trustees of the institute.

There are now three good buildings—the Boys' Home, which accommodates two teachers and 27 Indian boys; the administration building, giving accommodation to the family, farm hands and white boys; and attached to this, yet duly distinct from it, the Girls' Home, which will accommodate 35 girls comfortably. There are at present 27 boys and 31 girls, or 58 in all; and the number will soon be raised to 60 or more.

The health of the pupils has been very good as compared with the usual standard in such schools. With a few exceptions the scholars have behaved well; the discipline has been very good; the amount of work cheerfully and well done by both boys and girls, has been large. The boys plow, harrow, pitch hay, care for stock, garden, manage teams, &c., almost as well as average white boys of like age. The girls sew, wash, iron, bake, cook, put up fruit, care for the dairy, make butter, &c.

The school-house stands at a good distance from the other buildings, and has been improved, but needs enlarging to meet the requirements of so many pupils. The teaching has been tested by the committee, and the progress of the pupils in reading, arithmetic, geography, and Scripture was found satisfactory.

The harmony, intelligence in plans of work, and Christian feeling which pervade the Institution are causes for thankfulness. A quiet but effectual work of grace has been known among the children during the year, and many of them are living a consciously Christian life.

WHITE'S INSTITUTE, IOWA.

The Indian school conducted by Benjamin and Elizabeth Miles, at West Branch, Iowa, was removed on the 1st of last Eleventh month to White's Manual Labor Institute at Houghton, Lee County, Iowa. Beginning the year with 30 Indian pupils, they now have 70. The children have suffered some from sickness, but were nearly all in good health at last report. They make progress in industrial training of all kinds connected with the farm and household, and are doing well in school. Their religious instruction and training receive careful attention; and Benjamin Miles states that many of the children are prayerful, thoughtful, and exemplary in their lives, evincing that the work of grace is influencing their hearts.

Sixteen boarding and day schools have had boxes of presents of various kinds sent to their pupils or teachers by Friends, and the whole sum expended for Indians the past year by members of the society will not fall short of \$15,000.

Beside the above schools there remains the Tunesassa Boarding School, which is not under the care of the associated executive, but is wholly sustained by Friends. It has had an average of 30 pupils, 25 girls and 5 boys, of the Seneca tribe. It is situated on the Alleghany Reservation, Cattaraugus County, New York. It has been very successfully managed; the progress of the pupils in industrial skill, letters, manners and morals having been very gratifying. Girls who leave the school and enter upon home life have been far more uniformly industrious, chaste, and honorable in their career than was ever the case. Its work is most satisfactory. The tone of the whole tribe is steadily advancing.

MISSIONARIES AND MEETINGS.

Two missionaries, with their wives, continue their work in the Quapaw Agency and vicinity. They have three congregations and two out-stations under their care, with an Indian membership of one hundred and twenty-nine. A new meeting-house has been built for one of the congregations. In the Sac and Fox Agency at Shawneetown is another missionary, with a congregation of forty-four members. A meeting-house is now being erected for them. An out-station among the Mexican Kickapows has been useful. A missionary is now at work among the Osages. In all, ninety Friends have been actively engaged in work for Indians the past year, and, although many discouragements appear, there has been on the whole a great gain in the condition of the Indians under our observation during the past fifteen years.

JAMES E. RHOADS,
Clerk of the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, First month 3, 1885.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

INDIANS.

The number of missionaries among the Indians has been nineteen, including four teachers in the Indian University. With the exception of one in Nevada all of these have labored in the Indian Territory. Among them have been nine native preachers.

In some of the Cherokee churches there has been a deep religious interest. At Tahlequah, the capital of the nation, there have been about thirty additions to the church, among the number, as Brother Rogers states, "the chief's private secretary, a man of remarkable ability and of great influence in the Cherokee Nation."

It is gratifying to note the beginning of a movement toward the unification of Baptist interests in the Territory. Hitherto the Baptists in each nation have had little dealings, religiously or in other respects, with those of other nations or tribes. The marked tribal or national feelings have kept them separate in religious as well as in civil things. But last June steps were taken for the organization of a general Baptist convention for the entire Territory. Brethren from several nations were present. The partition walls are crumbling. The meeting this year is expected to be an advance on that of last year. The Christianized and civilized Indians, feeling their obligation to aid in giving the gospel to the pagan Indians, propose to unite in the support of a native missionary, the society assisting, probably, by appointing a white missionary as his co-laborer.

This general convention is expected to accomplish much also in uniting the Indians in stronger fraternal bonds. Differences in language constitute something of an obstacle to this, but many understand the English language sufficiently for a medium of communication, while others can be reached through interpreters. In the schools of the Cherokee Nation, as in some other nations, instruction is given exclusively in English.

Among the older preachers are some who have received a fair education, others of very limited education, and possessing very little Christian literature, but who have wrought long, faithfully, and successfully, almost without compensation, and who are worthy of honor. The corresponding secretary of the society, in an interview with several of these brethren, at Tahlequah, last March, was deeply impressed by their devotion to their sacred calling.

Three or four good men are needed to preach in English in unoccupied but promising fields in the Territory, where the people understand the English language.

Among the Piutes, at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, the chief progress has been in Sunday-school work, though some of the older Indians are attentive to the missionary, who preaches through an interpreter.

Attention has been turned to others, including Alaska, but lack of means and the difficulty of finding suitable missionaries for service among pagan and but partially

civilized Indians, have prevented the Board from making appointments. The Baptists of America are not yet doing what they ought to do for the evangelization of the Indians on this continent.

The new building for the Indian University has been begun, on the location selected near Muskogee, Ind. Ter., a location more central and accessible than at Tahlequah. It is to be about 107 feet in length, by about 45 in breadth, three stories high above the basement, which will be finished for the domestic arrangements of the institution. It will cost, including furnishing, not far from \$15,000, a portion of which is yet to be secured. It is to be ready for use this fall.

Another unifying power is the Indian University, which is open to students from all the nations and tribes. Its trustees include representatives of four nations, viz, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, and Delaware, besides five white brethren; and among its students the past year have been youth from four nations, viz, Cherokee, Choctaw, Delaware, Seminole. Among these are several well advanced in their studies preparing for the work of the ministry, two of whom labored successfully last summer as missionaries of the society among their own people. One of these speaks fluently in English and Cherokee, another who speaks likewise in English, Cherokee, and Choctaw, and a third who, in addition to the English, speaks in four Indian tongues, and has begun to preach the Gospel to several of the uncivilized tribes in the central part of the Territory. Thus the much needed work of preparing qualified native preachers has been well begun, and appeals to the Christian sentiment and conscience of the land for generous support.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

Rev. C. L. Hall writes: We have had an encouraging year, and are beginning to see some results of our eight years' labor and waiting. There has been more willingness on the part of the Indians to hear the Gospel, to adopt civilized ways, to work and to submit to the education of their children. The day school has been kept up through the year with a total average for the year of thirty-two pupils and of fifty-four for the latter six months. About one hundred different boys and girls have been under instruction during the year. Of the seventeen scholars sent away to Hampton and Santee, nine have returned this summer, bringing back good influences to their homes. Six other pupils were taken down from Devil's Lake to Santee last fall.

The advance made by the Indians here is seen in their increased industry in agricultural pursuits, in the breaking down of superstition, so that scientific medical treatment is increasingly called for, and the indication of a beginning of a break-up of the old filthy camp life. The first decent dwelling outside the old village is now being put up by a regular attendant of our meetings, whose children have just returned from our Santee school. The Christian influences are thus seen to be here, as elsewhere, the civilizing power, but legislation giving a secure title to individual land property and a recognition of the Indian before the common law of the land are imperative needs.

We rejoice in having been able to help in the organization of a Government boarding school at Fort Stevenson, an abandoned military post 17 miles from this agency, where there are now fifty scholars, with Prof. F. B. Wells, the nominee of our association, in charge, and Mrs. Wells as matron. It is hoped that there will be a large increase of pupils another year.

The church and Sunday-school attendance averaged fifty-three for the year at Fort Berthold, while for the latter part of the year forty-three more attended Sabbath exercises at Fort Stevenson, making ninety-seven as a total average for the latter six months on the Sabbath. Two week-day meetings were kept up at Berthold and one at Stevenson. There were eleven white church members at the agency and four Indian members connected with the mission, but as only one or two were permanently here, no church organization was effected. Visitation and pastoral work was kept up. During the year evangelistic trips were made to the Crow Agency and Poplar River, in Montana, and to Fort Buford and Devil's Lake, in North Dakota. The Devil's Lake Indians, under native leaders, with only a few missionary visits, have established a church and school and built a chapel for themselves, and the present evangelist, supported by the Dakota Indian Home Missionary Society of native brethren, has a congregation of forty-nine. This result is all the more remarkable as it has been attained at an agency under Roman Catholic management. At the Crow Agency there is a large field of work among a tribe nearly related to the Gros Ventres of Berthold, and we have been desirous of placing workers there this summer. The field is open.

SANTÉE AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

There has been an increase in the attendance of pupils in the school, and also a continued gain in the average attendance, the last month showing the largest average attendance of boarding scholars for the whole year. The growing interest in the Indian community at large in education and in our school as *their* school for higher training is marked. We do not have to solicit scholars, and for the coming year the prospect is that we shall be crowded far beyond our measure of room or endurance. The pupils come from nine different tribes.

The industrial department has had considerable development the past year. The accommodations have been increased by the building of a blacksmith's shop with five forges, and the doubling of the size of the carpenter shop, the three shops, carpenter, shoe shop, and blacksmith, giving instruction to thirty each day. In the brick-yard since spring the boys have made 130,000 brick. All the boys have had something of farm work beside the shop instruction.

Last fall plans were perfected for a dining hall capable of seating two hundred pupils. The building is now inclosed, but without more means for building it cannot be occupied this winter. On the lower floor are the dining-room, bakery, kitchen, store-room, ironing and laundry rooms, besides vestibules and closets. On the second floor are parlors and sitting-room for guests and pupils, a printing office and business office, a store-room and eleven sleeping rooms. On the third floor are eighteen sleeping rooms. Besides those who have the charge of the house and teachers who will room there, forty and perhaps fifty pupils can be accommodated. It is of wood, with granite foundation.

An outlying district of the mission field here is at the Ponca Reserve. Here a school-house has been built by the Government, a very neat building that can seat fifty. By its side is a teacher's house, with three large rooms, closets, and cellar. Mr. Riggs went up with Major Lightner and dedicated the school-house, and as the foundation stones of all the lessons that were to be given them they placed two Bibles on the desk, Major Lightner giving a copy of the English Bible, and Mr. Riggs a copy of the Dakota Bible. Mr. Riggs preached, Major Lightner made an address, and Standing Bear responded feelingly and very appropriately. The association is looking for the teacher to put into this field.

This is but one point. All over the Indian country are places open, the people ready, the opportunity slipping by us. Mr. Riggs writes: "What can you do to make the churches awake. We look around upon this people and sentimentally bemoan their wants, but the Lord says, as He did to his disciples of old, 'give ye them to eat.'"

OAHÉ, DAKOTA.

Rev. T. L. Riggs writes: "The Dakota mission schools are, in connection with the Cheyenne River Agency, as follows:

"1. Industrial day school, at Oahé, on Peoria Bottom, and taught by Miss Collins, of the mission.

"2. Chautier Bottom day school, taught by William Lee, a Teton Sioux, educated in our schools. This school had been in session but a few months of the year, and will probably be discontinued.

"3. Cheyenne River Day School No. 1, taught by Rev. Isaac Renville, a Sisseton Sioux and missionary of the Native Missionary Society.

"4. Cheyenne River Day School No. 2, taught by Elizabeth Winyan, a Sisseton Sioux. This school has been in session but a few months the past year. We have recently built a neat school-house at this point.

"5. Cheyenne River Day School No. 4, on the Cheyenne River, over 60 miles from the agency, and taught by Clarence Ward, a Teton Sioux, educated in our schools.

"There has also been occasional instruction given at the village near the site of old Fort Pierre, by David Lee, a Teton Sioux, educated at our schools. We have provided at this village a substantial school-house, paid for in part by the Indians themselves, and a permanent school will be established.

"There is also a movement at another and smaller village toward securing a school. I shall soon have a building erected for them and a school will follow. Moreover, I have also arranged for additional schools on the Cheyenne River Nos. 2½ and 3, for one of which the school-house is now ready. One of these additional schools will be taught by a native already secured, and the other is to be in charge of a white missionary. One other school, that at Grand River, among Indians of the Standing Rock Agency, taught by Edwin Phelps, a Sisseton Sioux, has been under my care.

"Progress in all our schools has been good, the teachers faithful and the average attendance much better than for the past years. Instruction given by the native teachers is chiefly in the vernacular, though at three schools English also has been taught. It is a marked fact that where a child can read in his own language he is usually far better able to master the difficulties of English speech.

As a mission station this station is weak and sadly in need of additional mission. During the year past Miss Collins has been my only distinctively missionary helper. The natives have done well and will grow in ability, doubtless. We need more help. The new stations on the Cheyenne River should have one to look after their needs closely all the time. There should be a white onary—a missionary family—located in their midst.

Our church growth has been steady and encouraging. Eight have been admitted membership. Five adults and four infants have been baptized. The native Christians, too, are growing in giving; they have given \$120 to support their pastor, \$9.84 for missionary purposes, and \$32.87 during the past year for other work. During the year a considerable portion of the membership being on the west side of Missouri, a branch division was provided for, meetings being held in two places, two native preachers being elected. To provide for a second place of worship a donation of \$25 was made from the church treasury. Penny collections are made up each Sabbath at both places of preaching. From the central church at different ones have gone at times of their own motion, and again have been to villages where no Sabbath services are held.

During the year, seven of our Peoria Bottom homestead-takers have made final payment, and now hold title to 160 acres of land, and are enjoying the privileges of fully developed citizenship.

I have to report the erection of five new station buildings in connection with the Cheyenne River Agency Indians and the completion of the station building on Grand River during the year. One of these, No. 4, Cheyenne River, is built from funds provided by the 'Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians and others North America,' of Boston. From this society I have received \$1,200, out of which station building has been erected and an active, native missionary supported among Indians formerly of Sitting Bull's following.

Two of the station buildings put up deserve special mention. One, that opposite Fort Sully, has been the subject of special pleas made by the Indians of that village ever two years. I hesitated about attempting anything—the village was so small and their prospects for the future were anything but promising. They persisted, however, first enlisting the interest of Chaplain Crocker, of Fort Sully, and then getting their own motion considerable material ready for the house. They showed themselves so thoroughly in earnest that it seemed best not to suffer them to become discouraged for want of assistance.

The second station building I would specially mention is the one erected near the site of old Fort Pierre. Here is a considerable village. Many of our Christian Indians live there. They have had no school nor any school building. For two years we have held Sabbath services off and on, as the saying goes. Within the year regular services have been kept up. A native preacher, one of themselves, elected by the vote of the church has had charge. Last winter they cut and hauled logs for a house which would serve as place for worship and for a school. The Christian element gained strength. Our church voted \$25 toward the building, and the result is a very neat station building costing \$175. I was a little fearful lest at the office it might appear I had exceeded bounds in making expenditures thus. Still I believe I am ready to stand up to all such risk under like demand. I'll confess, however, that I was relieved somewhat when, the next Saturday, after the last bill was paid on the house, I received a wholly unexpected check for \$40 to use as I should 'see fit.' This came from the lay-school at Glencoe, Ill. On the next day, Sabbath, I took my boat and rowed upstream against a wind 10 miles, and walked three or four more to preach to them and tell the news. The house was full, every part of it. They were nearly as pleased as I. However, when it came to turning back on my steps and pulling upstream, home, I felt that I had with my preaching done a large Sabbath-day's work.

The work as it stands to day is full of promise and encouragement. I get letters every week from Indians who have been to school and learned to write, who are at Red Cloud, Red Cloud, and Standing Rock Agencies, asking that schools be established for them. One whose letter I received to-day asks for some one who shall bring the 'good news.' And from villages on the Upper Cheyenne and on Bad River, the request often comes for some one to teach them. My own time has been fully taken up. From the care of the work in this near neighborhood (within 75 miles) I have been able in visiting the Grand River Station about 800 miles since last November—for one station and all overland work. The work presses and we strain to keep going, but much that might be done has to wait."

SKOKOMISH AGENCY.

v. Myron Eells writes:

At the date of my last annual report religious affairs here were in rather a curious position. A set which have gone by the name of 'Shakers,' arose about that

time. It was composed of some Indians off of the reservation and some on it; others on it were strongly opposed to the sett. They believed in the cardinal principles of the gospel. They gave up gambling, betting, horse-racing, whisky, tions, and medicinemen. But they rejected the Bible, professing now to have revelations from heaven in dreams and visions; they prophesied, especially the time for the end of the world; they were opposed to schools some of them shipped their ancestors; they said that some of their women were turned into and that they raised the dead to life; they brushed off each other's sins, which so many that they came to the surface of the skin; and they were taken with of very rapid shaking of the hands, arms, and head, which sometimes continued hours, and which seemed to be based on somewhat the same principle as we of the jerks which prevailed among the somewhat uneducated whites in the S and Western States fifty years ago. It was a combination of Catholicism, antism, old Indian practices, dreams and visions. It was only after two contests, in the last of which the agent took part, that this sect was conquered in October.

"Since that time church attendance and Christian work have gone on better for years. More prayer meetings have been held than ever before during the length of time. I find that I have held sixty-two, and during the winter the kept up two or three without my aid. Twenty-three have united with churches, twenty of whom were Indians, on profession of faith—far more than any previous year.

"There has been much less employment of the Indian doctors than ever. A number of families refusing to have them, even when they saw certain death of their children in the face. In October a woman offered me her household goods, rattles made of deer-hoofs, for incantation purposes—because she had become a Christian and had no more use for them. Ten years ago it was difficult for me to get at them. In the winter a man gave me, for nothing, his gambling disks, which could not have obtained ten years ago for less than eight or ten dollars, and there had hardly been any gambling on the reservation for more than a year. Last fall and July passed without a cent being bet either at gambling or horse-racing, the first time since they have observed the day. A number have stopped the use of tobacco. On Christmas the Indians took more part than ever before, five of them made speeches and six of the girls playing each a piece on the organ. I have sold to the Indians about two hundred and fifty large Bible pictures, 28 by 35 inches, during the year, making, with some previously sold, about four hundred and fifty in twelve months. Nearly all of the families on the reservation have more or less prayer in their homes, though probably not all are Christians. Even the medicinemen are being somewhat like the Samaritans of old, who at the same time worshipped the Lord of Heaven and the gods of the land.

"The school has, under the agent, increased to about fifty scholars, nearly double what it was a few years ago (diminished ten days ago by eleven, who left us to go to the Indian Industrial Training School at Forest Grove, Oreg.), but others will come in to take their places.

"I have spent considerable time with the scholars, keeping a singing school during the winter, giving the scholars short lectures on scientific subjects, illustrating with specimens from my cabinet, thus opening a new source of knowledge to them, and this summer spending a half hour nearly every week in teaching them new songs from the Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs, and also giving some of them lessons on the cabinet organ.

"At Jamestown, near Dungeness, the work has gone on steadily. In November three of the Christian Indians spent a week in accompanying me on a missionary tour to others of the same tribe at Clallam Bay, 50 miles farther down the Straits of Fuca. It was the first work of the kind they had done, and they did it well. In November a number of them brought their children to be baptized, the first instance of the kind among those Indians."

Statistics of work among the Indians.

Missionaries	
Teachers	
Native pastor	
Native helpers	
Churches	
Church members	
Schools	
Pupils	
Sunday school scholars	

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN WORK.

(By Rev. C. M. Southgate.)

active points in the report on the Indian work are these :
 pation and development of the fields recently received from the American

rgement of accommodations, especially for industrial work.
 tion with the United States Government by supplying or nominating
 here the Government has erected buildings.
 nent of Christain manhood among the Indians, as appears in their appeals
 hools, their generosity in supporting their own churches, and especially
 ive work of the Dakota Indian Home Missionary Society.
 n numbers and spiritual power among the churches.
 iled account of the Indian work goes much beyond the report in show-
 ragement and hindrance nowhere, everywhere human skill and divine

mittee cordially re affirm the fitness of the exchange which concentrated
 f the association in this country, and the vigorous grasp with which the
 sibilities have been taken in hand in the directions recommended by the
 mittee one year ago.

orse emphatically the prominence given to *industrial education*, a charac-
 ich distinguishes this association from our other missionary societies, with-
 it could not do its peculiar work. Thrifty labor is part of the Biblical
 of manhood. Its indorsement comes from the ivory palace in Jerusalem,
 ft at Corinth, and the carpenter shop in Nazareth. To quote one most
 speak : " In all men education is conditioned not alone on an enlightened
 changed heart, but very largely on a routine of industrious habits, which
 eter what the foundation is to the pyramid. The summit should glow
 ine light, interfusing and qualifying the whole mass ; but it should never
 n that it is only upon a *foundation of regular activities* that there can be
 d permanent upbuilding. Morality, though founded in spiritual life, de-
 much on outward social conditions ; and if man is to work out his own
 he must learn to work. Granted that character in its highest sense is the
 oint, then mission work should be organized with reference to supplying
 under which morality and the creation of character are feasible." (General
 trong, in Journal of Christian Philosophy, Jan., 1884, pp. 213, 214.)

with this work is the purpose to elevate the conditions of social and home
 bearing in the new dining-hall with its adjuncts. Not a few New England
 hools, not a few New England colleges would be adorned by such careful
 in "good morals and gentle manners," as is given in the schools of the
 Missionary Association.

tly rejoice that the National Government continues to turn to this and
 stian and peace-loving organizations for men to teach in its school-houses,
 uch mutual helpfulness wise for both parties and most profitable for the

ll, we praise God that his Holy Spirit has dwelt and labored with the
 sionaries, as with John Eliot and David Brainerd before them, and that
 of his presence appear in the quickened zeal and self-sacrifice of the Indian

When these heartily undertake the evangelization of their own race,
 s end is not distant.

the committee recommend persistence and wise enlargement in the varied
 ed efforts of the association to prove this suffering people honorable to our
 precious to God.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[Twelfth annual report of the missionary bishop of South Dakota.]

THE INDIAN FIELD.

t last year was so full and so largely explained and lightened up by pict-
 Indian field that my report this year regarding that portion of my mission
 ad be little more than a skeleton.

ORDINATION.

reat pleasure in reporting that September 2, 1883, at Church of the Saviour,
 lé Agency, I ordained to the Diaconate Isaac H. Tuttle, one of our Santee
 idates for orders.

On a review of the contributions generally, it appears that this is a considerable increase over previous years. In 1881 the contribution of the white part of the field, amounted to \$585; in 1882, to \$966; in 1884, to \$1,371.31.

SANTER MISSION AND ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

The course of this mission was interrupted February 17 last by a fire which burnt down the whole central mission building (church and boarding-school). The fire originated in the dormitory while the teachers were at breakfast, and was probably caused by the covering of the bedding with a heating drum. The building and its contents were insured for an amount of \$9,000. The insurance money was promptly paid, and the mission have given nearly \$5,000 more towards making good all loss. It has been let for the erection immediately of a church and parsonage. The school will be deferred.

September 1, 1884. The parsonage is finished and the church was opened in a few weeks.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

St. Mary's Indian boarding-school for girls will be reopened the next autumn, and will be conducted temporarily in the building lately used as a school. All boxes for the school, and all letters regarding it, should be sent to Mrs. Jane F. Johnstone, Springfield, Dak., lately house mother and who will take charge of St. Mary's. Boxes may be shipped at St. Mary's. Miss Francis will still be the teacher. As the Indians in the neighborhood of St. Mary's school are comparatively well provided with land and churches, it has been determined not to re-erect St. Mary's school but to transfer the institution to some point nearer the large mass of Indians farther west, who are as yet comparatively unreached. The new location has not been begun, because it has been thought wise to wait for the completion of the railroad system which is surrounding the Indian country, as only after prolonged inquiry and personal inspection of locations can a suitable one be found. Miss Ives and Miss Graves (Sister Mary) have retired from the duty which Miss Ives feels she owes her. All who were connected with the school have been inexpressibly cheered by the cordial sympathy with the school called forth, and by the contributions which have been

F FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

missions among the Indians—Statistics of churches and schools.

Churches.	Received on pro- fession.	Whole number.
.....	30	128
.....	3	78
.....		20
.....		25
.....	8	69
ncy.....	20	91
.....	13	54
.....	1	114
.....	11	66
.....	10	65
.....	3	*39
.....		60
.....	14	221
.....	4	218
.....		60
.....	3	67
.....	29	78

Schools.	Board- ing.	Day.
ugus.....		
ut-station.....	7	50
gency and two places in its vicinity.....		145
ency.....	12	
ek, Wolf Point, and two places near.....		158
gency.....	38	
.....	100	
.....		*25
.....	60	
.....	80	
.....		18

* Last year's report.

as in the list of teachers will appear in connection with their stations In the list of missionaries two names were removed by death, the Rev. t, and Mrs. G. L. Deffenbaugh. The death of Mr. Stark occurred April al loss not only to his family, but also to the Choctaw Indians, by eld in highest esteem. Notices of his departure were given in the mission- . Just at the end of the year the sad news was received of the death baugh, wife of the Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, at Lapwai, April 20, after greatly lamented. The Rev. Isaac Baird and his wife resigned their h the Board, to its sincere regret, after nearly eleven years of faithful ah, Chippewa Mission. Their purpose is to enter on the work of the unction with some congregation of white people. The kind regards accompany them. On the other hand, two ministers, one of them ac- his wife, have been appointed to the Chippewa Mission—the Rev. and ees to Odanah, and the Rev. Samuel G. Wright to Lac Cour d'Oreilles. rethren were in the service of a Congregational Board for some years dians and are acquainted with their language. Each has been received ded by the Presbyteries in charge of their stations. The Board has l Mr. John T. Copley as a lay missionary among the Omahas, and he work for them near the end of the year.

fifty years a missionary among the Senecas, received several hints from friends in various places, so that the church was finished with the congregation was greatly pleased to re-enter the pleasant house. While the church was undergoing repairs Mr. Trippe held services at Newtown, a part of the principal reserve occupied by Christian Senecas. For particulars of the year's work reference is made to the Record of May. Some of the things related are touching. "On May 16, a meeting was held in a home six months ago pagan, but now, where the father and mother were married, and then the husband was received into the church; this, too, in the presence of the wife, grand children. This home is among the bushes on the hills, and the family much this cold winter from sickness and destitution." The number of members was larger than usual, as given in the table of church statistics of the Holy Spirit, spoken of in the previous report, was evidently this year. "Not all formerly reported as converts have walked a Christian walk, but most of them have been faithful, and the new converts, will prove to be true followers of their Saviour."

The report of Mrs. Wright gives an encouraging account of her work. It was affecting to see the anxiety of many of these poor women to do for themselves and their families by the use of their needles, after being and their aged friend obtained a temporary contract with the Indians for making garments, which was encouraging to them. Friends of these Indians and elsewhere are endeavoring to collect funds to endow an industrial school for women, and have met with some success. Such a school, if regarded as a fruit of Gospel influence, may be very useful. Here, as in all other heathen, it is the Gospel itself that best precedes civilization.

From the other reserves of the Seneca Mission, less that is encouraging is reported. On the whole, these Indians are by no means prepared to the usual footing of our American churches, either for self-support or advancement. The missionary is constrained to give lamentable accounts of evils, some of them very gross; others showing the unsatisfactory teachers of the common schools supported under the State system; and the sad want of industry and energy. These things are described. It is greatly to be desired that these Indians should be enabled to severally. It is also greatly to be desired that from their own Christian teachers, earnest and well trained, should be found for the work needing to be done. But the church and all friends of these Indians are full for what has been done, and is still done for their temporal and spiritual good. But for this mission their case would be one of deep gloom for both.

The Chippewa Mission has met with unusual changes during the year. Isaac Baird and his wife, as already stated, felt constrained to leave labor, but they will always cherish a deep interest in this mission. M

pression on the Indians, but their converts proved to be so unworthy that their work lost most of its earlier influence. The boarding-school has continued to be small, for the reasons stated in last year's report. The day-school at Odanah, the report of that station says, averaged about the same attendance and progress as reported a year ago; the daily lunch to the scholars was continued, not at the expense of the Government, but of the Board. Notwithstanding discouragements during the year, the work at its end seems to be enjoying good prospects of success.

The Dakota mission in both districts has met with marked encouragement. In the Yankton Agency region, Mr. Williamson was permitted to see twenty-three new members added to one church, and thirteen to the church of the native minister, Mr. Selwyn. The church of Flandreau supports its own native pastor; the others do not neglect this duty, though not able to give much. The schools, with somewhat fewer scholars, are doing well. Twelve scholars are supported in part at the Santee boarding-school. The work in Montana Territory is now well begun. Mr. Chapin and his wife have reached Poplar Creek, and entered with vigor on active service, and the two ladies previously at that station meet with encouragement in their school-work and other duties. Mr. Wood and his family have removed to Wolf Point, first building a log-house for his family and containing a room for a chapel, to be used also for a school. Within reach of these two stations 3,000 Indians are now living; they are objects of pity in all respects. The Government has a boarding-school at Poplar Creek, and it may probably establish another at Wolf Point. Weighty questions in this mission wait for solution; for instance, how to supply 10,000 Indians with mission help, who live on a reserve on which only a very inadequate mission of another church has yet entered, what can be done for them? The brethren refer also to the need of more advanced education for more of the scholars now under instruction, whether it should be in existing schools or in some other? How to connect our work of missions in the best way with the Government work of education is a question needing careful thought, and in what way best to call forth the united efforts of the Dakota churches, only a part of which are now connected with the Board, so that all their strength may be devoted to evangelistic work for the 30,000 Indians of various Dakota or Sioux tribes, as yet mostly unreached by the Gospel. This last subject is one of obvious moment and of some difficulty; but a work for the Sioux of various names, which was begun by such noble Christian men as Drs. Williamson and Riggs, which endured such persecution and distress and which still lives, will surely be carried forward with the blessing of God upon the continued missionary labors of his people.

The Omaha Mission was marked by the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Partch, with the kind regards of the Board; the change of the boarding-school so as only to admit girls as scholars, and placing it in charge of Mrs. M. C. Wade as superintendent; and the encouraging condition of the church. Some degree of alienation has been removed; greater interest is now shown in the religious meetings, and a larger number than usual of converts united with the church on confession of their faith. Near the end of the year Mr. J. T. Copley was appointed as a lay missionary for varied work not now well reached, and in view of changes in the circumstances of the Indians, many of whom are now occupying land in severalty. The request of many of the Omahas that their boys should still be under the care of the Board was touching, but as the Government conducts a boarding-school for boys within 3 miles of the mission school it seemed inexpedient to comply with their wishes. Probably Mr. Copley's work will be of special benefit to the young people. On the whole, the prospects of these Indians, so far as affected by missionary influences, are of decided encouragement.

In the Winnebago Mission the missionary can report "public preaching as receiving good attention, though few outside of the [Government] school attend;" in the afternoon of the Sabbath "a class of persons who are disposed to obey the truth" meets at his house for religious instruction; and visiting the Indians at their homes a part of his time, as opportunity offers, is not neglected. He greatly desires to be aided by a faithful native assistant, and has reason to hope that a man of family, about fifty years old, who seems to be sincere and earnest, and is active in trying to bring others to the light, may become qualified for usefulness as a native missionary. The dwelling-house that had to be built, no dwelling-place being available, has been completed, and adds to the influence of the mission. The prospects of the work are hopeful.

But a few Indians are now reached by the Iowa and Sac Mission, and they are still in an unsettled condition, not having yet decided to remove to the Indian Territory. There they could rejoin some of their friends, but the whole number would not be large. These small remnants of a once powerful and savage tribe are now, in a measure, civilized, and make their living chiefly by industrial pursuits. Mr. Irvin's work is well received by them, and some of them seem to be true believers in Christ. The death of an Indian woman is mentioned, of whom her Christian friends could say, "We believe she died in faith." The expediency of organizing a church is regarded

by the missionary and the presbytery as doubtful, partly on account of their unsettled state, and partly because of diverse denominational preferences; but they can unite in common religious services on the Sabbath. These are attended by from fifty to sixty persons.

A new mission was begun early in the year for the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa. Their reservation is but a few miles from Tama City. They own their land, and are a settled and imperfectly civilized band of 350 souls. They have thus far kept themselves aloof from the white people, by whom their little reserve of 1,300 acres is surrounded; this is not surprising, in view of the want of sympathy and the ill treatment which Indians too often meet with. Their case is one of a number of small Indian settlements in different parts of the country. Nothing but the treatment which the grace of Christ inspires will remove the narrow distinctions of race, and sow diverse people in common citizenship. This should aid greatly in preparing them for a better country. Chiefly through the admirable efforts of Christian women of the Iowa City Presbyterian Society, a good beginning has been made to bring these Indians to the knowledge of Christ as their Saviour; and two ladies are now devoting themselves to this work as missionaries of the Board, with little apparent success, but latterly with more hopeful signs of progress. An interesting narrative of this mission may be found in the Record of April.

The Creek Mission has met with some changes in its staff of laborers, but its work seems to be making good progress. The Rev. Thomas W. Perryman withdrew from his connection with the Board without assigning reasons. Mrs. Herod, Miss Snedaker, and Miss Hall resigned. The names of teachers of later appointment are given above, but Miss Bardue could not remain long on account of her health. Miss Yargie resigned her work in February. In most Indian boarding-schools it is found hard to secure and retain well-qualified teachers and domestic helpers, particularly the latter. Schools of this class require the discharge of many and varied duties, often under circumstances of difficult adjustment.

The school at Wealaka is the principal part of the work of this mission. Its one hundred scholars enjoyed unusual freedom from attacks of sickness, and they seem to have made excellent progress in their studies. Their general conduct has been satisfactory. The teachers in the school, especially the principal teacher and their able and excellent superintendent, deserve commendation for the faithful service rendered to this large company of Indian youths. The Creek Council requested the Board to receive fifty scholars more into this school, making the whole number one hundred and fifty; but this was considered too many for the building to accommodate. It was agreed to admit twenty more, making in all sixty boys and as many girls, all selected by the Creek trustees of education. The council not only erected the fine school building, but it defrays a large part of the expense of the school. The Board appoints the superintendent and teachers, paying their salaries, excepting that all family expenses as to table, lodging, &c., are chargeable to the school. The religious influence of the instructions and example of all who are connected with the school are evidently of the greatest importance.

The church of Wealaka, under Mr. Loughridge's charge, reports sixty-five communicants, of whom ten were received last year. No returns have been given of the North Fork church. The native licentiate preaches there and at other places, and Mr. McGee regards this as one of his preaching stations, when he can obtain an interpreter. In translating the New Testament into Muskokee, Mrs. Robertson has been occupied as heretofore. For the Creeks who cannot speak English these translations are of great use, and they are highly prized by many. She makes her home with a married daughter in the Creek district. The evening days of her life could hardly be more usefully spent than in this work, for which few, if any, are so well qualified.

The Seminole Mission has had a quiet and useful year of work. The superintendent and teachers have been enabled to continue in their usual duties. The daily instructions and the religious services, with the Divine blessing, will bear good fruit, not only among the interesting family of young people, but among the families with which they are connected. The latter keep close and constant watch over their children, and thereby themselves learn many things of great value and importance, such as they could but imperfectly learn if their children were in some far, distant school, however well it might be conducted. Indeed it has been very largely by this immediate contact with their children's boarding schools, conducted in their own tribes, with the daily examples of the missionary families and teachers, that the best fruits of Christian and civilizing education have been reaped. Thus parents and children have shared together these beneficial results. "Mr. —, do you think your mission has done any good to your Indians?" This question was asked some years ago by the wife of a newly-appointed Indian agent to the Winnebagoes of a teacher in the Omaha boarding-school. "Madam, I have been there too short a time to give you a full reply, but one thing I can say: When I am visiting in their families and see a woman with a baby on her knee, I can tell at once whether she has been in our school or not." The lady applauded the reply. The Seminoles, like the Omahas, Creeks, and other

es, all receive great benefit from these schools near their homes. The Seminole preachers and licentiate preachers are engaged as heretofore in their good work, and endeavoring to qualify themselves still more for their duties. They are watched with sympathy by many Christian friends.

The mission to the Choctaws still consists mainly in educational and religious work. Spencer Academy, the principal school of this tribe for boys. And the progress of this school was so satisfactory to the trustees at the annual examinations that they gave a grant of \$500 to show their approval and to provide some additional advances to the building. What was more significant was their request to have the number of scholars increased from sixty to one hundred, of whom about eighty are already in attendance; the expense to be at the same ratio as heretofore. Great difficulty is found in procuring suitable men as teachers in this school, so that the work which is to be performed by the two missionaries and their wives was too severe. Partly for this reason they could not often supply some places in the vicinity with preaching services, especially as few such places are within moderate distance from the station. Their scholars formed an important and interesting congregation on the Sabbath. This day is given to Bible study, catechetical instruction, &c." By this means a high degree of Divine truth and influence has been imparted to these young minds. Quite a number have gone through the shorter catechism and more will finish it before the session closes. It would surprise you to see boys twelve or thirteen years old cannot yet talk English repeat, with hardly a mistake, twenty or twenty-five questions. The ladies have rendered valuable assistance in this Sabbath work." A church has not yet been organized, but the subject is kept in view. Thus far the notes of this mission had been written, when the painful intelligence was received at the mission house of the death of the superintendent, the Rev. Oliver P. Stark, on the 1st of April, after some weeks' illness. This sad bereavement is referred to above. It is a great loss to the mission. He was held in high respect by the Choctaws. He had labored in their service as a missionary in former years, and they knew his character and labors in those days. He was led to resume his work among them two years ago, and met with a warm welcome and with fine prospects of great usefulness. But he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

The Nez Percé Mission reports a year of steady and encouraging work. The staff of laborers is unchanged; but two of the native licentiate preachers have been ordered by the presbytery—Messrs. Wheeler and Whitman—as stated above. The church at Deep Creek, reported last year as transferred by friendly arrangement to another denomination, is restored by consent to its place under the care of the mission. The oversight of stations so far distant from each other is a charge that tasks the superintendent even of the vigorous superintendent, but he has been greatly assisted by his faithful fellow-laborers. The work of the ladies has been steadily maintained. The general condition of the native Christian communities may be regarded as not free from drawbacks, yet as progressive and hopeful. The proposed return of Chief Joseph's band of Nez Percés from the Indian Territory to their former abode, not on but near Nez Percé Reserve, still occupies attention. In the judgment of some of their best friends it would be expedient for them to settle in some other neighborhood, rather than on the Nez Percé Reserve. (See letter of the Rev. Edward R. Geary, D.D., in the report of July). With his views the lady missionary who has been longest on the reservation fully concurs. The Nez Percés, both in Idaho Territory and in the Indian Territory, have no warmer friends than these; and few, if any, are so well acquainted with all that pertains to their welfare.

In closing its report of these missions to the Indians, the Board may well refer in general terms to its past record in this work, and then add some brief remarks on the present state of the case. From 1833 to this date the Indian work has largely occupied the care of the Board, by the express direction of the church. The first efforts were very small; they were begun by a few laborers in behalf of the Weas, one of the smallest tribes. But the good work, begun in faith and prayer, continued to grow. The Board has sent into the Indian work three hundred and eighty missionary laborers, of whom over fifty were ministers of the Gospel. During the last six years 74 laborers were sent forth. The amount of money expended in these years over \$554,000 of church funds, besides \$520,000 more of Government funds for education, intrusted to the Board, and expended with accounts and vouchers rendered obediently to the policy of former years. These missions were certainly the chief agencies in the civilization, or semi-civilization, of many tribes—the Senecas, some of the Opewas and Dakota bands, the Omahas, Iowas, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and others. The Omahas and Seminoles particularly owe almost everything that is good in their present advanced condition to these missions. Closely connected with this progress in civilization, underlying it, and indeed its main cause, has been the work of grace in various tribes which God has given for the encouragement of His people. One of the fruits of Divine grace thus manifested is the signal fact that over thirty Indian ministers, licentiate preachers, and other laborers are now in the service of the Board. There have been discouragements indeed, but there has been remarkable success.

issue their address to the public is two-fold:

(1) To inform the people of the United States as to the most dire in which the Indian question may be solved.

(2) To stimulate the thoughtful and right-minded citizens of the immediate steps toward the solution of the problem.

It was felt by all those who took part in the work of the conference that a definite, and earnest appeal made to the conscience and intelligence in behalf of a poor and helpless people, and for the righting of wrongs would not be uttered in vain.

The deliberations of the conference began upon the morning of September 23, and concluded Friday evening, September 26.

As will be seen by reference to the list of those present, the attendance was larger than at the first conference held at Lake Mohonk last year.

The conference chose as its chairman General Clinton B. Fisk of New York. The chair then appointed the following gentlemanly committee to prepare a programme of topics to be discussed by the conference: James E. Rhoads, General S. C. Armstrong, Prof. C. C. Painter, Rev. Addison P. Foster, Henry S. Pancoast, esq., and Herbert Welsh.

After due consideration, the committee presented to the conference a programme, which was unanimously adopted:

PROGRAMME.

(First topic: Indian citizenship the solution of the Indian problem.)

- I. Proofs of Indian capacity for citizenship.
- II. What is necessary to secure Indian citizenship: (1) Land title (inalienable for twenty-five years—individual and protect by ballot; (2) Disposition of reservation lands not allotted in severalty; (3) Industrial; (4) Intellectual; (5) Moral and religious.
- III. How to secure these things: (1) Public opinion; (2) Legislation.

(Second topic: Criticism of the present system.)

- I. Treaties.
- II. Reservations.
- III. Government aid.
- IV. Agencies.
- V. Law for Indians.

nade to fifty-nine heads of families, 700 acres of land have been broken by the plow, and many houses have been erected by the Indians.

General R. H. Milroy, United States Indian agent at Yakima Agency, Washington Territory, made an address upon the same subject. Under the topic, "Law for Indians," which was discussed later in the proceedings of the conference, he gave an interesting account of a novel and successful experiment that he had made in the establishment of courts of law among the Indians of his reservation.

II.—WHAT IS NECESSARY TO SECURE INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

(1) *Resolved*, That the organization of the Indians in tribes is, and has been, one of the most serious hindrances to the advancement of the Indian toward civilization, and that every effort should be made to secure the disintegration of all tribal organizations; that to accomplish this result the Government should, except where it is clearly necessary either for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations or for some other binding reason, cease to recognize the Indians as political bodies or organized tribes.

(2) *Resolved*, That to all Indians who desire to hold their land in severalty allotments should be made without delay, and that to all other Indians like allotments should be made so soon as practicable.

(3) *Resolved*, That lands allotted and granted in severalty to Indians should be made inalienable for a period of not less than ten or more than twenty-five years.

(4) *Resolved*, That all adult male Indians should be admitted to the full privileges of citizenship by a process analogous to naturalization, upon evidence presented before the proper court of record of adequate intellectual and moral qualifications.

One of the subjects of greatest moment considered by the conference was Senate bill No. 48, known as the Coke bill. To this the following resolution pertains. It is deemed advisable for the information of the public to present an abstract of the bill in this report, originally prepared for the Indian Rights Association in Philadelphia, in order that its provisions may be clearly understood by those who may be unable to give it more detailed examination.

(5) *Resolved*, That we earnestly and heartily approve of the Senate bill No. 48, generally known as the Coke bill, as the best practicable measure yet brought before Congress for the preservation of the Indian from aggression, for the disintegration of the tribal organizations, and for the ultimate breaking up of the reservation system; that we tender our hearty thanks and the thanks of the constituency which we represent to those members of the Senate who have framed this bill and secured its passage. We respectfully urge upon the House of Representatives the early adoption of this bill, that its beneficent provisions for rendering the Indian self-supporting and his land productive may be carried out with the least possible delay.

ABSTRACT OF THE COKE BILL.

Land in severalty for Indians, as provided for by the Coke bill.

[Forty-eighth Congress, first session, S. 48.]

AN ACT to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.

For many years past those who have given earnest thought to the best method of placing the Indian on a right footing among us, and patient effort to accomplish this result, have united in the belief that the allotment of land to individual Indians by a secure title would prove one of the most powerful agencies in the advancement of the race.

It has been often pointed out that we have by our policy taken from the Indian the ordinary and essential stimulus to labor. While under our system of pauperizing Indians by the issuing of rations we deprive them of the ordinary necessity for self-support, by our refusal to protect them in the possession of their land, and by our incessant removals we take away the common motives for cultivating it. The great mass of men work from the imperative necessity for self-support, and from the knowledge that the law will protect them in the possession of their rightful earnings. We have so alienated the Indian from all natural and general conditions, we have placed him in such an artificial and unjust position, that he has neither the necessity for self-support nor any proper protection in the result of his labor. It is a matter of surprise to all who fairly consider all the elements in the case, not that the result is no better, but that it is not far worse.

To give the Indian, then, a secure title to land, so that he may have the assurance of reaping what he has sown, is the plainest justice and good policy.

The thought and labor of those who have long worked for this end has taken shape in most carefully and skillfully prepared bill for the allotment to Indians in severalty

of land on the reservations. This bill is the outcome of long and intimate experience in the condition of the various Indian tribes, the result of a rare combination of practical knowledge and legal training. Its passage will greatly affect for the better the lives of nearly 300,000 human beings, besides the incalculable and yet wider influence in the life of a race and in the settlement of a question of national importance. The bill passed the Senate at the last session of the present Congress, and only its passage by the House of Representatives this coming winter is required to make it a law.

Section 1.—By the first section the President is authorized to issue patents for Indian reservations, set apart by treaty or act of Congress, in favor of the several tribes occupying them. Under these patents the United States is to hold the patented land in trust for the several tribes for twenty-five years, and at the end of that time to convey it by patent to the different tribes clear of incumbrance. The President is also given authority to delay in any case the issuing of the final patent if he considers it best for the Indians to do so. These patents are to be recorded and open to inspection.

This first section simply secures the tribe *as such* in the possession of its reservation. It places the strong restraint of the law upon the unjust occupation of Indian lands in the incessant push of Western settlement.

Section 2.—The second section authorizes the President, whenever he thinks it for the best interests of the Indians on a reservation, to have it surveyed or resurveyed, and to allot it to the Indians in severalty—to the heads of families, one-quarter; to single persons over eighteen; one-eighth, and to orphan children under eighteen, one-eighth of a section; to other persons under eighteen, one-sixteenth of a section. If there is not sufficient land on a reservation to make such allotment the land is to be allotted pro rata.

Treaty stipulations setting apart a reservation and providing for the allotment of land in larger quantities are to be fulfilled. The taking of land for grazing purposes by two or more Indians in common is provided for.

Section 3.—In section 3 provision is made for the manner in which the allotments are to be selected by the Indians, with the proviso that if such selection is not made within five years from the direction to take allotments the agent shall be directed to select for Indians failing to do so.

Section 4.—The allotments are to be made under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, by agents specially appointed by the President.

Section 5.—Any Indian not residing upon a reservation or belonging to a tribe for which no reservation has been provided is entitled to settle upon unappropriated land of the United States, and on applying to the local land office can have the land allotted to him and to his children in the same manner as Indians residing on a reservation take allotments under the act. The fees of the local land office are to be paid out of the United States Treasury.

Section 6.—The sixth section provides that patents shall be issued to individual allottees, declaring that the United States will hold the land in trust for the allottee or his heirs for twenty-five years, and then convey it to him or them absolutely and clear of all incumbrance. The land cannot be conveyed or charged during the time it is so held in trust, and the patents to individual allottees shall override the patent issued to the tribe. After the issue of patents the land shall descend according to the law of the State or Territory in which a reservation is situated. After all the lands on a reservation have been allotted, *or sooner, if the President deem it for the best interests of the Indians*, the Secretary of the Interior may negotiate with a tribe for the purchase of any unallotted portion of its reservation. This purchase is not complete until ratified by Congress. The principal of the purchase-money shall be held by the United States for twenty-five years to the credit of the tribe, and the interest at 5 percent. paid annually to the Secretary of the Interior, to be applied to the education and support of the tribe. After twenty-five years, by express authority of Congress, the principal shall be payable to the tribe. Proper provision is made for religious bodies now occupying land on the reservation.

Section 7.—Section 7 extends over a tribe, upon the completion of the allotments, the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they reside, and prohibits the passage by the local government of any law denying Indians the equal protection of the law.

Section 8.—Section 8, in view of the important fact that the value of land in the West often depends largely upon its proper irrigation, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe such rules as he may deem necessary to secure a just distribution of water among the Indians.

Section 9.—Section 9 excepts the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory and the Seneca Indians of New York from the provisions of the act.

Section 10.—Section 10 appropriates \$100,000 for the survey or resurvey of reservations necessary under the act, and provides that the sum expended be repaid out of the proceeds from the sale of reservation lands.

Section 11.—Section 11 provides that, except as to the issuing of the tribal patents,

he provisions of the act shall not extend to any tribe *as such* until the consent of two-thirds adult male members shall have been obtained, but that, notwithstanding this, the President may make allotments to *individual Indians* in the manner provided irrespective of the consent of the two-thirds.

Section 12.—Section 12 provides that the act shall not affect the right of Congress to grant a right of way for railroads, highways, or telegraph lines for the public use through any lands granted to an Indian or to a tribe upon just compensation being made.

The provisions of this act have been thus stated somewhat in detail because an exact understanding of it is considered most desirable, and because only a close examination reveals the wisdom and care with which many contingencies and possible difficulties have been provided for.

THE MAIN POINTS OF THE BILL.

The broad and general advantages of the bill may be summed up in a few words. It secures the tribes in possession of their reservations, and ends the notorious wrong of taking the Indian's land by fraud or force without his consent. The United States is to hold the reservations in trust for the tribes, but not as a permanent arrangement. The bill contemplates the breaking up of the entire reservation system; it contemplates the protection of the Indian land from the grasp of unscrupulous whites only until the Indian has been given the proper training and preparation to enable him to take care of his own. In the meanwhile, the bill provides an important part of this training. On the consent of two-thirds of the adult males, allotments are to be made to a whole tribe in severalty. The reservations are divided into separate farms, the members of the tribe are given time to firmly plant and settle themselves before, by the extinguishment of the trust in which the reservation is held for the tribe, they are left to take care of themselves. Should the consent of the two-thirds not be obtained, the individual Indians can at once take allotment under the act. There is neither a compulsion of the majority nor the slightest disregard of the wants of the minority. The law of the white man is to be extended when, by the completion of the allotments, the Indians have shown themselves reasonably fit for it. Nor does the act overlook the undoubted fact that it is neither wise nor right to let these great, solid blocks of reservations stand in the way of traffic and settlement. Right of way through Indian land can be granted at any time to railroads, highways, and telegraph companies, and *at any time* unallotted land can be purchased, proper compensation being given. Such is the wise admixture in this bill of what is best in the views of those who regard this question from a radical or a conservative standpoint; land in severalty is to be given at once to all who desire it; the Indian is protected against the greed of the whites; a process of tribal disintegration is at once started, and the blotting out of the reservations as fast as it can be safely done is the ultimate object of the bill.

In the light of the lasting importance of this measure to so many who are unrepresented among the legislators we have selected to do our will, you are asked to fairly and honestly consider it, and if it seems to you desirable and right, you are most earnestly and respectfully reminded that there rests on you a personal responsibility to give your influence, your time, and thought to secure its passage.

HENRY S. PANCOAST,
Chairman of the Committee on Laws.

OCTOBER 9, 1884.

EDUCATION.

[(a) Industrial. (b) Intellectual. (c) Moral and religious.]

(6) *Resolved*, That from testimony laid before the conference our confidence in the good results flowing from the education of Indians has been confirmed, and that we regard with great satisfaction the increasing appropriations made by Congress for Indian schools, for instruction in farming and trades, for supplies of cattle, for irrigation, and for other means to promote self-supporting industries. That our conviction has been strengthened as to the importance of taking Indian youth from the reservations to be trained in industrial schools placed among communities of white citizens, and we favor the use of a larger proportion of the funds appropriated for Indian education for the maintenance of such schools. The placing of the pupils of these schools in the families of farmers or artisans where they may learn the trades and home habits of their employers has proved very useful and should be encouraged by the Government.

Resolved, That from evidence brought before the conference it is apparent that the plan carried out to a small extent at Hampton and elsewhere, of bringing young men and their wives to industrial schools and there furnishing them with small houses so that they may be instructed in work and a proper home life, has been successful and should be carried out more largely.

Resolved, That while we approve the methods of Indian education pursued at Hampton and Carlisle, we do not fail to recognize that the schools and other methods of instruction, industrial, intellectual, moral, and religious, as carried on within or near the reservations by Christian missionaries for the last fifty years, have lifted up tribe after tribe to civilization and fitted them to take lands in severalty, and the good already achieved should stimulate and encourage Christian people to continued efforts in the same direction.

(7) *Resolved*, That education is essential to civilization. The Indian must have a knowledge of the English language, that he may associate with his white neighbors and transact business as they do. He must have practical industrial training to fit him to compete with others in the struggle for life. He must have a Christian education to enable him to perform duties of the family, the state, and the church. Such an education can be best acquired apart from his reservation and amid the influences of Christian and civilized society. Such Government industrial training schools as those at Carlisle, Hampton, Forest Grove, Lawrence, Chilocco, and Genoa should be sustained and their number increased. The Government should continue to avail itself of institutions such as the training schools at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Lincoln Institute, Pennsylvania, and others conducted by religious or philanthropic associations, and promote the placing of pupils educated in all these schools in the families of farmers and artisans. But since the great majority of the Indians cannot be educated away from their homes, it is a matter of the highest importance that the Government should provide and liberally sustain good manual labor and day schools on the reservations. These should be established in sufficient number to accommodate all Indian children of school age. The Christian people of the country should exert through the Indian schools a strong moral and religious influence. This the Government cannot do, but without this the true civilization of the Indian is impossible.

III.—HOW TO SECURE THESE THINGS.

[(a) Public sentiment. (b) Legislation.]

(8) *Resolved*, That since legislation in Congress and the benevolent work of the Christian people on behalf of the Indian is dependent upon public sentiment, every effort should be made to further the development of such sentiment. To this end we commend to the sympathy and support of the public the Indian Rights Association and the Woman's National Indian Association. We urge the organization of branches of these societies in the principal cities and towns of the country. We think it extremely desirable that the press be enlisted in bringing the Indian cause to public attention, and we also rejoice in the efforts of the many benevolent societies belonging to the various religious bodies to diffuse information concerning the Indians and to arouse public interest in their behalf.

SECOND TOPIC.

I.—TREATIES.

(9) *Resolved*, That we are bound by many treaties with various Indian tribes. These treaties are the bases of our relations with them, and yet are in some instances prejudicial to the best interests of both the Government and the Indians. Nevertheless the treaties are binding upon the Government and the tribes until they can be modified by mutual agreement. The only way, therefore, to escape their evils is to persuade the Indians to agree to some modification of their provisions.

We rejoice that since March 3, 1871, it has been the policy of the Government to make no fresh treaties with the Indians. We trust that this policy may be strictly adhered to, and that the Government will have no dealings with chiefs alone as the representatives of tribal organizations.

II.—RESERVATIONS.

(10) *Resolved*, That careful observation has conclusively proved that the removal of Indians from reservations which they have long occupied to other reservations far distant from the former, and possessing different soil and climate, is attended by great suffering and loss of life. Such removals destroy the fruits of past industry and discourage the Indians from further effort in the habits of civilized life. These removals are usually made, not for wise reasons, but are instigated by the covetousness of the whites, who desire possession of the Indian lands or wish to rid them of the Indians' presence; we, therefore, earnestly protest against such Indian removals in the future, excepting in those cases where they shall be justified by full and sufficient reasons, and shall not be detrimental to the welfare of the Indians. When the re-

Indian tribe becomes a necessity, individual Indians belonging to the same formed settled homes, should have the privilege of taking homesteads and they occupy prior to the opening of the reservation and before white settlers are permitted to make land entries thereon.

Resolved, That the conference gives its hearty approval to Senate bill No. 1755, for the division of the Sioux Reservation, which passed the Senate at the last session, and that we record our gratitude to Senator Dawes and his colleagues upon the committee for the skill and care with which they have embodied in this bill the points agreed upon by the first Mohonk conference; that we heartily endorse the bill to the support of all friends of the Indians, and hope that it may be passed by Congress at its next session.

That the bill be referred to the committee appointed to advocate the bill before the next session, and that this committee bring it to the attention of the Congress on Indian Affairs soon after that body shall have met.

In view of the inconvenience of those who are not familiar with the provisions of this bill, and as they find it difficult to obtain, we insert a brief analysis of it prepared for the Association.

THE SIOUX BILL.

Statement of advantages of Senator Dawes' Sioux bill, S. 1755, Report No. 283.]

As to white settlement a large tract of land comprising approximately 11,000,000 acres, and thereby removes an impediment which has long hindered the civilization in Dakota.

It is effected in such a manner that when the transaction is completed the United States will have incurred no expense.

It provides a just compensation for the Sioux Indians, and will tend to the advancement of education and civilization.

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, long known as a wise and true friend to the Indians, submitted to the Senate of the United States a bill "To divide a portion of the Sioux Indians, in Dakota, into separate reservations and to relinquish the Indian title to the remainder." The terms of this bill were framed with very great care, and with a view to secure justice both to the settler and also for his ignorant and helpless red neighbor. The measure should meet with the favor of members of the Senate and House for the following reasons:

First, because it will throw open to white settlement, with accompanying railroads, a tract comprising approximately 11,000,000 acres of land.

This tract is bounded on the north by the Cheyenne River, and on the south by the Missouri River, and stretches from the Missouri River on the east across the Reserve to Deadwood in the Black Hills.* Thus a magnificent highway, which has long been keenly felt, will extend between the civilization of the West and the Western Dakota.

Second, because the step forward in the march of prosperity will have been taken by the people of the Territory, who have already shown such splendid pluck in their battle with the wilderness, if the proposed bill shall become a law.

Third, there is another reason of equal weight with the first why the measure should meet the favor of legislators: Because it provides ample justice for the Sioux. The enmity would be sufficiently formidable to demand our consideration, and swell the number of that class among them which is looking and striving for civilization. Prominent among the excellent provisions of the bill are the following:

First, that for each of the new reservations constituted by the act as a home for the Indians of the Sioux Nation, the President is authorized to issue a *patent*. This will be of legal effect, and declares that the United States holds the land in trust for the benefit of the specified tribes during a period of twenty-five years. At the expiration of that time the United States will convey the same to each of the specified tribes in fee. Provision is also made whereby individual members of the tribes or bands may obtain allotments of grazing or agricultural land in fee whenever such allotment shall tend to their best interest.

Second, that the Indians are to receive, in compensation for the large tract of land ceded by them, not more than 25,000 head of first-class American breeding cows and not more than 10,000 bulls of like quality; these cattle to be issued under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior as will best serve the interest of the Indians.

Third, that \$1,000,000 of the sum to be deposited in the United States Treasury for the benefit of the Sioux Indians be lent to the credit of the Sioux Indians. The interest of that sum

* To this tract, another portion of the Great Sioux Reserve lying north of the Cheyenne River and west of the one hundred and second meridian of longitude is also to be opened to white settlement.

at 5 per cent. to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians. Half of the sum realized by the yearly interest will furnish industrial and other education to the Indians, and the remaining half will be employed in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may think best adapted to advance the Indians in civilized pursuits. (c) The educational provisions of the treaty of 1868, not in conflict with the provisions of this act, are continued in force according to their tenor and limitation. (d) The tract of land which it is proposed shall be ceded by the Indians to the United States is to be sold to actual settlers at the rate of 50 cents per acre. From the fund thus realized the compensation to be given the Indians and specified above is to be drawn. The remainder of this fund, after all necessary expenses to which the Government may have been put by the sale of land have been met, goes toward the increase of the permanent fund. *It will thus be noted that the United States, under the provisions of this bill, is ultimately put to no expense whatever.*

3. Provision is also made by which individual members of the tribes who are to be moved from their present to new reservations may take up land in severalty when they are now living if they elect so to do. Or, should they prefer to go to the new reservation of their tribe, they are to receive full compensation for all improvements they may have made upon the ground on which they are now living.

4. Regularly incorporated religious bodies, carrying on missionary and educational work among the Indians, are protected in the possession of lands which they now occupy for such purposes. Their lands are secured to them (not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract) so long as they shall use them for missionary and educational purposes among these Indians.

5. Provision is made whereby each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians, now living on the old Ponca Reservation, is entitled to an allotment of land in severalty on the old Ponca Reservation, and to all benefits accorded in this act to members of the Sioux tribes.

All further particulars of the provisions of this admirable act, which are not noted in the present article, may be learned in detail by consulting a copy of the bill.

The sincere thanks of all friends of the Indians are due Senator Dawes for the wise and patient labor that he has expended upon this document. Its comprehensive excellence is the result of a visit to the Great Sioux Reserve during the past summer and a careful consideration of the views of all those who are interested in the proposed measure, and hence, who are entitled to speak concerning it.

Let Congress promptly approve the bill, and so secure substantial justice alike to white man and to Indian.

HERBERT WELSH,
Corresponding Secretary of the Indian Rights Association.

III.—GOVERNMENT AID.

(12) *Resolved*, That the conference hereby calls attention to the fact that Government aid extended to Indians in the form of rations, implements, clothing, &c., is in many instances not a gratuity, but is given simply in fulfillment of treaty stipulations and in payment for land ceded by the Indians to the United States.

In cases where Indians have been rendered destitute by the sudden destruction of the game on which they subsisted, as in the case of many Indians in Montana, they should be supplied with rations until time has been given them and opportunity afforded them to become self-supporting.

IV.—AGENCIES.

(13) *Resolved*, That since Indian agents are obliged to live, in many instances, at a distance from the conveniences of civilized life, and where, owing to difficulties of transportation, the cost of living is extreme, and that as they are, furthermore, cut off from all means of self-support beyond the salary paid to them by the Government, this salary should in some cases be much larger than it is at present. Such an increase of salary would not be more than just compensation for the difficult and laborious duties of Indian agent, nor more than sufficient to secure the services of a high grade of men.

From personal observation and the testimony of competent judges, we are convinced that in many instances the agency buildings on reservations are unsuited to serve as homes for agents and their employés. In such cases suitable buildings should be provided.

We desire emphatically to reaffirm our conviction, expressed in the address of the first annual conference, that the success of the Government in its effort to elevate the Indians depends on the ability, integrity, and energy of Indian agents and their employés, and we protest against any return to a system by which agents and their employés are appointed on the ground of political or personal favoritism.

V.—LAW.

(14) *Resolved*, That immediate efforts should be made to place the Indian in the same position before the law as that held by the rest of the population, but that if it is not advisable, under existing circumstances, to subject the Indian at once to our entire body of law, the friends of the Indian should promptly endeavor: (1) To provide for him some method of admission to citizenship so soon as he has prepared himself for its privileges and responsibilities; (2) to give him at once the right to sue in our courts; and (3) to provide some system for the administration of certain laws on the reservations. We believe that the laws relating to marriage and inheritance, and the criminal law affecting person and property, should be extended over the reservations immediately.

As may be seen from the above resolutions, the conference unites in urging that plain and sensible policy the main points of which have been so long and patiently recommended to Congress by men of practical experience in Indian affairs.

As these resolutions show, the conference recognized that to permanently keep Indians, as tribes, under the control of agents on reservations set apart for them is both impossible and undesirable.

They recognized that the Indian must be forced out into the current of ordinary life; that to make him a citizen is the solution of the Indian problem.

Yet the resolutions express with equal strength the conviction that Indians should not be at once made citizens in a mass. The *preparation* for citizenship should be general, vigorous, and immediate. The Indian is to be prepared for citizenship by giving him his land in severalty in the manner provided for by the Coke bill, by larger appropriations for Indian education, and the careful use of such appropriations in the establishment and support of schools, industrial and otherwise, and by the *education* of the race in the broadest and largest sense of the word.

By adequate provision for the administration of law among the Indians, and by giving the Indian the right to sue.

By Christian teaching and the establishing and support of churches.

By the gradual reduction of rations given to Indians, the systematic instruction in farming, and the encouragement in self-support.

By the appointment and support of agents of ability and integrity, uninfluenced by political preference, the only standard being that of individual fitness.

By proper provision for the immediate admission to citizenship of such Indians as are fitted for its duties and responsibilities.

These are substantially the recommendations which the conference respectfully urges upon Congress and the people of the United States, as the just, obvious, and practical answer to the Indian question.

Signed on behalf of the conference.

CLINTON B. FISK,
President.
HERBERT WELSH,
Secretary.

The following account of the proceedings of the conference, taken from the columns of the Hartford Courant, will doubtless be interesting to many readers:

THE MOHONK CONFERENCE—THREE BUSY DAYS IN AID OF THE INDIAN—INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS AND VALUABLE DECISIONS—CITIZENSHIP THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM—LANDS IN SEVERALTY, COMPULSORY EDUCATION, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND THE ABOLITION OF RESERVATIONS AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MOHONK LAKE, MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Ulster County, New York, September 27, 1884.

The conference of the friends of Indian civilization closed near midnight last night after three delightful and memorable days. Two sessions were held daily, morning and evening. The afternoons were devoted to charming excursions over the mountain roads. Nothing that generous and thoughtful hospitality could do to add to the pleasure of the visitors or to the profit of the conference has been omitted. The sessions dovetailed into each other so completely that instead of treating each separately it will be better to consider the conference as a whole.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS.

It became apparent from the first that we were not to listen to impracticable humanitarian theorists, but to men and women who knew by personal experience and observation the present condition of the Indian, the results already secured, the

(continued)

The management of the conference was in good business hands too, consisting of Dr. Rhoads, of Philadelphia; General Armstrong Addison P. Foster, of Jersey City; Prof. C. C. Painter and Hei brought business forward promptly and in logical order, and the Clinton B. Fisk, kept the discussions well in hand. The program the first meeting was as follows. (Here followed programme given

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

The debate on this topic resolved itself into a consideration of the Senate last winter, and known as the Coke (or Dawes) bill. This alienable title to its reservation for twenty-five years, and permit in severalty if the President deems it advisable and two-thirds favor—but any individual can have lands assigned in severalty a able for twenty-five years if he so elects. The bill does not incl was warmly indorsed by the more practical members, such as (Dr. Rhoads, and Messrs. Smiley, Lyon, Painter, Welsh, Pancoak, President Gates, and others. It was admitted that the bill did i conference would prefer, but it was approved as a great step forwa much of an advance as is practicable to-day. Captain Pratt profi tion to the measure; he favored an immediate and compulsory al severalty, on the ground that the Indian would make no progress given his land and allowed to squander it, and was thus reduced working for a living. He also favored removing all Indian child

Miss Fletcher hesitated to speak against a bill so warmly approved, but had little to say in general legislation on such a subject. There are too many complications; one hundred and sixty acres of land in one place is a very different thing from the same amount somewhere else. No general bill could meet all the conditions, and she feared it would do as much harm as good. Under no circumstances should land be granted to a tribe; the principle is wrong. Nor should it be taken for granted that Indians will become farmers. Some, like the Winnebagoes, prefer trading. They will ultimately go out and become lost among the whites, and this is the best possible result for them. She thought it useless to expect to get two-thirds of a tribe to vote in favor of allotting lands in severalty. Even among the Omahas more than two-thirds were originally opposed to it. It means trouble at first, and the Indians are, like the rest of mankind, unwilling to vote for present trouble in order to secure an unknown and uncertain benefit. The work must be done for them, whether they approve or not. She thought the bill would be greatly improved by making the title to land inalienable for only ten years (instead of twenty-five) and by insisting upon compulsory education.

The final outcome was the adoption of a series of resolutions (1) strongly opposing recognition by the Government of the tribal relation; (2) favoring the granting of lands in severalty as speedily as possible; (3) titles to be inalienable for not less than ten or more than twenty-five years; (4) the ballot to be given to all adult Indians occupying lands in severalty, the new voter to be made a citizen by a process analogous to naturalization, giving proof of intellectual and moral qualifications before voting; (5) earnest and hearty approval of Senate bill No. 48 (generally known as the Coke bill) "as the best practical measure yet brought before Congress for the preservation of the Indian from aggression, for the disintegration of the tribal organizations, and for the ultimate breaking up of the injurious reservation system." Its speedy adoption by the House is warmly urged; (6) hearty commendation of Senate bill No. 1755 for the division of the Sioux Reservation (the bill being in accordance with the recommendations of the Mohonk conference of 1883); (7) approving the work done by Professor Painter in Washington in watching Indian legislation and furnishing information to Congress in the interest of Indian progress.

EDUCATION.

Thursday evening was devoted chiefly to the subject of Indian education—industrial, manual, and religious. Captain Pratt urged again his plan for the bringing of the children from the reservations to the industrial schools, from which, after a preliminary training, they should be distributed in Christian farm homes throughout the country. Such education should be continued as long as possible. The practical experience gained in this way he considered the best possible method of teaching the Indian. To the question whether the children trained at Carlisle did not go back to savagery on returning to the reservations, Captain Pratt said: "The eternal 'go back' is the calamity." Five years' training will not wipe out the customs of ages. When boys return to find all the surroundings and influences against them. If a boy wants to marry he must take a savage girl, or an educated girl has to mate with a savage boy. It would be strange if they did not go back, but all of them do not. Some do find work at their trades at the agencies, and many are helping in the schools. Agents generally have testified that where they could furnish civilized work for the returned children they did well, but where there was nothing for them to do they went back by a natural law.

Miss Fletcher said she was glad to bear evidence to the benefits of education as she had seen it among a number of tribes. English speaking is very difficult to the Indian, because the Indian idiom is almost the reverse of the English. It is very difficult for the Indian to get his mind twisted around to think in English. Moreover, the Indian is very sensitive and hates to be laughed at, and so dislikes to make the attempt to speak. She had seen returned scholars who did well. But their situation is very difficult. We educate them for civilization, and expect three years to overcome centuries of a fixed order of things. It is idle to expect results which can be seen across the continent. She told of a Yankton girl returned from Hampton whom she visited. She found her in a little log cabin, with dirt floor, containing a cooking-stove, two benches, a chair and a half, a number of trunks and boxes, a box for a table, and a cleared space of a few feet in width. Here were living the girl's mother, sister, married sister, husband, two children, and two younger children of the other sister. And here this little Hampton girl was expected to introduce civilization! Miss Fletcher concluded there was something more needed. She suggested the bringing of young couples to the East, so that after their return they might make civilized homes to be centers of civilization among the tribes. The experiment is being tried in a small way at Hampton, and here is a definite work for a lay mission; to care for such couples, to see that when they return they are able to start civilized homes. In this way the otherwise inevitable drop can be averted.

Dr. Strieby called attention to the fact that owing to the work of the Christian mission and school there has been a great advance made in the past fifteen years, and that the returning child finds better influences than formerly. He did not believe it was practicable to bring the forty thousand children to the East, as Captain Pratt urged, but we should bring as many as we can of the brightest and best, and then make every effort to let them find good influences around them when they return. Dr. Strieby, Commissioners Smiley, Whittlesey, Lyon, and McMichael, and Mr. Moss Pierce spoke warmly of the good results which each had seen at mission schools or on the reservations.

Commissioner Lyon made a sensible plea for the education of the adult Indians. The forty thousand children constitute only a quarter of the savage Indians—three quarters should also receive attention. Observations among the Northwestern Indians convinced him that they could be civilized. Let the reservations be done away, the Indian be given his land in severalty, furnished a little house, bedstead, stove, agricultural implements, a little stock, and an intelligent farmer as a teacher for every twenty-five lodges, and he believed they would soon become self-supporting, and the vast amount now expended for rations would be saved. The Rev. Mr. Spinning thought that if such a plan were followed missionary work would be very much more profitable.

At the close of the discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That from testimony laid before the conference, our confidence in the good results flowing from the education of Indians has been confirmed, and that we regard with great satisfaction the increasing appropriations made by Congress for Indian schools, for instruction in farming and trades, for supplies of cattle, for irrigation, and for other means to promote self-supporting industries. That our conviction has been strengthened as to the importance of taking Indian youth from the reservations to be trained in industrial schools placed among communities of white citizens, and we favor the use of a larger proportion of the funds appropriated for Indian education for the maintenance of such schools. The placing of the pupils of these schools in the families of farmers or artisans where they may learn the trades and home habits of their employers has proved very useful and should be encouraged by the Government.

Resolved, That from evidence brought before the conference it is apparent that the plan carried out to a small extent at Hampton and elsewhere, of bringing young men and their wives to industrial schools and there furnishing them with small houses so that they may be instructed in work and a proper home life, has been successful, and should be carried out more largely.

Resolved, That while we approve the methods of Indian education pursued at Hampton and Carlisle, we do not fail to recognize that the schools and other methods of instruction, industrial, intellectual, moral, and religious, as carried on within or near the reservations by Christian missionaries for the last fifty years, have lifted up tribe after tribe to civilization, and fitted them to take lands in severalty, and the good already achieved should stimulate and encourage Christian people to continued efforts in the same direction."

LAW FOR INDIANS.

The subject of law for Indians called out Mr. Pancoast, of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia. One of the chief barriers in the way of the civilization of the Indians is his anomalous legal position. It is necessary that he should be placed side by side with the rest of the population in his civil rights as well as in education, morals and religion. The difficulty is how to bring about this result, how to give him citizenship, and how to provide for the administration of the law on the reservation. He is now neither foreigner nor citizen. The rights of citizenship must not be given him as a race or a mass, but as an individual, as he is fitted for them. What shall be the standard required? There should be as many ways as possible for a general assimilation, but each should require some test of fitness. Some of the tests suggested were: (1) A certificate of graduation from a training-school; (2) tenure of land: where land has been cultivated and improved a certain length of time the cultivator should be entitled to a patent, which should carry with it also the rights of citizenship. The speaker did not believe it practicable or trustworthy to require proofs of capacity before a court. Mr. Pancoast presented a draft for a bill for the administration of laws on reservations. It recognizes the fact that it would be impossible to extend an entire system of law over such a people, but provides for laws relating to marriage and inheritance and the criminal laws relating to person and property, creates Indian agents magistrates, and gives Indians the right to sue and to give testimony.

Miss Fletcher regarded the measure as a step forward. It was far better for the agents to have laws they are obliged to follow than to be a law to themselves. Moreover, it would be a great gain to have the records which the bill required, as it is

very difficult now to find any records of councils. She did not see how it would be possible to bring the laws of a State or Territory over the Indian until he became a tax-payer. But some way should be found for the administration of law, as at present the Indian has no redress for personal grievances, horse-stealing, &c., except by act of Congress.

HOW AN AGENT ESTABLISHED A JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

General Milroy, a veteran soldier of the late war, now in charge of the Yakama Agency in Washington Territory, said this matter of administering justice without law had been a very puzzling one. He knew of no restriction to his powers, and he had done nearly everything except hang an Indian. He looked at the proposed bill as a good starting point. When he went to his reservation he found himself overrun with demands to settle little cases arising among Indians. He had to invent some way of getting rid of this nuisance in order to find time to look after more important matters. He finally divided the reservation into five judicial districts, and appointed five chief judges until a certain election day, when he made the people elect their own judges. He had regular ballot-boxes, and as the people could not read, each candidate had a certain color, and votes were cast by depositing a piece of paper of the specified color. The successful candidates were duly instructed by him as to their duties and were given regular commissions. They have tried cases very successfully. Sometimes they hit wide of the mark, but they have a right of appeal. The five judges sit in banc form the court of appeal, and they hold two terms every year. There are no lawyers, every man taking care of his own case, examining witnesses, making depositions, &c. The cases have been decided on the whole as intelligently and fairly as in white courts. The judges as soon as they were elected wanted to know what their salary would be. They were told \$3 a day during court; but they insisted that white judges had more, and finally they were allowed \$5 a day. To cover the expenses of court the agent levied a poll-tax of \$1 on all Indians between twenty and fifty years of age. In this way he has raised money to pay the judges and clerks, other court expenses, and the road supervisors. The courts are carried on as orderly as in the Territory. In conclusion General Milroy said: "I allow an appeal from the appellate court to myself. I am the supreme court."

This story was told very quaintly, and gave great entertainment to the conference.

There was very general consent as to the desirability of extending laws over reservations, but the subject was considered too important for the conference hastily to give its indorsement to any specified plan. As Dr. Abbott said, "The weight of our statements depends upon our speaking wisely," and the conference contented itself with a resolution urging immediate effort to place the Indian in the same position before the law as the rest of the population.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

Owing to the lateness of the return from Minnewaska, the last session did not meet until 9 o'clock. The business committee reported the following minutes, which were adopted without dissent:

"We are bound by many treaties with various Indian tribes, some of which are injudicial to their interests as well as to the interests of the white people of the country, but yet so long as these treaties stand we must observe them in good faith. The only way, therefore, to escape the evils of these treaties is to persuade the Indians to agree to some modifications of their provisions. We rejoice that since 1872 it has been the policy of the Government to make no treaty stipulations with the Indians, and we trust that this policy may be strictly adhered to by avoiding all dealings with tribal chiefs alone as the representatives of tribal organizations.

"Long-continued observation has proven that the removal of Indians from reservations they have long occupied to distant ones, especially when the latter are upon different latitude from the former, is followed by great suffering and loss of life. It tends to destroy any progress they have made in settled industry and greatly retards their adoption of the habits of civilized life. Such removals are usually made to satisfy the desire of their white neighbors to possess their fertile lands or to be rid of their presence because they are supposed to interfere with the material prosperity of the State or district. But when removed they are soon surrounded again by white population and the same desire for their deportation arises. We protest, therefore, against all removals of Indians, except for reasons affecting their best welfare; and when such a necessity occurs, those who have formed settled homes should have the privilege of taking as homesteads the lands they occupy before whites are permitted to make land entries upon their reservations.

"It should not be forgotten that in many cases the Government aid which is rendered in the issuing of rations, implements, clothing, &c., to Indians is simply the

honest performance of obligations of the Government to the Indian incurred by treaty stipulations in recompense for lands ceded by him. In many cases, also, especially when game has suddenly been destroyed, it is necessary to make adequate provisions for feeding the Indians till they can be brought to self-support. At the same time every effort should be made as rapidly as possible to bring all Indians to live without being maintained by the Government. We are thankful that at some agencies the issuing of rations is being diminished or has already ceased. In all cases the issuing of rations and supplies to Indians should be so adjusted as to stimulate them to labor and to induce them to send their children to industrial schools. Government aid as fast as possible should be given in the way of providing facilities for self-support.

"Inasmuch as Indian agents are obliged to live in many instances at a distance from the conveniences of civilized life, where the cost of living is greatly increased by the difficulty of transporting supplies, and are cut off from all means of support except the salary given them by the Government, while their duties are both difficult and exacting, the salary paid should be much larger than it now is in many cases, in order to secure the services of the best men.

"From observation and testimony we are satisfied that in some instances the agency buildings on the reservations are unsuited to their purpose as homes for the agents and their employes.

"We reaffirm our formerly expressed conviction that the success of the Government in its efforts to elevate the Indian to an equality with the whites depends very largely on the ability, integrity, and energy of the agents and employes, and we should deplore any return to a system by which such agents and employes are appointed on the ground of political favoritism, but urge that all such appointments be made in accordance with the principles of the act instituting civil service reform."

Mr. Herbert Welsh spoke earnestly and effectively concerning the work of the Indian Rights Association, and the Hon. Darwin R. James, of Brooklyn, made an interesting statement of the prospects of proper legislation in Congress. He dwelt on the point that the average Congressman is anxious to do right to the Indians, but does not know what is the proper course, and that the influence of such a body of men as those assembled at Mohonk would be of great benefit.

It was now approaching midnight, when Dr. Rhoads, chairman of the business committee, voiced the feelings of every one present by reading the following minute:

"The conference expresses its sincere and heartfelt thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley for the commingled rest and service of the past three days. The unique generosity of their invitation has been more than equaled by a hospitality as unique. We have found here a Christian home as beautiful in the spirit which its founders have breathed into it as in the rare commingling of beauties with which the God of nature has surrounded it. Purity, liberty, and love endow it with the spirit of repose, so difficult to find and so inestimable when found in our too crowded and hurried American life. Our conferences have been more deliberate in their conduct and wiser in their results for the atmosphere in which they have been carried on and the wise intermingling of delightful recreation with serious labor. May He who ever lives in the person of the oppressed and suffering, and whose cause has brought us here, bless with His perpetual presence this home, anew consecrated to Him by this meeting of Christian fellowship in Christian work."

Brief remarks were made by Dr. Abbott, Mr. Barstow, and General Fisk, in vain endeavor to find words fitly to speak the appreciation of the notable hospitality of the host and hostess, and of the exceeding richness of the conference. And then, what should Mr. Smiley do but, with glistening eyes, thank everybody for coming, and extend a hearty invitation for all to come again next year, "and next, and next, and I hope as long as I live!"

List of names of members of Mohonk Conference.

Abbott, Lyman: Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.: Editor Christian Union, New York.

Alvord, Maj. Henry E.: Mountainville, Orange County, New York.

Armstrong, General S. C.: Principal Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.

Boardman, George Dana: Pastor First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brace, C. Loring: 193 Fourth street, New York; secretary Children's Aid Society.

Caldwell, Samuel L.: President of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Davis, Joshua W.: Boston, Mass., 32 Sears building.

Fisk, Clinton B.: Seabright, N. J.: President Board Indian Commissioners.

Fletcher, Miss Alice C.: Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass.

- Foster, Addison P.: Pastor Congregational Church, Jersey City.
 Gates, Merrill E.: President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Board of Indian Commissioners.
 Harding, John W.: Pastor First Church of Christ.
 Hubbell, Rev. William S.: North Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
 James, Darwin R.: Brooklyn, N. Y.; member of Congress from third district.
 Kendall, Rev. H., D. D.: Secretary Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, No. 23 Centre street, New York.
 Kinney, John C.: Editor Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn.
 Kinney, Mrs. J. C.: Hartford, Conn.
 Lyon, William H.: Brooklyn, N. Y.; member of Board of Indian Commissioners.
 McMichael, William: Counselor-at-law, New York; member of Board of Indian Commissioners.
 Milroy, R. H.: United States Indian agent, Yakama Agency, Fort Simcoe, Wash.
 Pancoast, Henry S.: Attorney-at law, 416 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pierce, Moses: Norwich, Conn.
 Pratt, Capt. R. H.: Superintendent United States Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa.
 Rhoads, James E., M. D.: Vice-president Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Smiley, Albert K.: Member Board Indian Commissioners.
 Smiley, Sarah F.: Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 Spining, George L.: Pastor of Woodland avenue Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Strieby, Rev. M. E.: Corresponding secretary American Missionary Society, 56 Beade street, New York.
 Tatham, Benjamin: New York.
 Welsh, Herbert: Corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Whittlesey, General E.: Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

E.

JOURNAL OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS AND INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1885.

The annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with representatives of religious societies engaged in missionary work among the Indians, of Indian rights associations and others, convened at 10 o'clock a. m., in the parlor of the Riggs House. There were present commissioners William H. Lyon, A. K. Smiley, M. E. Gates, John K. Boies, W. T. Johnson, and E. Whittlesey; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis, Boston; Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D.; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., New York; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Philadelphia; Rev. G. L. Spinning, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. R. R. Shippen, D. D., Washington; E. D. Huntley, Washington; Edw. Hawes, New Haven; Francis Rawle, J. L. Bailey, J. Topliff Johnson, P. C. Garrett, Rev. George Dana Boardman, Herbert Welsh and Dr. James E. Rhoades, Philadelphia; Rev. G. E. Fitchner, Hon. R. M. Henderson, Carlisle, Pa.; J. A. Bland, Washington; Mrs. Admiral Carter, Rev. T. S. Childs, D. D., and Mrs. Childs; Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. B. Sunderland and Miss Sunderland and Mrs. M. J. Costou, Washington; Mrs. Darwin R. James, Brooklyn; Miss Alice L. Whitney, Northampton, Mass.; Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Pa.; R. T. Bentley, Sandy Springs, Md.; Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.; Mrs. H. S. Greenleaf and Miss Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. C. C. Painter, Great Barrington, Mass.; General S. C. Armstrong, Hampton, Va.; Mrs. M. E. Post, Wyoming, and Miss Alice M. Robertson, Ind. Ter.

The meeting was called to order by General Whittlesey, who stated that the chairman of the Board, General Clinton B. Fisk, had been called as a witness in an important lawsuit, from which it was impossible for him to get away. As chairman of the Lake Mohonk meeting, he would call meeting to order and would ask nomination of a chairman for the conference.

Dr. Strieby was nominated and elected chairman, and Mr. Herbert Welsh, secretary.

Dr. STRIEBY. We are all believers in the faith that takes in the Good Father. I will ask Dr. Kendall to open our meeting with prayer.

After prayer by Dr. Kendall, a programme for the day was asked for.

General WHITTLESEY stated that the usual custom had been to hear reports from missionary secretaries and the work their societies have done during the year; before that he would suggest appointment of a committee of three to prepare a programme, introduce resolutions, &c. A motion to appoint such a committee was adopted, and the committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Dr. Rhoades, President Gates, and Professor Painter.

Reports were asked from Baptist Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Board, Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions, Southern Presbyterian Board, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches, but no representatives were present from those societies.

R. T. Bentley, representing the Society of Friends, presented a written report. (See Appendix C.)

Dr. Kendall, representing the Home Mission Work of the Presbyterian Church, presented a statement showing the number of missionaries and teachers laboring under the auspices of the Board of Home Missions, their locations, and the expenditures for work among the Indians.

Dr. KENDALL. We combine our missionary force with our teaching force. Nineteen names upon the list just read are given as preachers, yet the work of all these is involved or connected with school work. There is nothing initial about our work, except the Pueblo work. These Indians are not savage nor pagan, but are among the better class. Purely pagan work is like all efforts in Alaska. The rest of our work is of this kind, except among the more advanced Indians of Indian Territory and the Puyallups of Washington Territory.

Dr. STRIEBY. Why is it that you do not class the Pueblos among pagan Indians?

Dr. KENDALL. Because they have long been claimed as under the care of the Catholics, but we have not found that to make much difference with their condition. You have all probably seen in the newspapers something from Governor Kinkaid to the effect that the Indians in Alaska were fast civilizing themselves, that the missionaries are greedy and trying to get hold of all the land and all the Government funds for their schools. We have had schools in Alaska for from two to five years. At Sitka we have school buildings worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000. We think it is an object to the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contract with us. We are in the market like others; we enter into fair competition. We are ready to say to the Government, "We have schools and buildings; we can do your work if you contract with us. We propose to give a great deal more to the Government than we take from them. We do not believe any one else can do the work as cheap as we can, and we are satisfied we can do it well."

Dr. STRIEBY. There seems to be no representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions present. Cannot you, Dr. Kendall, give us some information about their work.

Dr. KENDALL. I am not sufficiently acquainted with their work to give any statement of it.

Dr. RHOADES (representing the Society of Orthodox Friends). At the beginning of the past year we had three agents in the field who were originally nominated by the Friends. Two of these have resigned during the year. One, John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, had been twelve years in charge there, and two years in charge of an agency in Kansas. During the fourteen years in which he and his predecessor had charge of them they passed from a condition of war and of being dangerous enemies to one of peace and quiet settlement upon the reservation. Boarding-schools have been built for both Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and about two hundred children are in these two boarding-schools. Over and over again attempts were made to enable them to cultivate land, but owing to the droughts to which that country is subject the crops proved failures, the Indians were discouraged, and the cultivation of corn and grain is almost abandoned. A little can be done along the rivers, but with indifferent success.

The first attempt at industry was to get the chief of one of the bands to carry the United States mail. This was done for several months, the mail being carried a distance of 150 miles promptly and satisfactorily. John D. Miles introduced the plan of issuing rations to families instead of to the chiefs, thus breaking up the power of the chiefs and insuring a better distribution of supplies. The agency was 160 miles from the railroad terminus, and there was great difficulty about the transportation of supplies. John D. Miles first introduced the system of inducing the Indians to take their teams, go to Wichita, load up and bring the supplies to the agency. This has now been done six years, and whereas formerly supplies were often received at the agency in a damaged condition, since the Indians have done the freighting, supplies have been received in good condition and not a pound stolen. This has been a saving to the Government, as the Indians did it much cheaper than freighters would undertake it. John D. Miles endeavored to get some settled industry by which his Indians might become self-supporting. He sent a man to Washington to look into the matter, but it seemed impracticable. Then in the schools he adopted the plan of paying the

boys and girls for their work outside of the school garden. Whatever land was cultivated outside the garden was one-half for their own benefit. The proceeds were invested in clothing for themselves and in stock, and the stock cattle purchased in this way became worth about \$30,000. After the boys got cattle the Indian women said, "This will never do, we have always had the girls have as many ponies as the boys. The girls must have cattle, too." So they went to the trader, made arrangements to furnish buffalo robes at a certain price, to be invested in cattle, and so boys and girls both seemed to be provided for, so that when there should be marriages between them they would have a good start in life. But a Commissioner of Indian Affairs without experience came into office, an inspector, with the popular idea that every Indian agent is a villain, came to the agency, and made up his mind this was all wrong. The herd was issued to the Indians and all destroyed in a few months.

I want to speak in behalf of John D. Miles. He has been generally blamed for leasing lands for Indians. With the determination of making the Indians self-supporting, he had worked ten years. He had tried every means in his power and failed. He saw immense tracts of grazing land comparatively unoccupied. He made arrangements with certain parties to lease the lands for a term of years at 2 cents per acre, the same rate paid in Texas, the amount due annually to be paid, half in money and half in cattle.

The Government authorities declined to take official notice of the leases because there was no law touching the case. The Indians are to receive each year \$30,000 in cattle, and \$30,000 in money. At the end of the ten years the Cheyennes and Arapahoes will have cattle enough to enable them to live independently. If any one can devise a better plan than this they may criticise John D. Miles, but it is not proper for persons to stand off thousands of miles away and criticise him when they could do no better. Besides the children he has placed in schools on the reservation, Agent Miles has had many children sent to Carlisle and Hampton. As the result of all this, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are in better condition than ever before.

Since Agent Miles left during the last year there has been some trouble from the Cheyennes. There were some who were very glad to use this as an argument against the agency. Judging from Philadelphia we do not always succeed in training young white men satisfactorily. At the penitentiary I am informed that quite a number of the inmates have been trained in public schools and high schools.

I think we have done a good work at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.

The other agent was in charge of the Sacs and Foxes in Indian Territory—a fair business man, though not so good as we had thought him; still, at the end of two years he left the Indians in much better condition. The Sacs and Foxes are slow to change. They have plenty of money, are quite indolent, and are unwilling to come forward.

When the vacancies caused by the resignation of these two agents occurred, we made nominations to fill them, but, though they were received, no notice was taken of them, and we were informed that the arrangement between the Government and the religious bodies had ceased.

The Friends supply eight boarding schools with teachers. Fifty-nine workers reported to us last year, five as religious instructors, the rest as teachers or workers. We have six hundred and fifty pupils enrolled. Knowing something of the way in which city schools are managed, I think our Indian schools are well managed. They are very much better than five or six years ago. Besides the work done in connection with Government, we have three boarding schools entirely under our charge. We have a boarding school in Cattaraugus County, on the Allegheny Reservation, New York, which averages an attendance of thirty pupils. The twenty-five girls are taught all the housework that can be done in the house and dairy-work. The school work has been very satisfactory. I heard one of the girls read an original paper, which from its thought and reasoning was about as good as we get in our Philadelphia schools from girls of seventeen years. At one time we had great difficulty with these girls. The very fact that they were carefully trained seemed to make them objects of especial danger. During the past five years not one of them but has gone into a satisfactory life. This school is carried on by private subscription.

At White's Institute in Indiana we have sixty pupils, for which we receive pay from the Government at the rate of \$167 each per annum. They cost us, however, including the expense of those who go after them, about \$200. This school is in an excellent condition. The girls are taught all industries that women in the country engage in, canning fruit, making clothing, preparation of food, &c. The school has 700 acres of land, 500 acres cleared, and a well-organized farm. The boys have done as good work as white boys. The society has put up shops to teach the boys trades, and the work is going forward satisfactorily.

In Iowa, Benjamin and Elizabeth Miles have a school partly supported by Government, receiving annually six or seven hundred dollars from the Government, and the rest being made up from private sources. Part of the students are from the Indian Territory; some from the Osages. The school is well managed and its progress quite satisfactory.

Besides our school work we have five men engaged as religious instructors. We have two organized churches, one of four hundred, the other of forty-five members. Of course some of these are very imperfect Christians, others have shown themselves to be strong in the right.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any representative of the Roman Catholic Church present to tell us of their work? [No response.]

Dr. KENDALL. When would it be most agreeable to ask some questions suggested by what has been said by Dr. Rhoades?

Dr. STRIEBY. I think they might be asked now.

Dr. KENDALL. I want to know from Dr. Rhoades about the termination of the relations between the Government and the religious bodies. Why he says these relations have ceased to exist?

Dr. RHOADES. In the first place we have the fact that Secretary Teller has declined to take cognizance of nominations. We have his letter, published some time ago, in which he stated that appointments of Indian agents would be made like all others. We have the letter of President Arthur saying no distinction would be made in appointments on account of political or religious affiliations. Putting all these things together we seem to have enough to establish us in our belief that no more nominations of Indian agents by religious bodies would be accepted.

Dr. KENDALL. How does it happen that your schools got \$167 per pupil from the Government, that others get \$167, while we cannot get anything like it, except that we get \$167 on twenty-five Utes that we took on a request by telegram when the Secretary did not know what to do with them, but in this case, even, the amount was soon cut down to \$115.

General ARMSTRONG. There is an exception at Lincoln, an admirable institution at the home of the chairman of the committee. The matter is kept well under notice, and they have no trouble in getting their money. When you want to get anything, if you know members of Congress who are influential, write to them, persevere until you get them working upon it. Fair cases brought before the committee simply upon the recommendation of the Department have small chances; they are likely to be neglected and lie there; you must follow them up and keep at it and you will succeed.

Dr. RHOADES. All that I can say is that we act under a general law, using no special influence.

Dr. KENDALL. We have not had cheek enough; we will know better hereafter.

Dr. RHOADES. The Presbyterian Church is so rich it is not thought they need so much.

Dr. STRIEBY. Is there any representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church present? [No response.] The Methodist Episcopal Church South? [No response.] The Unitarian Church?

Dr. SHIPPEN. I came to-day as a pastor in the city and a listener. I am sorry I have no report in detail to give concerning our work. We are still endeavoring to do something among the Utes, but I can present no report.

Dr. Strieby then presented a report on behalf of the American Missionary Association, for which see Appendix.

Dr. STRIEBY. We shall now be glad to hear from Captain Pratt, one of the pioneers in Indian educational work.

Captain PRATT. I am working in the line of introducing the Indian to civilization, rather than introducing civilization to the Indian. I am trying to get him away from himself and to allow him to come among us. I believe the end of all Indian educational work is to make the Indian one with us, and I have been enough among the various tribes, and had experience enough to know that leaving him entirely secluded from all knowledge, all example of what he should be, is not the way to secure this. At Carlisle we have 493 boys and girls from nearly all the tribes east of the mountains. We give them, an ordinary English education and teach them the industries common to ourselves quite successfully. We have eighty-odd planted out in Pennsylvania families. These boys and girls come from what we call the "wild tribes." We have some failures among them; exceptions only prove rules. It came to our notice recently that one of our boys was said to have led a party of Cheyennes out to kill cattle. Joseph Bobtail was twelve years old when he came to Carlisle in 1879, and fifteen when he left there in 1882; after that he spent two years in the Indian camps. He was with a party of Cheyennes who went out for some purpose, and who, seeing the cattle, concluded to have a little fun killing buffalo, just as they used in old times, and the boy went into it with them. This is the worst case that has come to our notice, and we are very sure to be told of all who do badly. A thousand may do well and nothing be said about it. I hope whatever this conference may do it will be for universal education for Indians [applause]. The fault is that so little is done. If you can, take all the Indian children, every one, and place them at school somewhere, either at the agency or mission school on the reserve, or at schools a long way off, but everywhere push for universal education.

Let us have a committee of well-known educational men to visit and examine all the Indian schools, all the schools that are found fault with and all the good schools. We are close by, we want to be seen, we want our work to be judged by its own merits.

But above all let us all strike for universal education. The present system of education for Indian youth, which reaches so few, is simply abominable, and is disgraceful alike to the religious bodies, the Government, and the people.

General ARMSTRONG. Captain Pratt has covered the whole ground by saying that Indian education should be universal. No one doubts this. We are all working for it. Each one must take his own little place. Carlisle takes the lead and covers quite a large arc of the circle. We must understand that each of us stands in the relation of a part to the whole. We must bring every possible influence to bear upon Congress. Perhaps it would be well to appoint a committee to follow up and impress upon them resolutions we may pass, or they will shed them as a goose sheds water from its back. We must work upon them through the people, each one influencing as many as possible, through the press and the clergy, in our social gatherings, everywhere. The women of the country have taken hold; they are ahead of the men. The time was never before so hopeful. The people are responsive. The movement has been spreading the past year in favor of all that leads to universal education.

It seems to me that a judiciously appointed committee to visit the President-elect would do great good. I do not present this as my own idea, but as one suggested in a conversation before coming into this meeting; but I hope that such a committee may be appointed.

It is wonderful how much has been done, but we must make this thing stronger. There is great reason for congratulation in the House passing a bill for lands in severalty. With that comes universal education, which we must press with all our might. Each must work in his own way toward this end. Mr. Welsh and Mrs. Quinton represent societies doing noble work, and you all know what a struggle Professor Painter has just been victorious in carrying through Congress a most important matter.

Dr. STRIEBY. General Armstrong, will you not tell us something more in detail of your work at Hampton?

General ARMSTRONG. Our idea is to have Indian pupils come for three years. Half their time to be spent in work and half in study; then at the end of the three years send them home for a year. Then at the end of a year, if they come back, it is for a purpose. The Indian has not the muscle for hard work. We think three years at first is all that he can stand. At the end of that time he has not learned a great deal, but he has picked up the English, and when after a year or two at home he comes back it is for earnest work. We have a normal class into which he then goes. They have five days in school and one day of work. We have some grown young men who have come back in this way. They are pressing into the race with enthusiasm, and are among the most earnest workers we have. We are giving considerable attention to the training of married couples. At present we have two living in simple cottages built by Indian students, and furnished inexpensively. The wife prepares supper and breakfast, and there is a practical training in home life thus given which could not be secured in any other way. The plan seems to work so successfully that we hope soon to increase the number of cottages to eight or ten.

We are more and more disposed to work toward the end. Many are not strong enough to hold out. They will drop off. We must not boast too much. We must make every effort to save the Indian girls, to have something definite for them to go back to. It is plain the great mountains of difficulty are in Washington. We must go on working through the newspapers, and in every way we can, until we can obtain the necessary legislation.

Mrs. QUINTON. The work of this society was originally to make facts known, to circulate information and petitions. We have had four branches of work, all with the general purpose of giving information and creating sentiment by circulating leaflets, by newspaper work, and by public meetings. During the last year a fifth department of work has been added, educational and missionary work. We have sixty-six tribes without missionaries. Our plan is to send out workers to establish a mission, and when they have got it fairly at work then to pass the station over to one of the religious societies.

Our society has thirty-eight branches in ten different States. We have been gratified to find that the Western States were as ready to respond as the Eastern. It has never needed anything but a statement of the facts to enlist the sympathy of the women. We have branch societies in Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota, and their presidents are ladies well known socially.

At first we had popular petitions circulated. From the beginning of the movement we have found the pastors of the churches exceedingly kind. Many of them have sent to us for facts and then presented them to their people. A great deal has been done through colleges and literary institutions, many addresses have been given and presidents and professors have aided in the work. Our views have grown, but the Indian Rights Association has taken up some of the work.

Miss FLETCHER. This is a map of the Omaha Reservation. These pictures which I show you are representations of Omaha life. The Omahas have almost crossed the line; they now have land in severalty. A bill was passed in 1882, giving them their lands in severalty, also allowing any of them to take allotments west of the railroad. In 1883 I went out under the orders of the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the bill. The work was finished last July. The lines on the map represent townships, broken townships—that is, fractional townships, &c. When I first went among the Omahas, not with any idea of trying to aid them, but simply in the interests of science, I found them in sad trouble. They had taken allotments of land for which certificates had been given them, and in receiving which they had supposed they were getting patents. These allotments they had taken in the lands along the river, which were inaccessible to a market for their produce. I told them they must pull out into the rich prairie land. If they staid where they were in order to sell their crops they must haul them over miserable trails to the town of Decatur, or still further to another town. The Indian has no knowledge of time; there is no word in their language to express hours or minutes. I was at last able, however, to demonstrate that time meant money, and many of them took land upon the prairie.

Miss Fletcher then proceeded, by the aid of the map and a number of photographs, to show the past and present condition of the Omahas and their hopeful outlook for the future.

She showed that allotments had been made in such a way as to bring Indians and whites into direct contact with each other, and that still more land would be thrown open to white settlement. The salvation of the Indians is to get them out among the whites.

Captain PRATT. General Armstrong has spoken of a man to examine the operations of Indian schools. Four years ago I urged Secretary Schurz to organize a committee to examine Indian school work. I obtained his approval of such a plan, and letters were written by President McCauley, of Dickinson College, to Presidents Gilman, Anderson, Seelye, Porter, Cattell, and others, but it was found that there was no money to defray expenses necessarily connected with the work, and the idea had to be abandoned. I think we should urge the appointment of a man, a big, good man, whose opinion would command respect, even though Congress might have to appropriate ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars for the purpose. Let him direct and everybody work under him.

Mr. DAVIS. I should like to ask Miss Fletcher if there is any court of record to avoid confusions of title as years pass.

Miss FLETCHER. I left at the Omaha Agency a complete record showing the allotment made to each individual member of the tribe; the relationship of different persons to each other is shown.

Mr. DAVIS. Is any provision made for continuing this?

Miss FLETCHER. I do not know how fully that is provided for.

Rev. Mr. FLICHTNER (representing the Protestant Episcopal Church). I regret that by a mistake the notice of this meeting only reached me yesterday, so that I can only report in the most general way. I will rely upon Mr. Welsh to make a statement of the work done by Bishop Hare. We are doing some work among the Oneidas. The work in Minnesota under Bishop Whipple continues. I regret that our excellent missionary, Mr. Wickes, has been compelled by ill health to relinquish his good work among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. We have a young man who was taken prisoner by the army when a boy. He has been educated at Faribault, and is a great favorite in Minnesota, so that he has been desired to remain among the whites in charge of a church, but so strong has been his desire to labor among his people—the Northern Arapahoes in Wyoming—that he has gone out to them as a missionary.

Mr. SMILEY. General Whittlesey and I visited the schools under the care of Bishop Hare. I saw no schools to compare with them.

Dr. STRIEBY. I want to add my testimony to the excellent character of these schools.

Mr. WELSH. It will give me great pleasure to make a brief statement, first regarding the work of Bishop Hare. He has several schools which I have visited. One in Dakota, very near to Santee, another 30 miles higher up the river, a third, Saint John's, for Indian girls only, at the Cheyenne River Agency. I was much impressed with all these institutions, which were the best I had ever seen, though I should not be disposed to draw any comparisons between them and the Congregational schools I saw. The great object with Bishop Hare is to have small schools on the family plan. He believes it is an absolute necessity to bring the Indians into close contact with white civilization. I think the point in Bishop Hare's mind is in all respects like that of Captain Pratt—to absorb the Indian into white civilization. The sooner you can bring this about the better. The effect produced upon the border population by bringing Indian schools within their midst is wonderful. The people see that the children learn to speak English; they see them adopting our ways; they begin to recognize that Indians are human beings.

In regard to opening up the Sioux Reservation. It is absolutely necessary that these great reserves which are in the way of civilization should be broken up. Bishop Hare says:

"These reservations lie in great squares of many miles in extent, like blocks of granite in the way of civilization. The people who occupy them are looked upon with dislike, as alien, and, though they are the original occupants, as an interloping population, and therefore the legitimate subjects of degradation and oppression."

Mrs. Quinton has stated admirably and clearly the work of the Women's Association. There are some things which, in the present age, can be pushed better by men, but the two societies stand side by side, the slight divergence being that men have more to do with political matters. During the summer, members of our society visit the Indian reservations and collect facts, making addresses during the winter from what they have seen during the summer. There is no time to tell fully of the range of our work and what we accomplish, but I will give you a single recent instance. You have all heard of the starvation among Indians in Montana the past year. Just before the Mohonk conference Dr. Rhoades said to me, "We must raise the money to send some one to get at the facts in this matter, and Professor Painter is the man to go." So we raised \$300, and Professor Painter went to Montana, finding there a most deplorable condition of affairs. Four hundred Indians among the Piegiens had starved to death, and some had only saved their lives through resources and expedients too horrible to mention. Professor Painter brought these facts back to the association. Believing them, and having the support of the Indian Office, we resolved to come before the public. Upon the 12th December a committee of the association waited upon the Indian committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, urging that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made immediately for the relief of these Indians. Unless immediate action was taken the Indians must perish. The chairman of the committee stated that as soon as we would bring estimates for this from the Treasury Department it would be brought before the committee. This we did, and then, upon our return to Philadelphia, we had a printed statement of the case made and sent all over the country, asking that influence should be brought to bear to keep the committee to their promise. Professor Painter was at work here in Washington, keeping at it in spite of every obstacle. The chairman of the committee met him by a blank refusal to act in the matter, as he had promised. We then had fifteen hundred copies of all the facts in the case printed; we sent them to business men, to the press, and succeeded in the course of about a week in producing such a pressure that we carried the thing by storm. Day before yesterday we received a letter telling us the House committee had passed it, and yesterday it was passed by the House.

This is the advantage of an organization which is definite and systematic. We said to the public, "Here you have legislators who, for political ends, are willing to starve four hundred people to death or force them to nameless expedients," and the will of the people drove them to action. I give this as an illustration of what can be done by making facts known.

Resolutions prepared by the business committee were then read, and the conference adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Conference reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Dr. STRIEBY. Before entering upon work it is suggested that there may be some who are called to go away and may be compelled to leave before the close of the meeting. If so, we should like to hear from them now.

Mr. WELSH. I came with the understanding that the most important point, certainly one of the most important points, was the meeting of the Mohonk committee in accordance with the resolution that the committee should wait upon the Indian committees of the House and Senate asking that Congress be urged to pass upon the Coke bill and the Sioux bill. We were to meet in Washington at the same time as this conference, and I made my plans to return this afternoon.

Dr. RHOADES. I concur in what Mr. Welsh has said. I came with the understanding that the committee was to urge the Mohonk resolution upon the House and Senate committees. I suppose it is now too late to obtain a hearing before these committees to-day, and I, too, have such arrangements as make it impossible for me to remain longer.

Dr. STRIEBY. I had an impression that we came as usual for a general meeting. I do not know whether we could get a hearing before the committees to-morrow.

President GATES. I know that General Whittlesey, upon whom we all rely, has gone to the Capitol to see about this and get a copy of the Coke bill as amended by the Senate.

Dr. KENDALL. It seems to be very important that General Whittlesey should be here. The action of the Mohonk committee is not our action. They will do their work as the Mohonk committee.

Dr. STRIEBY. We need good, honest men in office. It would be competent for this meeting to appoint a committee to visit the President-elect and the new Secretary of the Interior as soon as appointed and talk to them about what has been done in re-

gard to Indian affairs. We should, through such a committee, especially urge that the Board of Indian Commissioners be continued, and for that reason it would be well to appoint a committee, outside of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to endeavor to influence the new administration in this regard.

Mr. SMILEY. I think a committee to confer with the President-elect is very important. A committee of us was appointed to visit General Garfield. We spent a whole evening with him; he made innumerable inquiries, and the result was shown in his appointment of a Secretary of the Interior. I learned from a man who is intimate with the President-elect that it would be desirable to send such a committee. The President-elect wants to be posted. It is of vital importance that we have a good Secretary of the Interior. He has ten times the power of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No matter how good a Commissioner there might be, a hostile Secretary would thwart everything.

Dr. RHOADES. I move that a committee of three be appointed to visit the President-elect.

Dr. GATES seconds motion.

The following names were informally presented for consideration as members of such a committee: Dr. Strieby, Justice Strong, Gustave Schwab, General Armstrong, Mr. Smiley, Carl Schurz, Dr. Rhoades, Judge Carleton Sprague, and General Fisk.

Judge STRONG. I doubt whether my being upon the committee would add to it. I feel the greatest interest in the subject, but people should be chosen who have influence. I am not in political life. The President-elect would be more likely to be influenced by some one from whom he hopes something.

Dr. STRIEBY. There should be some variety upon the committee; persons representing different interests and influences. If possible some allied to the same political party.

Some one suggested that General Fisk, having voted for Governor Cleveland, through St. John, might thus be eligible.

General WHITTLESEY (having returned from the Capitol). I have seen Mr. Wellborn, chairman of the Indian Committee of the House. He informs me that the committee have acted upon both these bills which we consider so important, the Coke allotment bill and the Sioux Reservation bill. They have reported both these bills to the House with some amendments, and are now awaiting an opportunity to bring them before the House for action. The committee have already done just what we should ask of them, so we should only waste time by going before them. Still the effort should be made by every one of us to influence every member of Congress we can to agree with Mr. Wellborn when he brings the bills up. There are now so many bills antagonizing each other, struggling for a hearing, that it will be very difficult to secure any action. I have obtained several copies of the Sioux Reservation bill with the amendments. I tried to obtain copies of the Coke bill, but could not get it, with the amendments. Mr. Wellborn told me that the amendments proposed were very slight and entirely immaterial.

Mr. SMILEY. It seems to me we should have a committee to see the two committees of the House and Senate in regard to these questions, and that immediately upon the reorganization of the House the new committee should be visited and these points presented to them.

It was moved and seconded that Professor Painter act as secretary; the motion was carried, Mr. Welsh stating that it was necessary for him to leave the meeting before its close.

The resolutions presented at the close of the morning session were again read by Dr. Rhoades, who said these resolutions do not commit us to any changes made by the committee of the House, inasmuch as we are not informed what they are, but the first does show that we are in favor of lands in severalty.

Mr. SMILEY. If these resolutions are passed I would suggest that they be neatly printed and a copy presented to every member of Congress. If we simply press them here we may as well sow them to the wind.

Mr. LYON. I think the very first thing needed by the Indian is agricultural education, and that means lands in severalty. As chairman of the purchasing committee of our Board I have assisted in making awards of contracts for more than \$10,000,000 worth of beef. If the Indians had lands in severalty and teachers of agriculture this would not be necessary. The Indians are just as capable of raising cattle as horses and dogs. I hope that not only will that bill be passed, but that provision will be made for more farmers as instructors. They need agricultural training just as much as moral or religious teaching. If the Indian has land in severalty then will follow a home. He will have a house, a cook-stove, a bedstead. But we should have a farmer for every twenty-five lodges. This is the most hopeful work; missionaries could do more in this way than any other. You complain you do not get enough for education; I should like as much for agricultural teachers. I do not think this question will ever be settled until the Indians are taught to get their daily bread. Congress has just made the appropriation of \$50,000 for feeding the Piegan. Now, if they would only

make another appropriation of \$50,000 to teach them to raise their own beef, &c., there would be some hope for their future. The Indians seem to have no idea about farming. Last season I was at the Crow Reservation in Montana. The land there was not suited to agriculture without irrigation, and the agent had turned water from the river for that purpose. The Indians were greatly interested, and arguing that if a little water would make things grow, a great deal of water would make them grow very fast, so they turned the whole stream from its course and washed away everything that had been planted. I visited the Flandreau Reservation this season. A special act was passed in March, 1875, by which these Indians could take homesteads. These Indians were rather wild once; some of them took part in the massacre in Minnesota in 1863. At the village of Flandreau I went into the stores and inquired if they did business with the Indians. "Oh, yes." "Do you sell goods to them on credit?" "Yes; and we would trust an Indian as quick as a white man, if not quicker." At the bank I asked the same question, again receiving an affirmative reply. They did not often lend money to Indians, because it was not often asked. Sometimes an Indian borrowed money to buy a yoke of oxen or something of that kind, and the Indians proved quite trustworthy.

Give the Indians lands in severalty and teachers in farming, and I think we shall not be compelled to buy millions of dollars' worth of supplies for them.

Mr. WELSH. In view of the fact that the committees have reported favorably upon the "Sioux bill" and the "Coke bill," the Indian Rights Association has sent out 6,000 posters asking that letters be written to members of Congress requesting them to help the bills.

The first resolution was then adopted.

The second resolution was read by Dr. Rhoades.

Mr. LYON. I am in favor of breaking up the reserves. We have an example of them near Syracuse, where no longer ago than last week they came very near to bloodshed in an effort to break off the old tribal government. I think it was decided about twenty years ago that there should not be but one Government in this country.

Dr. SPINNING. It seems to me a doubtful policy to lease lands for ten or fifteen years. Circumstances may make it desirable to give lands in severalty, or that these lands should be added to the public domain. It seems to me wisest not to touch upon this subject.

President GATES. Perhaps it would be; but it seems to me that it is well to signify our pleasure that existing leases are being looked into.

Mr. BLAND. It is pretty well known that I have opposed the leasing business through my paper. I fully concur in the idea that if there are lands belonging to the Indians and not needed by them now, the lands should be purchased from them and restored to the public domain. I do not believe it is any better to support Indians from the proceeds of leases than from the bounty of the Government. Another serious objection is that when they once get some show of title to Indian lands, it makes no difference what, they are loth to let go. I told the Cherokees, in a speech I made at their capital, that they had made a great mistake. They had virtually said they had more land than they needed.

Dr. RHOADES. I do not see why white men should work hard to support Indians in idleness. This seems unreasonable to me. I do not believe that there is any other way of making the Cheyennes and Arapahoes self-supporting than the leasing of their lands. With reference to the objection that cattle-raising drives out other industries, the cultivation of cotton has driven corn out of the Southern States. We in Eastern Pennsylvania depend upon Texas and Colorado for our beef. I think this no serious objection.

Mr. RAWLE (speaking for Mr. Pancoast, who was not able to be present) read some correspondence with Senator Dawes in regard to amendments suggested by the legal committee of the Indian Rights Association, to be added to the Coke bill. The Coke bill provides for the allotment of lands in severalty, and we wish such amendments added as would allow the Indians to come under the laws at the same time; that the Indians may have rights to sue in the courts. The opinion has been expressed, however, that the Coke bill will stand a better chance for passage without amendments.

General WHITTLESEY. The amendment suggested seems to be a wise one. I advocate the bringing of Indians under the law and treating them as white men are treated. The Coke bill does that after an uncertain time. This places them, in certain respects, under the law at once.

In reply to a question from Dr. Kendall, Miss Fletcher said that although the Omahas had received their lands in severalty, the feeling of the whites was against allowing them the benefits of the courts for the reason that as their lands were exempt from taxation they did not help to bear the expense, and the white people objected to paying to support courts for them.

Judge STRONG said that an Indian might become a citizen by abandoning his tribe and taking the oath of allegiance. Indian tribes were foreigners, but he did not see

are to have homesteads they must have large tracts of land. It is of land to keep a steer. The question comes back how can the best be used for him. Take the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota land. The Indian is not allowed to sell timber till it is dead and d actively valueless.

Dr. SPRINGS. I have been recently over the ranges in Indian T them would work well in some cases. There are 12,000 square in ritory occupied by Indians.

It has been expressed as the sentiment of this conference that break up the tribal organizations the better. We believe that the come self-supporting, but a vast annual rental from leased lands w this. What lands the Indians do not need should be restored to t If the Indian can live without work of course he will not work.

Dr. BLAND. The Indians are not all up to business. Leases are in parties, and the Indians are induced to aid these by being corrupt ment does not indorse them.

Dr. KNOXES. I think that we all feel that this is an intricate pro will tend toward self-support and property-rights, it is a measure- urge. It is not in a spirit of partismanship that I support it, but w John D. Miles's experience I do not see what we are going to do.

Dr. KENDALL. What does the last clause mean?

Dr. RHOADES. It means that we want such action by Congress t are any leases are to be made there may be open competition.

Mr. SMILEY. It is understood that parties have privately lease had there been competition the Indians could have obtained much l After further discussion the resolution was adopted.

The third resolution was then read, discussed, and finally adopte- The fourth resolution was read.

General WHITTLESFY. I have been in a position to observe the headed" management of Indian affairs. The Commissioner is gre He cannot do anything without going to the Secretary's office t Matters would be greatly simplified if the Bureau were made like t Agriculture, so that the Commissioner might report directly to the

Mr. McCAMMON. I only wish to reply to the statement made by sey. The same objection is an underlying fault, if fault it be, of mental system. Take, for instance, the Commissioner of Customs Department. He makes his decisions, an appeal is made to the Secre ary, who sees nothing of it, unless the case be a very important one for his signature. It goes to a clerk, but the Secretary knows e: doing. There may be good reasons for this proposed change, but I

The fourth resolution was then adopted.

The resolutions above referred to are as follows:

te at once toward their support and civilization. The conference welcomes the investigation of the leases of Indian lands now being made by Congress. It de- that these leases, if made at all in future, shall be brought under such regula- as will secure the rights of the Indians and equal opportunities for all interested s to offer bids for such lands.

II) Whereas the solution of the Indian question is to be found in the ultimate ing of the Indians with the citizens of the country: *Resolved*, That this confer- deprecates the consolidation of bands or tribes of Indians in such manner as to larger numbers of Indians into association with each other and into greater iso- from the educational influences of intercourse with citizens.

V) *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the resolution passed by this conference last year, read as follows: 'That the Indian Bureau should be made an independent Bu- with a single responsible head, the same as the Department of Agriculture.'

General ARMSTRONG made a statement in regard to a recent ruling of the Treasury rtment by which appropriations made last year for Indian education could not plied for students over twenty-one years of age. He asked the adoption of a tion by the conference in regard to this matter. After some little discussion the rence decided it was best not to take any action in the premises.

question of a committee to visit the President-elect was taken up, and it was d and seconded that a committee of five members be appointed to wait upon the dent-elect. Pending the action of the conference,

SPINNING asked the wisdom of the conference in regard to the case of the Nez s. An appropriation was made for their removal. Full authority was given the tary. It was recommended that Chief Joseph and a few others be sent to the Col- Reservation, and that the rest be sent back to their old home. There was some nderstanding. The Indians were not properly represented in the council. The t was made to Washington that they refused to be separated, and the matter was ed. The Indians are still in that malarious climate, with that terrible death going on as before. Could not something be done for the Nez Percés?

Professor PAINTER. I should like to bring up some points upon which I do not feel e ready for action, but which should be prepared for action. First, in regard to ndians in Alaska, I think we all deprecate that we have ever had an Indian em. Inasmuch as these Indians have never been under the Indian Department lesirable they never should be. Steps should be taken to prevent their ever fall- o the care of bureau or department.

status of the Indians in the territory acquired from Mexico is another question. a Mexico transferred this territory to us she transferred the rights of these In- as citizens, and so, as I understand it, they are actually citizens. We ought e action on this point. It has been suggested that we might raise a question, up a test case. Let some of them offer to vote, and if they are challenged the case before the Supreme Court. If we can thus establish their citizenship l be a great gain.

Davis, General Armstrong, and Mr. Smiley were added to the business commit- nd, upon motion, the conference was adjourned till half past 7

on reassembling President Gates, presenting the report of the business commit- aid: "Your committee are painfully conscious of the fact that the end of a day ch interest is a poor time to draft resolutions. We have, however, endeavored row into form something that would express the views of the conference." eries of resolutions prepared by the committee was then read, and they were up *seriatim*.

BLAND. I am in favor of civilizing the Indians by breaking up their tribal re- is, but not in favor of forcing immediately lands in severalty upon the Indians. k the tribal relations can be broken up as in the five civilized tribes by giving to tribes as they ask for it, and lands in severalty when they ask for it. Divert nds now used for their support into furnishing teachers, farmers, and seeds and ments.

General WHITTLESEY. I do not think any one expects this to be done at once. r the Coke bill, which we have this day approved, ample time is given for the nt of the Indian. I fear none of us will live to see this. Some tribes are now r and waiting for this; nearly all the tribes in the far Northwest are now ready; s are not ready nor willing. I shall heartily vote for this resolution, and would for a much stronger one. It seems to me that all the Indians in the United s are entitled to the privileges of citizenship under the fourteenth and fifteenth dments to the Constitution.

the Indians in California, New Mexico, and Arizona are, I believe, really citi- but they do not know it. They feel that they have no rights and are becoming and more dependent. It is a great misfortune that they were ever brought under department. They should have been treated as Mexicans and not classed with y Indians.

The matter of education coming up in connection with the resolutions—Dr. SPINNING said he had visited the training school at Chilocco. There was there a fine building in the midst of fine land, about 4 miles from Arkansas City, on the northern line of the Indian Territory. The settlers in Kansas, near the school, were a good, industrious class of people, and all the circumstances seemed quite favorable.

General WHITTLESEY said that another interesting feature of the Chilocco school was that a large tract of land had been set apart for scholars to take homesteads and settle down near by.

Mr. SMILEY thought this direction the most hopeful one.

Dr. KENDALL was satisfied resolutions in favor of education could not be made too strong. The great end was to reach all Indian children; to sustain Carlisle at Hampton and all the boarding and day schools, and to have more. Every State apart funds for schools and took care of its own children; New York State provides for the children in the State of New York; Indian children being wards of the United States, it was the duty of the United States to provide for them. Make the resolutions strong; make them long if that will make them strong. There is something a length, and in illustration he told a story of how an audience was moved by the speaker telling how a man buried his wife. Instead of saying "he dug a grave with his hands," he said, "and with the five fingers of one hand and with the five fingers of the other hand he scooped out a grave." It was long enough to hold the attention and secure a realization. We want the whole Indian population cared for.

Senator DAWES being asked to speak, said: "I have some question whether it is just the thing, in view of what you are doing, that I should participate in your discussion. My sole object is to find out the best way to accomplish just what you have put upon paper in these resolutions. I am in the position to try to carry out the measures you suggest. This should have been a public meeting, largely advertised, to create sentiment. You must bring a pressure to bear upon Congress. Make them feel that public sentiment demands action in behalf of the Indian and you will accomplish something. I do not know of anything that is growing into consideration more rapidly than the Indian question. It used to seem that there was no one in Congress to care anything about the Indians, but the question has been pushed from the outside, and to-day we all begin to feel a force behind us pressing us on. Each session of Congress the movement is carried farther than ever before. What seemed a small step, an insignificant effort, is growing into a powerful movement. Members of Congress feel the public pulse quicker than any one else. They begin to understand that this is a serious business. Friends all over the United States are multiplying every day. The most intelligent people of the country are studying the best way out of the wilderness in which the Government has been wandering more than forty years. It is the best way which troubles us. You have more time and ability than we; are better able to decide the best way?"

Nobody says in Congress any more that the dead Indian is the best Indian. Look at the way in which Professor Painter reached Congress in the appropriation for the Pieguns. There was no trouble about it after the Tribune containing his publication reached the Senate. The bill went through in fifteen minutes. That could not have been done three or four years ago. When we first tried to get an appropriation of \$25,000 for practical farmers for the Indians, no one can tell what a trouble it was. Congress votes millions of dollars to make brooks and streams run, if ever so feebly, that they may be called water-ways. Millions for streams seemed little, but \$25,000 for practical training for Indians seemed immense. It got it on to the bill last year, though, and now everybody says, "What a capital thing." There is no trouble in increasing that this year. All that you need now to secure means for the education of the Indian on the broadest possible scale is to satisfy Congress that you can wisely expend appropriations. They want to know that every dollar will tell, and not be misappropriated or misapplied. No one needs to be satisfied that the Indian is capable of being taught. It used to be stated that it was impossible to educate Indians. Now that idea is dying rapidly out. Nobody makes such statements now before our committee. The Indian is indebted to outside discussion, such as you are having now, for this. Congress is disposed to appropriate money enough for Indian education just as soon as it is satisfied it will be wisely and prudently expended. There is now no one to stand up and say I do not want to see the Indian educated; nobody but will give assent to the proposition that you shall have it as fast as it can be spent wisely; but how shall this be done? One method which succeeds with one tribe won't answer with another. A teacher who does well in one place won't do in another. The best Secretary, the wisest Commissioner, the best force in Washington is unable to do it. It must be done by those who know individual tribes, and can best tell what is the right thing in each place. Congress and the Administration must depend upon outside effort for that.

You must do more than pass these resolutions; you must make them felt, or they never will accomplish their end. It will be like when the old Knickerbockers got to

gether and resolved when the English were coming into New York Harbor that they must be, and hereby were, conquered, but the resolutions did not stop the English.

The Indian cannot walk now; he is a baby, is like a little child, and, like a little child, must be taught to work. To bring him up from childhood to manhood will be long, hard work, requiring patience as well as money and skill. A man may go out to see the Indians and come back disgusted because he finds an Indian drunk who would pass four or five drunken white men and feel no disgust.

While your resolutions are true as the Bible, if you stop with them, you won't accomplish much; you can help on when you can devise methods, but the greatest instrumentality is the work of good women, who take their lives in their hands and go out to labor among the Indians. If Congress can be induced to furnish money to carry on the work it can be done.

It seems to me a more serious blow was struck at Indian citizenship this fall in the decision of the Supreme Court than for a long time back.

The declaration that an Indian cannot be a citizen without naturalization is the strangest, I am almost tempted to say the wickedest, decision since the fugitive slave law. There are those who have discovered that if the Indian becomes a citizen he would be a voter, and all the old prejudices come up.

I congratulate you upon what you have accomplished already, and I believe you will accomplish much more.

I feel it due to Congress to say that a better spirit prevails there than ever since I have been in Congress. Nobody acts upon impulse so rarely as a member of Congress. All the light upon their path which you can give will be helpful to them.

General WHITTLESEY. We have heard from the upper house; we should like to hear from the lower as well. Will not Mr. Stevens speak to us?

Mr. STEVENS. I did not come in with the intention of speaking, but to listen and to obtain light on questions that arise. It has been my fortune for some thirty years to be familiar with the Indian's life, to have lived in a section where Indians abound, and so become familiar with their habits and customs. My acquaintance with Indians dates even farther back than this. In my boyhood we had the Senecas, Tuscaroras, and Tonawandas near us, and they used to pitch their tents on my father's place.

While listening to the resolutions I must say that they impressed me as presenting more clearly what should be done than anything I have listened to for a long time. Small appropriations for Indian education are of little benefit. Whenever the sentiment of Congress becomes sufficiently advanced and educated in the right direction to make the necessary appropriations as indicated by your resolutions, then the future of the Indian will look much brighter than for many years past. The public mind must be divested of the idea that the Indian is a legal subject for plunder. Every gentleman must admit that the moneys appropriated for their benefit in past years have really been more for the white man than the Indian. This should be done away with. I believe the only way by which the Indian problem can be solved is by educating the Indian to a certain extent by surrounding him with white men. I have never believed any good could be effected for the Indian by surrounding him with a Chinese wall. This is proved by the history of the entire world. Let him come out and while you give him certain privileges impose certain responsibilities. In this matter of lands in severalty it is perhaps improper that I, holding the position that I do temporarily, should give my views, but I believe it is never wrong for a man to say what he believes to be right.

The Indians should be educated to a greater extent, should have more facilities furnished on their reservations and at their own homes. I would not disparage the efforts in this higher class of schools throughout the country. I know from actual sight what is done at Carlisle, but there is a kind of education he cannot get in them. He must have an education that will come nearer home. It will come slowly, but in time it will come. There is no reformation or advancement except through slow stages and many rebuffs, but perseverance will accomplish it. I wish this allotment bill could become a law at once. I believe there is no way of reaching the Indian so good as to show him that he is working for a home. We all know in our own experience there is no incentive so strong as that by long, untiring labor a man may secure a home for himself and his family. I think if the idea could be scattered to the winds that the Indian must be kept on a reserve it would be greatly to his advantage. Whenever the Government shall set over the Indian this fostering care, and teach him to take care of himself, then there will be reason to hope he may soon take care of himself. Sufficient money should be appropriated to educate every young Indian with all possible speed. Give the Indian a home, teach him responsibility to law, and within a given number of years give him citizenship, and in future we shall have no more trouble with this Indian problem. This must come slowly—good men and good women have been engaged in this work a long time. The principal difficulty has been in the cupidity of the whites. The temptation to prey upon the Indian is so great. If by your efforts, by continually urging the matter upon Congress, they shall have got to

the point where they shall make a general appropriation, you will have accomplished what you want—the amelioration of the Indian. The necessary appropriation will be large, but in the end it will be economy. When the Indian realizes he must take care of himself then these appropriations for starving Indians will be no longer necessary. That which may now seem lavish expense will be strict economy.

Dr. STRIEBY. It is said that Colonel Ingersoll, in ridiculing prayer, has spoken of the impossibility of the prayer of the chaplain for wisdom for members of Congress in their deliberations. From what we have just heard from these gentlemen I think there are some wise members of Congress.

Mr. CHASE. I am sure I am not called on to give any wisdom or present any information, but perhaps I may say something in the way of stirring up your pure mind. I have been thinking, listening to the remarks of my distinguished friends, of something I read, written by Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia; he said that, after all, we whites were not so much better than the savages, as we thought, stating as evidence the fact that in no great city was a man's property safe without police. I think any of us would feel safer among the Indians than in a city without police.

To approach the subject in a more practical light, I see nothing why these resolutions are not right; I believe they are; we are on the right road. The task we have set before the country is well set, but how to accomplish this point to compel attention. We want to find some way to induce members of Congress to apply themselves to this. You have got to approach every member of Congress through his interests. There is one thing they all want—all except we three—they all want votes. Now then apply this stimulant, apply it in earnest, get them at work on this subject. The path is plain before us; we have made some advance, yet we have much yet to be done. We obtain a little money, but less than is absolutely due the Indians. We find honorable members opposing bills, saying, "I do not take much interest in educating Indians;" but create a man a voter and you place in his hands the key that opens the Treasury door. Once a man becomes a voter he is a respectable man in the eyes of Congressmen. Now this is the task. You all remember when the Empress Josephine wanted to get Toussaint L'Ouverture released from his prison in the Alps, she had a model made of the prison, surrounded by ice, and every day she would go and place it before Napoleon; he would kick it away, would have it carried out of sight, but every day she brought it back and set it before him, until at last he yielded and ordered the release of the prisoner. There is work for the women, the ladies, to do. They do not use the ballot yet, but they have a decided influence with those who do use it; let them use this influence so unwearingly, perseveringly, and constantly that they will gain their point.

We must try to bring about a great change in public sentiment. I believe that the few friends of the Indians in this country have really been performing the office of saving the country. This wrong done to the red man by the white man would, I believe, without their earnest prayers and labors, have long ago brought down a curse upon the country.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that the State which I represent is one of the two free from the imputation of having stolen land from the Indians. William Penn and Roger Williams bought the land from the Indians. I see my friends from Pennsylvania smile, and I want to get ahead of them. Roger Williams paid for the land three times. (A gentleman.—He tried to drive too hard a bargain the first time.) [Laughter.] The people of Rhode Island lived on terms of good fellowship with the Indians, and they have gone on, until now they have made him a citizen. It is wonderful to see how the red man is now loved by the white man. Now that he casts a vote, he is greatly respected. The year that he was made a citizen the candidate for the legislature used to go and visit him quite frequently. This is not a great thing, but it shows what can be done. The important thing is reaching Congress. Let every man in every district see his member and impress it upon him that somebody watches—watches to see his action upon Indian matters. Once get a member alive to the fact that his constituents are observing him and want this, and he will find the way to do it. In the Forty-seventh Congress I took great interest in civil service—the "snivel service," as Roscoe Conkling called it. It was ridiculed; they called it a humbug, but the civil service reformers kept at it and they accomplished their purpose. When the bill came up it only took about five minutes to pass through the House of Representatives. It went at railroad speed, for every one knew there were votes behind it.

Mr. JAMES. I had the pleasure of meeting the conference at Mohonk. I find, on listening to my friends here, that while in many respects we stand together, we vary in our views of touching Congressmen. As I said, then I was engaged in stirring up those who make Congressmen and endeavoring to interest them in the subject we had in hand. I think there is no more successful way of reaching our end than such meetings as this; but I complained at Mohonk that the meeting was not advertised nor reported enough. I think only brief mention was made of it in a few papers. You should have held this meeting in a large hall and had it extensively advertised. You must keep the subject before the people.

There is no doubt a very hostile feeling on the part of some members of the House against Indian education. There are some very earnest gentlemen on the Indian Committee, but they have not a leader of such long and able experience as Senator Dawes. You must work through the people upon Congress. If the members feel that their constituents are watching their course in regard to legislation affecting Indians they will begin to obtain information upon this subject.

I do not anticipate that we shall be able to accomplish much this session, but the interest taken in that little bill which went through so quickly this week, shows that something can be done, perhaps. I cannot see where much will come in with so many bills struggling for a hearing, but I do not propose to give up faith in the ultimate result.

Dr. STRIEBY. I should like to ask what the prospects of the allotment bill are?

Mr. STEVENS. There is very little doubt of its passage if it can be reached. We are trying to get an opportunity to bring it up, but this can only be obtained by unanimous consent of the House. The chairman has asked a day to consider matters coming from the committee. I should judge that that and the Sioux bill will be among those we shall try to consider. It rests with members of Congress. I think if some of the members would take an active interest we might get a day set. There is a great pressure coming to us from all parts of the country in favor of the passage of the allotment bill. At this stage of the session it is almost impossible to get any bills but appropriation bills considered. I have very little doubt about the passage of these bills if they could be got before the House. I am satisfied that if the friends of the measure would bring all their influence to bear upon members, asking them to vote for a hearing, it could be gotten up and would pass. Whether that will be done I cannot say.

Dr. STRIEBY. That brings a personal responsibility close down to us. It has been very encouraging to me to listen to the estimate of the gentlemen present concerned in legislation of the value of what we are trying to do. We had a very low estimate of what we were to accomplish.

Dr. SPINNING. I hope there may be provision for compulsory education for the Indians. This is found necessary among civilized people. In visiting an agency where the report stated there was a school for one hundred pupils, and where I expected to find one hundred children attending school, I found but four in attendance. It is clear we need some comprehensive scheme for educating the forty thousand Indian children. We have not much more than an average of seven thousand now in school. We need to embrace a compulsory feature in legislation for Indian education.

Professor PAINTER. This must depend largely upon the agent in charge of the Indians. We ought to discuss this in connection with the resolution regarding increased salary for Indian agents.

Take such an agent as the one at Standing Rock. The schools there fill up, but we have to sustain the agency by private charity. Government pay would not keep him there. We must either get incompetent men, the salary is so small, or send a thief, or else rely upon charity. You cannot get the right kind of a man for the money.

At the Blackfeet Agency there are five or six hundred children and two teachers, inexperienced young girls put in to help out the agent's salary. We cannot make complaint, but it is supporting the agent at the sacrifice of the educational interests. The agents should not need to be under the necessity of putting in incompetent persons.

Many of the Indians have immense wealth, which could be converted into funds for their education. Take the Red Lake Agency, where the Indians have three billion feet of the finest pine stumpage. They are not allowed to use it, except about fifteen thousand dollars' worth, that is dead and down. If this property could be intelligently converted into educational funds the tribe could at once be provided for. Take the Sioux, with their immense reservation. If the Sioux bill passes they will have plenty of money. The wealth of the Indian is his poverty, because the temptation to white men to make him a victim is so great.

The resolutions were then read by President Gates, and without further discussion were adopted successively.

Dr. STRIEBY. I am sure we would all like to know what, in Senator Dawes's opinion, is the proper method and what the proper time for making wholesale citizens of the Indians.

Senator DAWES. I have introduced a bill into the Senate to meet that case. I see no occasion for constitutional amendment. He can be made a citizen by act of Congress, as well as by naturalization. In the opinion of the Supreme Court there must be some act of the Government establishing him in it. There must be acceptance of him by the Government. I had some talk with gentlemen of high legal ability in regard to this bill before presenting it. It declares that any Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, who has separated himself from the tribe in connection with which he was born and adopted the habits of civilized life is hereby declared a citizen of the United States and entitled to all the privileges of United

ing yourselves as you are to the work in all its aspects, would see ship.

Some discussion then followed upon the bill spoken of by Sen course of which Miss Fletcher and the Rev. Mr. Dorsey referred at "sociology" of the Indian tribes.

Frank La Flesche, an Omaha, said that one great difficulty was t was said about the necessity of breaking up the tribal relations, t encouraged the Indians to remain under them by recognizing the p

General WHITTLESEY. We have resolved, now we ought to do. secretary of this conference be instructed to place a copy of our r as possible in the hands of the chairmen of the Indian committees

A discussion followed as to the propriety of printing the resolution which was participated in by Mr. James, Captain Pratt, and othe ence then voted to have the resolutions printed, General Whittl and Captain Pratt being appointed a committee to have charge of

The conference then considered the question of appointing a comi the Coke bill and the Sioux bill in Congress during the remainder it was finally decided most good could be done by having letters w of Congress by voters in their own districts. During this discussion said, "Gentlemen can do the most efficient work by laboring witl gress. If letters come to members from voters in their districts take an interest in Indian affairs.

Dr. KENDALL. Mr. James is my member. I will write him a lett

Dr. STRIBBY. I think we had better resolve ourselves into a comm and try to get somebody in each member's district to write him a begins to get letters about it he will think something is the matter

General ARMSTRONG. May I say that the present seems the most pushing the question of having the Indian Bureau made an indepe like the Department of Agriculture? I think it was Captain Pr happily a "hydra-headed" system as at present conducted. With t points from which it is treated there is no possibility of thorough work being done. It drags; nothing keeps pace with aggressive in thing is more important to successful work than a well-organized in This seems to be the only time in all the four years when the Secreta to favor this, now when there is no one to be appointed by him.

Senator DAWES, being asked to express his opinion said, "The Ag ment is the source of a great deal of trouble in Congress, holding a alone position independent of every other part of the Government. control of it at all.

"I can see various ways in which the Indian Bureau is connecte Department. It is intimately connected with land matters. What t wants it would be impossible to get from Congress, to make the h

talked with General Walker, of whose ability there can be no question. He said he stood it for a year as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and then left it, and that you could not get him to go back, nor any other man who had experienced the difficulties of the position.

Dr. KENDALL. I shrink very much from taking ground against so eminent a man as Senator Dawes, but Commissioner Price has been throughout a most excellent officer; I do not like to hear anything said which would seem to reflect upon him.

Senator DAWES. I hope I may not be understood as wishing to cast any reflections upon Commissioner Price. I believe in him, believe that he has done to the utmost of his ability, and believe that he has the ability to conduct the office independent of the Secretary of the Interior and of everybody. If the Bureau is made independent it must be represented in the Cabinet—the Commissioner must be made a member of the Cabinet. You will never get Congress to do this. With no desire to reflect upon the incoming administration, it seems to me that such action now would be unadvisable, when a new and inexperienced man is to come into the office.

Mr. SMILEY. It is impossible for any man to conduct the Indian Bureau satisfactorily under the present system. The inspectors report right over his head, and he has to go to a subordinate clerk in the Department to obtain information from their reports. At present everything depends upon the Secretary. I hope the committee to visit the President-elect will call attention to the fact that the Secretary is the man who governs Indian affairs.

The resolutions adopted at the evening session are as follows:

“(1) *Resolved*, This conference believes that beyond all reasonable doubt the solution of the Indian question is to be found in doing away with the tribal organization, in making the Indians self-supporting by awarding them land in severalty, and in their admission to the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship as soon as they can be in any reasonable degree fitted for these responsibilities.

“(2) *Resolved*, To this end it is the opinion of this conference that the Government of the United States and the friends of the Indian should turn their attention to the formation and carrying out of a general, comprehensive plan for the education of all Indians.

“(3) This conference expresses its gratification at the increased appropriation for education, and its conviction that the results already attained in schools for the education of Indians fully warrant far larger appropriations for this end, and since there is, on the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior more than \$3,000,000 by our treaties due to Indian tribes for educational purposes and still unpaid, it would be no more than a tardy act of justice, if the Government recognizing its solemn responsibility to educate people whom it persistently holds in the position of wards, were carefully to expend this amount within the next three years in establishing and equipping new schools like those in Hampton and Carlisle, in increasing the efficiency of schools already established, and in furnishing additional facilities for the training in practical farming and in civilized home-building of such Indians as have taken or shall soon take lands in severalty.

“(4) *Resolved*, That this conference warmly approves the appropriation made last year for the engagement of additional farmers to serve as instructors in practical agriculture on the reservations.

“(5) *Resolved*, That in the future appropriations should be increased on all lines leading toward self-support, and diminished as rapidly as possible along all lines leading towards pauperism.

“(6) Since the present system while it continues must depend so largely for its effectiveness upon the character of the Indian agent, this conference expresses its earnest conviction that the method of appointing agents, and the compensation paid them, should be such as to secure for these important positions men of character, experience, and unquestionable integrity.”

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 15 Broad street, New York City.

E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Orange Judd, 150 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.

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William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.

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William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

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John Charlton, Nyack, N. Y.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Leri K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades, 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *John Mullan, Catholic commissioner, 1101 G street, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho, and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.* *Rev. H. Kendall, D. D., secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory, and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. G. F. Flichtner, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Indian inspectors :

ROBERT S. GARDNER	Clarksburg, W. Va.
GEORGE B. ANDERSON	Boonville, N. Y.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT	Guilford, Kans.
HENRY WARD	Leadville, Colo.
WILLIAM A. NEWELL	Newark, N. J.

Superintendent of Indian schools :

JAMES M. HAWORTH	Olathe, Kans.
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Special Indian agents at large :

P. H. FOLSOM	Washington, D. C.
GEORGE R. MILBURN	Washington, D. C.
CYRUS BREDE	Oskaloosa, Iowa.
CHARLES H. DICKSON	Washington, D. C.
W. H. ROBB	Leon, Iowa.

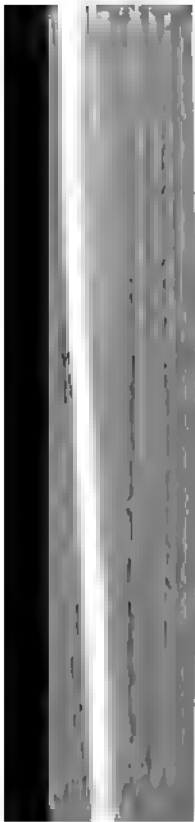
List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	John W. Clark	Parker, Yuma County, Arizona	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago	Roswell G. Wheeler	Sacaton, Pinal County, Arizona	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	C. D. Ford	San Carlos Agency, Arizona	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, California	Arcata, Humboldt County, California.
Mission	John G. McCallum	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	Theo. F. Wilsey	Covelo, Mendocino County, California	Ukiah, Mendocino County, California.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, California	Tulare, Tulare County, California.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Wm. M. Clark	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colorado	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colorado.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dak	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Jno. G. Gasman	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain	Crow Creek Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dakota	Fort Totten, Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	A. J. Gifford	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dakota	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillicuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Sidney, Nebr	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Benj. W. Thompson	Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	John F. Kinney	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Pocatillo, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percés Agency, via Lewiston, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	D. B. Dyer	Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans	Fort Reno, via Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Oeage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	John W. Scott	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory, via Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw	W. M. Ridpath	Seneca, Newton County, Missouri	Seneca, Mo.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.			
Sec and Fox	Isaac A. Taylor	Sec and Fox Agency, Ind. T., via Tulsa	Tulsa, Ind. T.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sec and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	L. W. Patrick	Silver Lake, Pottawatomie County, Kansas	Silver Lake, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
MacKinnon	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated.)	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth, Becker County, Minnesota	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfoot	Benben A. Allen	Piagan, Choteau County, Montana	Fort Shaw, via Helena, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, via Fort Custer, Montana	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Homan	Flathead Agency, Missoula County, Montana	Artes, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Choteau County, Montana	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	Burdon G. Parker	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Montana	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	George W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebraska	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Iraiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebraska	Springfield, Dat.
NEVADA.			
Pyramid	Williams D. C. Gibson	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nevada	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John B. Mayhugh	White Rock, Elko County, Nevada	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	William H. E. Llewellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, New Mexico	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.

Navajo	John H. Bowman	Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Apache County, New Mexico.	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo.....	Pedro Sanchez.....	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York.....	William Peacock	Gowanda, Cataraugus County, New York.	Gowanda, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	S. B. Gibson	Nantahala, Swain County, North Carolina	
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	P. B. Sinnott.....	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon.....	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath.....	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon.....	Ashland, Oreg.
Siletz.....	F. M. Wadsworth	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla.....	E. J. Sommerville	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon.....	Pendleton, Oreg., via Umatilla, Oreg.
Warm Springs.....	Alonzo Geaner.....	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Ouray	James F. Gardner	Ouray Agency, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.....	Fort Thornburgh, Utah, via Carter Station, Wyo.
Uintah Valley	E. W. Davis	Uintah Valley Agency. White Rocks, Utah.....	Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	S. D. Waters.....	Chewelah, Stevens County, Washington	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay.....	Oliver Wood.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Washington.....	Port Townsend, Wash.
Quinalt	Charles Willoughby	Quinalt Agency, Chehalis County, Washington, via Damon's Point.	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually & S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	Tacoma, Washington.....	New Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Patrick Buckley.....	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Washington	Seattle, Wash.
Yakima.....	Robert H. Milroy.....	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Washington.....	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay.....	D. P. Andrews.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wisconsin.....	Clintonville, Wis.
La Pointe.....	William R. Durfee.....	Ashland, Ashland County, Wisconsin.....	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	S. R. Martin	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyoming.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Carlisle Training School.	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va.....	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	W. V. Coffin	Forest Grove, Oreg.....	Forest Grove, Oreg.
Genoa Industrial School.	Samuel F. Tappan	Genoa, Nebr.....	Genoa, Nebr.
Chillico Industrial School.	H. J. Minthorn.....	Chillico, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.....	Chillico, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Haskell Institute	James Marvin	Lawrence, Kans.....	Lawrence, Kans.



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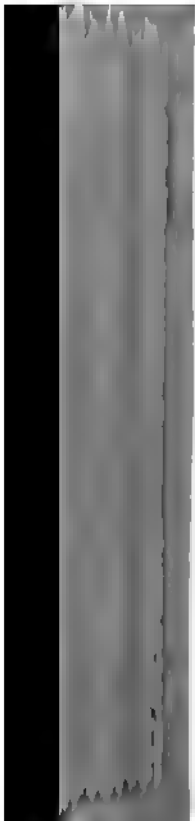
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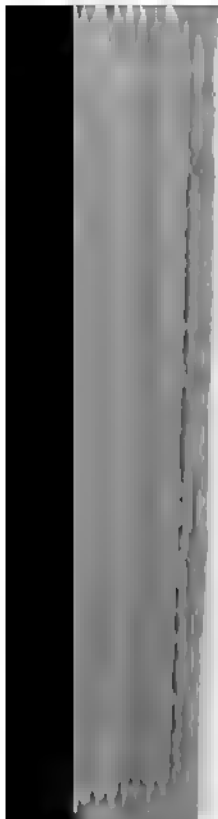
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